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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1888.

PARTS I, II AND III.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

1888.

TO THE HONORABLE CHARLES DRURY, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith Parts I, II and III of the seventh annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario, consisting of—

I. The Weather and the Crops;
II. Live Stock, the Dairy and the Apiary, and
III. Values, Rents and Farm Wages.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE, Secretary.

TORONTO, 1889.

PART I.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

The necessity of heat, moisture and sunlight as essentials to the successful development of plant life gives an importance to the proportion of each or all of these influences prevailing at particular periods. An excess or a decrease in the temperature, precipitation or sunshine at certain times of the year may disappoint the expectation and render of comparatively little account the best endeavors of the agriculturist, for in every year there will be found a close accord between the character of the seasons as distinguished by heat, moisture and sunlight, and the general condition of the crops. Each season, and even each month, like each human countenance, has features and expressions peculiarly its own, thus giving distinguishing characteristics to the year, the effects of which are left upon both the yield and the quality of the products of the field, the orchard and the garden. These variations of the weather afford an interesting study, and the following tables have been prepared for the purpose of comparison.

TEMPERATURE.—The six months beginning with April and ending with September constitute the growing season for most of the crops of the province, and the temperature of that period decides to a considerable degree the general character of the products of the soil. During the six years 1882-7, the tables of temperature as published in the reports of the Bureau were prepared from returns made at ten stations, nine of which were known as High School stations, viz., Windsor, Goderich, Simcoe, Stratford, Hamilton, Barrie, Peterborough, Cornwall and Pembroke. At the tenth place, Toronto, the returns were made by the Observatory. A Government grant had been given to these High School stations for meteorological purposes, under an arrangement with the Education Department made some years ago, but owing to the recent withdrawal of the grant no returns were made from these points to the Meteorological Office at Toronto in 1888, the result being that nine new stations were selected, the names of which appear in the following table:

Months.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.	Province averages.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
April..	1888	35.8	39.2	38.9	39.9	41.2	38.9	36.8	34.9	37.2	33.9	37.7
	1882-8	38.0	41.6	41.8	41.0	41.3	40.0	38.3	36.7	38.4	35.8	39.3
May ..	1888	48.0	53.2	52.9	52.6	50.3	50.6	51.4	50.9	55.2	51.9	51.7
	1882-8	49.4	54.6	54.6	53.5	53.0	51.9	52.5	51.8	55.6	51.0	52.8
June..	1888	61.1	64.6	64.8	65.8	67.3	64.4	65.5	64.7	68.0	65.0	65.1
	1882-8	59.6	63.8	64.2	64.3	64.4	62.7	63.0	62.5	65.9	61.0	63.1
July ..	1888	62.7	66.2	69.1	68.4	68.3	66.2	65.7	66.1	70.3	64.5	66.7
	1882-8	63.3	67.8	68.3	68.1	69.8	67.3	66.3	66.0	68.9	64.5	67.0
August	1888	62.0	66.0	68.4	62.9	70.1	66.0	64.6	64.7	66.5	60.9	65.2
	1882·8	62.6	64.6	64.5	64.6	67.6	65.4	63.6	63.3	65.5	61.6	64.3
Sept'r.	1888	58.4	56.6	57.7	56.0	57.9	56.5	53.6	54.8	55.7	50.9	55.8
	1882-8	56.3	59.4	58.0	58.1	60.5	58.2	55.7	55.7	56.6	53.2	57.2
Av. for 6 m'ths.	1888	54.7	57.6	58.6	57.6	59.2	57.1	56.3	56.0	58.8	54.5	57.0
	1882-8	54.9	58.6	58.6	58.3	59.5	57.6	56.6	56.0	58.5	54.5	57.3

This change in the stations has had the effect of lowering the annual average of the temperature of the province during the six months by 1.7°, the stations enumerated in table showing an average for the six years 1882-7 of 57.3°, while that of the high school stations for the same period was 59°. The average temperature of the province for the six months in 1888 was 57°, or .3° below that of the annual average for the same period for the seven years. At Ottawa the season's average was .3° higher than in the seven years for the same station, and at London, Gravenhurst and Rockliffe the averages for 1888 were identical with the seven years' averages at the same stations. At the other stations the variations in the figures of 1888 from the annual averages were very slight, the greatest being observed at Birnam (in the county of Lambton) where the average for the season of 1888 fell 1° below that of the seven years' period. But while the average for the full growing season of 1888 shows but a slight change compared with that of the seven years 1882-8, considerable variations are recorded at some stations during particular months, as for instance at Saugeen, where the thermometer registered 2.2° lower in April and 2.1° higher in September than in the corresponding months of the seven years period. The temperature of April for the province was 37.7°, or 1.6° below the annual average of the month, a fact that tallies with the reports of correspondents of this Bureau, who stated that a good deal of injury was done to fall wheat by frosts in April. In May the temperature was lower by 1.1° than the annual average for the same month, and this, with the low temperature of the preceding month, accounts for the backward spring and rather late harvest. The temperature in June registered 2° higher than the annual average for that month, but in July (the warmest month) it fell .3° below that month's annual average. August was .9° higher than its average, while September was 1.4° below its record for 1882-8.

PRECIPITATION.—The matter of snowfall is of great importance in this province, from an agricultural standpoint, for a large acreage of fall wheat is annually sown, and the young fields of clover depend considerably upon the friendly shelter of snow to prevent "heaving" and general injury from frost in winter and early spring. In the following table the precipitation of rain and snow is given by districts for the five months of 1887-8 generally marked by snow or wintry weather, the average of each month for the seven years 1882-8, and the average of the province for the various periods:

Months.		West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.	
		Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.
November ..	1887	2.50	5.6	1.54	18.4	2.35	6.3	1.51	8.7	1.98	9.8
	1886	2.31	7.9	1.93	16.0	2.26	6.6	1.77	14.3	2.07	11.2
	1882-7	2.21	7.0	2.01	16.1	2.02	5.9	1.71	10.2	1.99	9.8
December...	1887	2.16	13.9	1.55	18.9	2.09	15.4	1.47	11.1	1.82	14.8
	1886	0.70	26.2	0.29	22.0	0.49	16.1	0.53	15.6	0.50	20.0
	1882-7	1.25	18.1	1.08	25.5	1.22	14.7	0.96	17.3	1.13	18.9
January.....	1888	0.86	15.5	0.27	21.5	0.95	15.6	0.22	15.2	0.57	16.9
	1887	1.08	26.6	1.72	29.3	1.00	23.0	1.52	27.0	1.33	26.5
	1882-8	1.03	18.6	1.02	30.8	1.10	19.5	0.83	23.7	0.99	23.2
February	1888	1.11	5.1	0.53	14.3	0.83	5.9	0.59	11.7	0.77	9.3
	1887	4.01	10.2	1.23	28.2	2.50	20.1	1.26	29.6	2.25	22.0
	1882-8	1.85	10.8	0.79	21.5	1.40	11.4	0.80	18.1	1.21	15.5
March......	1888	2.07	10.6	1.36	20.4	1.92	8.5	1.38	14.2	1.68	13.4
	1887	0.85	6.4	0.12	11.1	0.60	7.3	0.50	15.6	0.52	10.1
	1882-8	1.42	11.3	1.01	15.1	1.28	10.1	0.99	15.7	1.17	13.0
Totals.......	1888	8.70	50.7	5.25	93.5	8.14	51.7	5.17	60.9	6.82	64.2
	1887	8.95	77.3	5.29	106.6	6.85	73.1	5.58	102.1	6.67	89.8
	1882-8	7.76	65.8	5.91	109.0	7.02	61.6	5.29	85.0	6.49	80.4

The rainfall for the province was slightly above the average for the seven years, but the precipitation of snow was only 64.2 inches, compared with 80.4 inches in 1882-8, a decrease of about 20 per cent. The fall of both snow and rain in November was normal, but in December the down-pour of rain was over 60 per cent. above the average for that month, while the fall of snow was over four inches less than usual. In January there was a light precipitation, the rainfall being only .57 inch compared with .99 inch in 1882-8, while there were but 16.9 inches of snow, or 6.3 inches below the average fall. The fall of rain and snow in February was also small, there being only .77 inch of rain, against an average of 1.21 inch for the month, and but 9.3 inches of snow compared with an average of 15.5 inches. The rainfall of March was nearly half as much again as that of the annual average for the month, but there was very little difference in the fall of snow compared with the average. In the three months of December, January and February there was a decrease from the average in the precipitation of snow of 16.6 inches, and it is not surprising that correspondents report considerable winter-killing of fall wheat and serious injury to clover from exposure through absence of snow at times between the fall and spring. The greatest rainfall was observed in the west and south-west district, that portion of the province lying more directly between lakes Huron and Erie, a region that led in this respect in the average for the seven years. The smallest rainfall occurred in the east and north-east district, at the opposite extreme of the province, and this district also shows the least rainfall for the seven years' period. The snowfall was greatest in the west and the north-west district, which kept up its record for the deepest snow, but although 93.5 inches were measured, or 29.3 inches more than the average of the province for the year, the precipitation was less by 15.5 inches than the average of the same district for the seven years 1882-8. The least snowfall was returned from the west and south-west district, and a light fall of snow was also experienced in the centre district. As one inch of rain is the equivalent of ten inches of snow, the total precipitation was largest in the north and north-west district, being equal to 14.60 inches of rain, or 1.36 inch more than the average of the province, and it was smallest in the east and north-east district, where it was equal to 11.26 inches of rain, or 1.98 inch less than the average for the province.

The absence or frequency of rain, however, is of more particular importance during the season of growth, as, with the exception of roots and some of the later vegetables, nearly all the field products of the province are matured by the end of September. The following table shows the rainfall by districts and the province for the six growing months of 1888,.and the averages for the seven years 1882-8 :

Months.	West and South-west.		North-west and North.		Centre.		East and North-east.		Province averages.	
	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8	1888	1882-8
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
April	1.75	2.01	1.63	1.76	1.37	1.87	1.89	1.97	1.66	1.90
May	1.75	3.04	2.21	2.49	1.29	2.54	1.40	2.40	1.66	2.62
June	3.31	3.26	1.45	2.74	3.05	2.96	1.84	2.69	2.41	2.91
July	2.44	2.72	1.05	2.34	1.39	2.31	1.08	2.77	1.49	2.54
August ...	2.51	2.95	3.39	2.62	2.74	2.43	3.87	2.64	3.13	2.66
September.	2.27	2.48	2.57	3.04	2.68	2.59	3.15	2.70	2.67	2.70
Totals.....	14.03	16.46	12.30	14.99	12.52	14.70	13.23	15.17	13.02	15.33

NOTE.—The weather districts given in these tables are those of the Meteorological Office. The Centre is a circular district whose centre is a point in lake Ontario, about midway between Toronto and the mouth of the Niagara river, and embracing the counties of Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Halton and Peel, and portions of York, Ontario and Durham. A line drawn from the circumference of the circle through Guelph to Goderich is the limit between the West and South-west and the North-west and North districts, and a line from lake Scugog to Rockliffe, on the Ottawa river, is the limit between the North-west and North and the East and North-east districts.

The season was a dry one, the total rainfall for the six months being but 13.02 inches, as against an average of 15.33 inches for the same period in the seven years 1882-8. Compared with the previous year of drouth, when only 10.16 inches was recorded, the year 1888 shows an increase of 2.86 inches; but taking the four months, April to July, which is essentially the grain-growing period, the rainfall of 1888 was but 7.22 inches, against 7.41 inches in 1887, while the seven years' average of the province in the same four months was 9.97 inches. The driest month of the six was July, when only 1.49 inch fell, while August was the wettest, with a record of 3.13 inches. In fact August was the only month that exceeded its average for the seven years 1882-8. May was an exceedingly dry month, only 1.66 inch of rain being observed against an average for that month of 2.62 inches. Taking the province by districts it will be seen that the greatest rainfall occurred in the west and south-west, where 14.03 inches were recorded, and the least was reported in the north-west and north, where but 12.30 inches fell. The greatest rainfall for any month occurred in the east and north-east in August, amounting to 3.87 inches, and the least was in the north-west and north in July, being but 1.05 inch. Applying the record given above to its probable effect upon the crops, it will be seen that there is a perfect agreement between it and the statements of correspondents regarding the condition of the crops. The season was dry as well as cold and backward; fall wheat and other grains as well as hay and clover suffered from the drouth, and the exceedingly dry weather of July thinned the recently sown fields of turnips and other roots. The rainy days of August discolored the barley, and delayed harvesting, but, on the other hand, they revived the pastures and enabled the root crops to get a fair start after their set-back by July's drouth. September being an average month for rain, the crops in the ground continued to make fair progress.

SUNSHINE.—The table following gives the record of sunshine during the growing season April–September for the six years 1883-8, except in the case of Woodstock and Toronto, which stations have furnished returns for seven years. For the Niagara peninsula the record is for five years; in the first two years the observations were taken at St. Catharines, and in the latter three years at Niagara Falls South:

Months.		Woodstock.	Niagara Falls, S.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Province averages.
		Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
April....	1888....	194.5	198.7	229.1	216.4	217.2	206.2	210.4
	1887....	176.7	171.6	178.0	125.5	191.6	211.3	175.8
	1883-8..	193.0	161.4	192.7	164.9	201.8	188.5	183.7
May	1888....	183.0	208.8	189.7	158.1	195.9	212.5	191.3
	1887....	263.2	272.8	290.7	253.1	284.7	260.7	270.9
	1883-8..	206.2	209.9	228.3	203.1	229.4	222.3	216.5
June....	1888....	256.6	271.0	289.1	270.1	306.5	286.2	279.9
	1887....	238.8	230.7	232.4	217.5	235.2	243.9	233.1
	1883-8..	247.4	251.7	274.6	243.4	272.3	251.1	256.8
July	1888....	269.5	291.4	282.4	252.5	279.7	315.7	281.9
	1887....	300.6	286.1	310.0	280.6	305.2	295.5	296.3
	1883-8..	264.2	262.6	285.4	255.3	279.4	264.8	268.6
August..	1888....	245.8	255.3	258.5	243.0	227.7	245.3	245.9
	1887....	236.6	277.0	267.1	188.9	251.1	282.3	250.5
	1883-8..	227.7	247.5	257.7	213.9	237.7	254.6	239.8
Sept.....	1888....	219.8	199.7	227.7	189.1	206.2	213.6	209.4
	1887....	177.0	167.8	190.4	138.1	167.2	172.9	168.9
	1883-8..	199.7	188.4	214.1	159.6	205.4	203.9	195.2
Totals...	1888....	1,369.2	1,424.9	1,476.5	1,329.2	1,433.2	1,479.5	1,418.8
	1887....	1,392.9	1,406.0	1,468.6	1,203.7	1,435.0	1,466.6	1,395.5
	1883-8..	1,338.2	1,321.5	1,452.8	1,240.2	1,426.0	1,385.2	1,360.6

The hours of sun above the horizon (calculated for the latitude of Toronto) in April was 406.4; in May, 461.1; in June, 465.7; in July, 470.9; in August, 434.5, and in September, 376.3, there being 2614.9 hours of possible sunshine in the six months. The table of sunshine for 1887, presented in last year's report, was made up from the returns made by ten stations; but, for the reason given before, there are no returns this year from Windsor, Stratford, Cornwall or Pembroke, and this reduction in the number of stations has increased the average of sunshine of the province for the five years 1883-7 from 1,333.0 to 1,348.2 hours—a very small percentage, however. The actual sunshine of the province in 1888 was 1,418.8 hours, or over 54 per cent. of the possible. The mean sunshine of 1887 for the same stations was 1,395.5 hours, showing an increase in 1888 of 23.3 hours; and there is an increase of 58.2 hours, compared with the annual average of the growing season. July was the brightest month, there being 281.9 hours of sunshine, or nearly 60 per cent. of the possible. June came next with 279.9 hours; but while the number of hours were less the proportion of possible sunshine was slightly higher. April was unusually bright for that time of year, there being an increase of 26.7 hours over its average for the six years 1883-8, while May was the reverse, with a decrease of 25.2 hours, the latter month showing the least sunshine of the six. In fact, May was the only month in which the record of sunshine fell below that of its annual average, a decided increase being observed in every other month. Taking the stations, Woodstock had less sunshine than in 1887, but more than it averaged in the seven years 1882-8. There was a small increase in Niagara Falls South over the previous year, but 103.4 hours more than the annual average of that station. There were 7.9 hours more of sunshine in Toronto in 1888 than in 1887, but the average record of sunshine for that station was exceeded by 23.7 hours. Lindsay showed but slight variations compared with the previous periods; but there was a marked increase of sunshine in Barrie. This station, however, had less sunshine than any other. Kingston enjoyed more sunshine in 1888 by 12.9 hours than in the previous year, and 94.3 hours more than in the years 1883-8, and it also led the other stations in total sunshine, Toronto coming next.

FARM LANDS OF THE PROVINCE.

Rural Areas Assessed.—The statistics of farm lands (in municipally organized townships only) showing the areas assessed as resident and non-resident, the acreage cleared, wood land, swamps, marsh and waste lands are compiled from assessors' returns and are tabulated by county municipalities in table ix. The following summary is by groups of counties for 1888, and shows the progress made by groups in acres cleared compared with 1887; also, the revised figures of 1887 for the province:

Districts.	Acres Assessed.			Acres Cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Total.	1888.	1887.			
Lake Erie......	2,262,759	75,630	2,338,389	1,334,460	1,313,365	887,642	116,287	57.1
Lake Huron.....	2,198,229	72,445	2,270,674	1,258,315	1,207,861	822,676	189,683	55.4
Georgian Bay....	1,917,070	93,728	2,010,798	1,008,510	990,349	805,450	196,838	50.2
West Midland...	3,205,417	47,104	3,252,521	2,234,655	2,215,649	694,861	323,005	68.7
Lake Ontario....	3,006,674	44,653	3,051,327	2,281,082	2,266,314	551,143	219,102	74.8
St. Law. & Ottawa	4,966,588	275,204	5,241,792	2,245,912	2,208,925	2,233,923	761,957	42.8
East Midland....	2,143,935	489,285	2,633,220	826,626	796,668	1,495,671	310,923	31.4
North'n Districts.	1,122,754	136,804	1,259,558	125,165	120,386	1,021,374	113,019	9.9
The Province 1888..	20,823,426	1,234,853	22,058,279	11,314,725	....	8,512,740	2,230,814	51.3
1887..	21,026,636	951,907	21,978,543	....	11,119,517	8,705,613	2,153,413	50.6

The area of lands assessed as occupied in 1887 as shown above, exceeds that published in the last report by 179,526 acres (of which 11,169 acres are cleared), being the total areas assessed in the townships of Himsworth, Billings, Cockburn Island, Hilton, Bonfield, Ferris, Mattawan, Papineau, Springer and Widdifield. No returns had been received from those recently organized townships at the time of compilation of the former report. The acreage does not appear on the assessment rolls of Keewatin, (organized in 1888) Neebing and Rat Portage. The increase in lands assessed in the Northern Districts over 1887 is due to the incorporation in 1888 of the township of Perry (40,454 acres), while the balance of the increase in lands assessed is found in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups, the other five groups of counties each showing a small decrease. The large increase of non-resident lands in the East Midland group is due to the presence of over 335,000 acres of the Canadian Land and Immigration Company's lands in Haliburton, which were formerly assessed as resident. The cancellation of lands to the extent of 15,000 acres in the townships of Lindsay and Bury St. Edmunds, county of Bruce, and the placing upon the resident rolls of 18,000 acres of Canada Company's lands in the township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton, formerly assessed as non-resident, chiefly contribute to the large decrease of non-resident land in the Lake Huron group. As naturally to be expected there has been an increase in the cleared land in every group, the average for the province exceeding that of the year 1887 by .7 per 100 acres occupied. An increase is noticeable in the acreage of swamp, marsh or waste lands, but as in a large number of townships in the newer districts not an acre appears upon the assessment rolls, it is probable the figures are yet below the mark. The area, therefore, stated to be in woodland includes a portion which properly belongs to waste lands.

AREA IN CROPS.—The following table shows the number of acres under staple field crops in each of the seven years from 1882 to 1888, together with the averages for the period :

Field Crops.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-8.
Fall Wheat....	826,537	897,743	886,402	875,136	864 740	1,097,210	1,188,520	948,041
Spring Wheat.	367,850	484,821	577,465	799,463	721,647	586,410	586 817	589,210
Barley	895,432	767,346	735,778	597,873	700,472	757,156	848,617	757,525
Oats	1,849,868	1,682,463	1,621,901	1,543,745	1,481,828	1,418,309	1,387,487	1,569,371
Rye	84,087	68,362	67,779	78,293	103,416	188,111	185,276	110,761
Pease	696,653	726,756	703,936	646,081	570,928	542,771	560,770	635,414
Corn	222,971	163,893	156,494	167,831	174,560	214,237	206,755	186,677
Buckwheat	57,528	64,143	70,792	61,776	65,836	67,802	50,035	62,559
Beans	22,700	20,275	21,072	24,651	24,878	25,907	19,787	22,753
Potatoes	153,915	140,283	140,143	159,741	168,757	166,823	160,700	155,766
Man'l-wurzels .	21,459	17,924	18,170	16,435	18,341	17,219	15,791	17,906
Carrots........	11,524	9,110	9,267	9,024	10,987	11,270	9,955	10,162
Turnips	113,188	105,322	98,931	102,303	104,199	98,429	78,823	100,171
Hay and Clover	2,292,638	2,280,643	2,295,151	2,268,091	2,193,369	2,350,969	1,825,890	2,215,250
Totals......	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,381,566

Corresponding to the increase in cleared land in the province we find an excess in acres under these staple crops over 1887 of 187,266 acres, or more than 2½ per cent. Only four crops, fall wheat, spring wheat, pease and buckwheat, show a diminished area compared with 1887, and the areas in fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, buckwheat, beans and potatoes are below the annual averages devoted to these crops. Fall wheat and spring wheat have reached the lowest acreages recorded for these crops since the establishment of the Bureau, while the acreages in barley, oats, corn, mangels, carrots and turnips have reached the highest point.

The area devoted to the same crops as enumerated in the preceding table, is presented in the following table by groups of counties for the seven years, with the annual average for the period :

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-8.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lake Erie.....	958,486	932,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	914,386
Lake Huron ..	801,218	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	765,987
Georgian Bay..	690,243	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	654,134
West Midland.	1,489,263	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,445,863
Lake Ontario..	1,635,315	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,599,224
St. L. & Ottawa	1,402,502	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,369,913
East Midland..	551,102	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,160
Nort'n Districts	88,221	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	80,899
The Province..	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,381,566

It will be observed that there is a general increase in every group compared with 1887, while only the East Midland group falls slightly below the annual average.

AREA IN PASTURE.—The acreage of cleared land devoted to pasture is shown by county groups in the following table, together with the rate per 1,000 acres in 1888. In the figures for the three years 1884-6 is included a portion of "bush" pasture, while the schedule of 1887 and 1888 was amended so as to include cleared land only.

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1888.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Lake Erie	239,330	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	179.3
Lake Huron	307,879	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	244.7
Georgian Bay	213,925	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	212.1
West Midland	504,840	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	225.9
Lake Ontario........................	406,620	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	178.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa..........	665,139	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	296.2
East Midland	179,823	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	217.5
Northern Districts	18,048	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	153.1
The Province	2,535,604	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	224.2

It will thus appear that, though decreases are observable in several groups as compared with 1887, there is for the province a slight increase in pasturage. The highest rate devoted to grazing is reached in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, where it is nearly thirty per cent. of the cleared land. Naturally the rate is lowest in the Northern Districts, where it is a little above fifteen per cent.

PROPORTIONAL AREA IN CROPS.—The rate per 1,000 acres of cleared land may be taken as the measure of density to enable us to ascertain the distribution of the various crop areas. The following table shows this rate by groups of counties and the province for the staple field crops in 1887 and 1888, with the annual average for the seven years 1882-8 :

Districts.		Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Lake Erie....	1888	164.7	4.4	30.3	137.2	10.3	52.8	81.2	6.9	11.7	203.1	11.5	1.3	.7	2.2	718.3
	1887	168.8	8.3	27.2	130.9	8.1	60.5	66.3	7.7	11.1	206.2	11.3	1.0	.6	1.7	709.7
	1882-8	178.3	9.2	29.6	125.7	9.1	44.5	74.4	7.9	11.5	211.1	13.1	1.0	.5	1.6	717.5
Lake Huron..	1888	106.5	8.9	55.5	167.6	.8	69.9	9.5	.6	.4	193.3	10.3	2.1	.8	10.5	636.7
	1887	124.3	23.2	50.4	149.7	.5	73.9	6.3	.8	.5	195.2	9.6	1.8	.7	10.4	647.3
	1882-8	132.8	34.9	51.7	145.6	.8	65.5	8.3	.8	.5	192.9	11.2	1.9	.9	10.7	658.5
Georgian Bay	1888	72.5	49.7	62.6	181.3	2.8	82.5	1.9	.5	.2	201.9	13.6	.8	1.0	13.1	684.4
	1887	73.8	66.2	58.6	159.4	1.9	79.1	1.2	.8	.2	194.1	12.2	1.0	1.0	13.1	662.6
	1882-8	85.2	82.3	56.1	150.1	2.9	78.7	1.2	.7	.2	193.4	14.3	1.0	1.2	12.5	679.8
West Midland	1888	105.8	13.2	70.8	175.3	2.5	68.1	15.0	.8	.3	181.9	11.8	3.3	1.1	16.5	666.4
	1887	120.1	26.8	59.7	157.8	1.9	67.3	10.3	1.2	.3	181.5	10.9	2.7	.9	15.6	657.0
	1882-8	125.6	39.9	59.9	148.8	2.3	59.3	12.8	1.1	.6	186.4	12.5	2.6	1.0	15.9	668.7
Lake Ontario.	1888	57.5	48.5	160.9	138.5	12.5	72.0	15.5	7.9	.8	170.0	14.3	2.5	1.4	14.6	716.9
	1887	67.6	61.5	136.9	127.9	9.7	78.0	11.1	7.5	.6	180.3	12.7	1.9	1.0	13.7	710.4
	1882-8	75.1	75.5	131.2	123.4	15.1	65.3	13.0	6.7	1.0	181.9	14.2	2.2	1.3	12.6	718.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1888	3.6	44.8	44.1	185.6	8.4	36.0	10.2	10.0	1.4	260.2	16.7	.7	.8	2.0	624.5
	1887	4.1	51.7	39.3	178.5	7.3	40.9	6.6	11.9	1.1	260.5	15.9	.7	.6	1.7	620.8
	1882-8	8.5	55.4	45.5	173.6	17.1	44.7	8.2	13.0	1.5	252.4	18.2	.8	.7	1.7	641.3
East Midland	1888	28.2	65.4	116.3	154.3	15.4	59.1	10.3	5.4	.7	184.9	15.1	1.8	1.2	8.6	666.7
	1887	30.1	76.6	102.7	150.4	15.5	69.9	6.7	7.3	.5	193.4	13.7	1.6	1.0	7.7	677.1
	1882-8	34.7	96.4	108.4	142.1	24.6	64.2	8.5	6.6	.7	191.4	15.4	1.3	1.0	6.8	702.1
Northern Districts...	1888	7.6	50.2	12.6	178.7	7.6	74.0	3.4	3.0	.9	365.9	25.2	.6	1.2	17.4	748.3
	1887	4.7	59.6	14.2	168.7	4.5	72.5	2.2	3.5	.2	381.2	25.4	1.8	1.3	18.7	758.5
	1882-8	4.8	92.0	17.6	164.3	9.3	73.0	3.3	4.8	.6	380.3	26.7	.9	1.3	20.1	799.0
The Province.	1888	73.2	32.5	79.2	163.6	7.4	61.6	19.7	5.1	2.0	202.8	13.6	1.9	1.0	10.0	673.6
	1887	80.8	43.6	69.1	151.5	6.2	65.4	14.7	5.8	1.9	205.3	12.6	1.6	.8	9.5	668.8
	1882-8	87.7	54.5	70.1	145.2	10.2	58.8	17.3	5.8	2.1	204.9	14.4	1.6	.9	9.3	682.8

We find that for the province in 1888, out of each 1,000 acres cleared, 673.6 are under the crops indicated above, the highest proportion being reached in the Northern Districts, where we found the rate of pasture the least, and the lowest proportion in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, where the rate of pasture was the greatest. Hay and clover forms the largest item in any group, while oats comes next in every group except the Lake Erie counties, where the rate of fall wheat exceeds it by twenty per cent. The Lake Erie group holds first place in the rates of fall wheat, corn and beans, but is lowest in spring wheat, oats and carrots. The Lake Huron group comes second in fall wheat, fourth in pease and last in rye and potatoes. The Georgian Bay group is first in pease, second in oats, third in spring wheat, fourth in fall wheat, barley and turnips, and lowest in corn, buckwheat and beans. The West Midland group is first in mangels, second in turnips, third in fall wheat and barley, and fourth in oats. The Lake Ontario group comes first in barley and carrots, second in rye, corn, buckwheat and mangels, third in pease and turnips, and equalled the province average of fall and spring wheat conjointly.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa group is first in oats and buckwheat, second in potatoes, and lowest in fall wheat and turnips. The East Midland group comes first in spring wheat and rye, and second in barley. The Northern Districts come first in potatoes and turnips, second in spring wheat and pease, third in oats and lowest in barley. Of the 673.6 acres in crop, 202.8 acres, or thirty per cent., is in hay. If we include the rate in pasture (224.2) and in orchard (16.0) we will have in crop 913.8 acres, leaving a balance of 86.2 acres per 1,000 cleared as a margin for summer fallows, minor crops, etc.

FALL WHEAT.

The area of fall wheat in the province in 1888 was 71,206 acres less than that of the previous year. The acreage is now below that devoted to barley, and less than half of that given to oats. The outlook for fall wheat in the spring was very unpromising. The very dry summer of 1887 was followed by a dry autumn, and the little rain that fell in time to in any way promote the growth of crops was so quickly absorbed by the parched ground that its good effects were scarcely noticeable. In so far as concerned fall wheat, the cold weather came upon it while the plant was still small and delicate, and in every way ill-fitted to contend with the trials of the winter and spring seasons. Had the spring opened at all favorably the crop would likely have been a good one, despite the bad start in the fall. But the season was very untoward. April, instead of being made up of successive days of warm showers and bright sunshine, was, with the exception of a few days, cold, dry and bright. Chilling winds from the west and north-west made sad havoc with the wheat, which in most localities had come through the winter very promisingly. Wherever sheltered by timber the field invariably turned out well, and especially so on fallowed land. It wasnottill after fall wheat was out in head, in the month of June, that it experienced any rainfall and growing, sunny weather worth speaking of. The relief came too late to undo all the damage that had been done, and the crop, in most cases, grew up thin on the ground and headed out unevenly. This was particularly the case on poor and dry soils, and in exposed situations. These conditions were favorable to rust, which was complained of in a good many localities. Harvesting was generally about ten days later than the previous year. Except in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland groups the crop did not reach an average in any part of the province, but the ripening season was so favorable that the grain matured well in respect of quality. It was plump and hard, and generally exceeded the standard weight. The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups, and for the province in the years 1887 and 1888:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	221,748	3,545,985	16.0
Lake Huron	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	150,098	2,233,535	14.9
Georgian Bay	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	73,045	1,244,817	17.0
West Midland	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	266,054	4,196,280	15.6
Lake Ontario	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	153,217	2,671,074	17.4
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	8,036	151,412	18.8	9,088	131,469	14.5
East Midland	23,304	479,113	20.6	23,975	404,861	16.9
Northern Districts	899	13,231	14.7	518	12,590	24.3
Totals	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	897,743	14,440,611	16.1

The acreage of 1888 was the smallest in the seven years of which there is a record, and was 121,504 below that of the annual average. This decrease was divided between the districts as follows: Lake Erie, 7,357; Lake Huron, 20,488; Georgian Bay, 8,901; West Midland, 35,121; Lake Ontario, 36,083; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 10,023; East Midland, 3,944. In the northern districts, however, a new and thinly settled portion of the province, where there is a trifling amount of fall wheat grown, the acreage of 1888 was greater than in past years. There was an increase of 35 acres in the Georgian Bay group compared with the previous year, but no other group of the older counties equalled its own figures for 1887. The total yield of fall wheat in 1888 was 13,830,787 bushels, being 609,824 less than in the previous year and 4,947,872 bushels below the average for the seven years 1882-8. The average yield per acre for the province was 16.7 bushels, which, although higher by .6 bushel than the average of 1887, fell 3.1 bushels below that of the seven years 1882-8. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa and East Midland were the only groups that equalled or exceeded their averages for the term of years. The poorest yield was in the Lake Ontario counties, where it was 6.1 bushels per acre less than its annual average. In the Northern Districts the yield was very small, being only 14.7 bushels, and the West Midland group was the third to go below the average of the province for the year.

LAKE ERIE COUNTIES.—Fall wheat did not turn out a full crop in this group of counties. The greatest injury resulted from unfavorable weather in winter and early spring. In several localities the ground was packed by snow in March, and in April the cold, unsettled weather caused alternate thawing and freezing, which thinned the fields at an alarming rate, especially on sandy soils. However, very little was reported as plowed up. In this connection several correspondents speak of the benefits of shelter for fall wheat, both as regards yield and quality, as well-manured, sheltered fields invariably came out in good condition. The wire-worm did a little damage in Elgin and Norfolk, and the Hessian fly was observed in Welland, but, generally speaking, the injury from insect pests was very slight. Though short in yield the crop was good in quality, the berry being plump and well up to the standard, except in a few cases noted in Essex and Haldimand, where some late sown wheat was somewhat rusted. There was a slight falling off in the acreage, and the average yield per acre was 17.1 bushels, or 1.7 bushel below the annual average for the group.

LAKE HURON COUNTIES.—The crop was reported as wintering well in Lambton and Bruce, but in Huron the plant is said to have entered the winter in a rather weak condition, owing to the dry fall. In all these counties the crop suffered from spring frosts, which caused heaving and consequent loss. A considerable acreage was plowed up, and much more would have been turned under were it not that many fields were "seeded down" with grass. The weather was favorable at cutting, and the grain was generally well housed, except in Bruce, where a rain coming before the crop could be got under shelter injured the straw to a considerable extent. A Lambton correspondent spoke of the Clawson variety as rusting badly, and rust was also reported in Huron. The wire-worm was at work in Bruce, and the Hessian fly made its appearance in Lambton and Huron. Threshing showed that the grain was of good quality, the berry being described as plump and bright. The area was 16,118 acres below that of the previous year, and the average yield per acre was 17 bushels, or 2.8 bushels below the annual average of the group.

GEORGIAN BAY COUNTIES.—Correspondents in this group speak of the trying effects of the spring upon the crop. There was rather less growth than usual in the fall in Simcoe, which left some fields rather "patchy," and in both counties there was much damage done, especially on heavy clay soils, by April frosts heaving out the plants. Notwithstanding these drawbacks there does not appear to have been much plowed up. Fall wheat seems to have been remarkably free from insect pests in both Grey and Simcoe, an occasional mention of rust is made only in the first-named county. In short, the two great factors in reducing the yield were the frosts of spring and the succeeding drouth. The grain threshed out exceedingly well for the amount of straw, and the sample was fully up to the standard in weight and in general quality. The acreage was almost identical with that of 1887, and the yield was 19.6 bushels per acre, or 1.4 bushel below the annual average of the group.

WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—There was a good deal of injury to fall wheat from winter killing in this group. Ice in winter and heavy, heaving frosts in spring left many bare spots in the fields, although there was very little mention made of any being plowed up. A Middlesex correspondent points a moral when he states that the crop "appears to have stood the winter and spring best on summer fallows, and fresh lands well under-drained." A heavy frost in May did much injury in Dufferin to what were regarded as promising fields. On some fields, more particularly in Perth, the drouth was very trying early in the summer. There was not much mention made of injury by insects; the Hessian fly appeared in Brant, but very little harm was done by it. Some fields in Middlesex, Oxford and Wellington were visited by rust, and there was some shrunken grain in consequence. However, most of the fall wheat proved to be of good quality at threshing, often running over weight. Owing to the general drouth the straw was rather on the short side. Cutting began on the 18th of July, but the bulk of the crop was harvested during the last week of the month, with the exception of Dufferin, which was about a week behind in the operation. There were harvested 29,715 acres less than in 1887. The yield per acre was only 16.2 bushels, being 19 per cent. less than the annual average for group, and half a bushel less than the average for the province for the year.

LAKE ONTARIO COUNTIES.—Winter-killing was very general in these counties. The season was most severe towards its close, as most of the damage was done by dry, frosty weather in March and April, and in several counties some very bare fields were plowed up. The greater part of the injury to the crop appears to have resulted from these spring frosts, as there was scarcely any mention of insect pests. In Halton and Peel some complaints were made of rust, but the injury from that cause was not general. As a rule the straw was short. The harvest was favorable, and the crop was housed in good condition, although the quality was uneven and the yield unsatisfactory in most cases. In Wentworth the sample was reported as very poor, while in Peel it was classed as A 1. In the other counties, as in fact in those already named, much depended upon the character of the soil and the shelter afforded. The question of shelter for fall wheat has been forcing itself upon agriculturists through the experience of the past few winters. It has been pointed out by correspondents that in exposed situations the crop this year was not only smaller in yield, but the sample was much poorer in quality. In the eastern half of this group, where but a small proportion of fall wheat is grown, the yield and general character of the grain was much better than in the western half, where a wide acreage is given to the crop. The average yield per acre was only 14.3 bushels on an acreage less by one-seventh than that reaped in 1887.

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA COUNTIES.—The acreage of fall wheat in these counties is comparatively small, hardly amounting to one-fourth of the area given to the crop in the average western Ontario county. Winter-killing has been the bane of the crop in the river counties, and this year made no exception, although the experience of the group was no worse than that of some districts where fall wheat is the staple crop. The drouth also told upon the crop, but there was no mention of rust or injurious insects. The straw was short, but the quality of the grain was good, the sample being plump and very presentable. Where the crop escaped winter-killing it turned out much better than spring wheat, and it is likely that the acreage of fall wheat will be increased in the future. The acreage was 1,052 acres less than in 1887. The average yield per acre for the group was 18.8 bushels, or .8 bushel above the annual average.

EAST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Winter-killing was general in these counties, and a considerable quantity was plowed up in Victoria, although sheltered fields in that county were reported as looking well. The drouth had the effect of shortening the straw on the already well-thinned fields, but no injury from rust or insects was reported. The cut was secured in good condition, and the condition of the grain ranged from second class to first quality. In Hastings the fall wheat harvest was described as a very satisfactory one, and taking the group as a whole the crop was better spoken of after threshing than at any other time of the year. This district gave the largest yield for the year, averaging 20.6 bushels per acre, and slightly exceeding its annual average.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—The amount of fall wheat grown in the Northern Districts was insignificant. It was reported as of fair quality, but not equal to last year's crop. However, the experience with this grain has been such as to induce some to give it an increased acreage.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Coulter, Mersea, Essex : Fall wheat is looking fair, but suffered from late cold winds. It did not suffer much by heaving, but the ground was too much packed by snow in the latter part of March. I have not heard of any being plowed up.

J. Wright, Dover, Kent : Wheat is in fair condition at present, although it has suffered from frosts and cold dry weather in April, especially on sandy or light soils. Owing to deep frost in the winter, and several heavy rains while the ground was frozen, several spots were filled with water, and ice was formed which killed out the wheat. Very little is plowed up.

Jabel Robinson, Southwold, Elgin : Fall wheat in this locality looks very poor. It looked well in March when the snow left, but the cold weather in April destroyed more than half in many fields. Highly manured and sheltered pieces are pretty good in all kinds of soil. None was injured by insects except by wire-worm in the fall, but some spots were totally killed by ice. I have only noticed one field plowed up, although there are many that ought to be.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland : Wheat is looking pretty fair. It is best on black-muck and gravelly soil. It was injured about one-fourth by ice and dry, cold winds this spring, but very little by insects. There has been none plowed up, nor is there likely to be any.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : Fall wheat wintered fairly well. There was no injury from frost or snow up to the middle of April, but it got badly thinned out since on account of continuous cold, dry weather, which damaged it one-third at least. Considerable has been plowed up and sown into barley. The wire-worm injured some fields badly.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Owing to the extreme drouth of last fall the plant was very weakly set in. The winter being favorable it came out all right in the spring, but the freezing and thawing and cold weather up to the last week of April left the plant very weak indeed. On low land where the water lay in the spring the plant seems to be in the best condition. Wheat suffered no injury from snow, ice or rain, but a great deal of damage was done by frost in spring. There was no damage by worms or insects. There was a great deal of plowing up done in early spring, and quite a number are now sorry for doing so, as the plant is in a better condition than they expected to see it.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce : The fall wheat in this section is looking very sickly on low mucky and undrained lands, but is fair on high clay lands. The wheat had not been injured during the winter, and looked well when the snow went off, but continued frost and cold weather heaved it. Very little was plowed up, as a great many fields had been seeded to grass and clover.

John Cameron, Holland, Grey : The cold spell the latter part of April was very hard on fall wheat. It is best on light land well summer fallowed and manured. A considerable quantity of it was heaved out and perished, especially on heavy clay soils, owing to the severe night frosts in April. Very little has been plowed up.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe : There are a few good crops on fallow, but they are the exceptions. It is generally patchy, and on stubble land is very backward, on account of getting so little growth last fall. Not much has been killed except around the fences where the drifts have been deep.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex : Fall wheat stood the winter fine, but the cold spring and hard frosts have done great damage, so much so as to spoil a great many fields that promised well in the early spring. It appears to have stood the winter and spring best on summer fallows and fresh lands well underdrained. It was injured chiefly by spring frosts and suffered from want of rain.

John Henderson, Nissouri E., Oxford : Fall wheat looked well when the snow went off, but the cold winds in April and frosts have hurt it badly. The half of it looks very patchy, but with fine growing weather it may be a fair crop yet. No worms or insects have hurt it, and there is very little of it plowed up.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant : The general condition of fall wheat is very poor. The cold, backward spring, along with the ice, has made the wheat fields very spotted, with the bare spots the largest on all kinds of soils. There has been no injury by insects, nor has any been plowed up, as the farmers believe a half crop is better than none.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Fall wheat as a general thing is at present looking very poor. The best wheat is found on low or bottom lands with belts of forest for protection. The wheat seemed to come through the winter all right, and at the time the snow went off looked well, although a light top on account of dry weather last fall. It was injured to a great extent by freezing this spring, and by the month of April being too dry. Some wheat has been plowed up and resown with spring grain.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : I never saw the fall wheat look much worse than it does at present. It came out from under the snow, or rather ice, all right, but the cold dry weather and frosty nights of March and April did the mischief. Under the most favorable circumstances we can expect only a small crop.

D. James, Markham, York : The condition of fall wheat is from fair to good. It was somewhat injured on low lands, or lands principally adapted for barley and oats, but was good on sharp clayey soil. The cold dry weather of spring, with the unusually hard frosts, would injure it one-fifth ; not that one-fifth will be plowed up, but portions of a field will be but one-half and other portions three-fourths of a crop. Only a small quantity has been plowed up.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario : In exposed places fall wheat was winter-killed, but it looks very fair where at all sheltered. It looks best in moderately light soil. I have not heard of any injury from worms or insects. On north and western slopes some fall wheat has been plowed up ; but the fact is only a small quantity is now sown compared with what was put in a few years ago.

H. A. Baker, Camden, Lennox and Addington : Fall wheat looks very bad. In has been badly winter-killed, and the continual dry weather is injuring it still further. Not much is sown however, and as farmers generally seed down with it there will not likely be much plowed up.

Ferguson Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria : More than half the fall wheat is being plowed up and put into spring wheat and barley. It was much injured by continued cold north and west winds and frost after the snow melted. Sheltered fields which were well summer-fallowed look well, but clover fields sowed to fall wheat were too dry, and so are all a failure.

Alex. Smith, Dummer, Peterborough : Fall wheat, where the ground is drained naturally or artificially, looks well ; where it is low and damp it is thin and of small growth. On high and exposed parts it has suffered badly from frosty winds, but nowhere by snow, ice or insects. I do not know of any wheat having been plowed up.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex : Cutting began about the middle of July, and the crop was harvested in good condition. Wherever the wheat was sheltered it was a good crop, but in exposed situations it was no more than half a crop.

G. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent : Cutting began about the 15th of July. In the early part of the season the drouth hurt the crop, but about the beginning of June we had a fine rain with continuous showers, which improved it wonderfully, so that it will be about a two-thirds crop in this township. It was harvested in good shape and is of good quality.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Harvesting fall wheat was unusually late this season, as it was not commenced till the 23rd of July, and is not yet (August 9th) housed by some. The spring and early part of the summer being cold and dry told materially against this crop. The wire-worm damaged some fields, but with all its drawbacks the yield will be a two-thirds crop, secured in good condition and of good quality.

George W. Newman, Walsingham, Norfolk : Fall wheat suffered from spring frosts. Cutting commenced about the 15th of July, and was secured generally in good condition. The berry is plump, and the yield is better than was expected earlier in the year.

Frederick Mehlenbacher, Rainham, Haldimand : Cutting began about the 25th of July. The crop suffered very much from drouth. That which came to maturity is a fair sample, but the late wheat was struck by rust and is shrunken in consequence.

H. H. Beam, Willoughby, Welland : Some began cutting on July 13th, but the bulk of the crop was cut in the week beginning July 16th. The crop was injured to a great extent by the extremely dry weather of May and early June. Some few pieces were slightly injured by the Hessian fly. It was secured in good condition and was of fair quality.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton : Fall wheat cutting began on the 20th. It suffered severely in the spring from cold and drouth, and also from rust. We had favorable harvest weather, and it was secured in good condition. It is of fair quality.

G. E. Cresswell, Tuckersmith, Huron : Cutting began on the 19th of July. There was very little injury from drouth. The Hessian fly cut the straw near the ground, but the grain is very little injured. Late sown wheat was very much injured by rust. It was secured in the best possible condition. The quality of early sown is good, but late sown is shrunken in the berry.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce : Cutting commenced about the 23rd of July. The drouth hastened the maturity of the fall wheat, by which it suffered in the filling. The Hessian fly and the rust also damaged the crop. The crop as a whole has been housed in fair order, but owing to a heavy rain on the 3rd August the straw is pretty badly damaged.

R. Dunlop, Euphrasia, Grey : Cutting commenced about the 1st of August, but in some cases about two or three days sooner. The crop suffered a little from drouth, but I believe it was free from insect pests. It was secured in excellent condition and is of good quality.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : Cutting began about the 21st of July. It may have suffered a little from drouth, but certainly only a very little, but from nothing else except the cold spring. The quality is good, and it was secured in fine order as we had no rain at the time.

Wm. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: We commenced to cut fall wheat on the 20th of July, and barley was ready to be cut about the same time. Some wheat suffered from being winter-killed or heaved with frost. Rust also caused some damage. The crop is not more than an average, but is in medium condition. Scott and Democrat wheat did best. Mediterranean and Clawson rusted badly.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Fall wheat cutting began from the 15th to the 20th of July. The crop did not suffer much from drouth or insects. It has been secured in good condition for the most part. Late fields suffered from too much rain. The quality around this neighborhood is No. 1.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Cutting began about the 18th of July, and soon became pretty general. It did not suffer much from drouth since the 1st of June. The dry, cold weather of May hurt it a good deal. The Hessian fly appeared in a few places, and the straw was badly crinkled down where thin and short. It was harvested in very fair order, and is up to the average in quality.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Cutting commenced on the 23rd of July, and became general on the 25th. The crop suffered considerably from drouth in the early part of the season, but there was no damage of any sort from insect pests. Most of it was secured in fair condition. The quality is good, and the yield will be 15 or 18 bushels per acre.

C. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: Fall wheat was harvested during the last week of July. There were no insect pests; the crop was injured more by rust than anything else. Here and there there is a good field. There was splendid harvest weather, and the quality of the grain is medium.

Richard Blain, Dumfries N., Waterloo: Cutting was general about the 23rd of July. Fall wheat suffered very little from drouth or insect pests; the deficiency in the yield is chiefly from winter-killing and cold weather in April and May. The crop was well secured, and the sample is good.

Robt. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin: Cutting began about the 6th of August. The crop has suffered from drouth. The spring cleared up cold and dry. There was a heavy frost about the 15th of May, and the fields never recovered after that date. The crop was secured in good condition. The straw is light, but the grain is good.

A. Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Cutting began about the 20th of July. The crop suffered from drouth in April and May, with cold north and north-west winds. It was secured in good order. The quality is good only in isolated sections.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Cutting began about the 25th of July. The crop suffered badly from the drouth of the spring. It has been secured in good condition. The quality, however, is very poor.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: Cutting began about the 25th of July. The wheat suffered very little from drouth or insects, but very much from frost: not half a crop is left. It was very well secured, and the grain is good where it escaped winter-killing, but poor on exposed places.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Cutting began on the 20th of July. The crop suffered very much from drouth during the early part of the season, and also from extreme cold in April and May. On low lands there was considerable rust, but no insect pests were observed. It was fairly well secured, although some was taken in damp. The quality is A 1.

Thos. Ramage, Etobicoke, York: Cutting commenced about the 25th of July. It suffered from drouth, but there was little or no injury from insects. The chief trouble was the cold spring and the late frosts. It was secured in good condition, and the quality is good.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario: The cutting of fall wheat began about the 18th of July. It has not suffered from drouth or insects, and was harvested in good condition. The quality is very good, but owing to winter-killing the acreage is limited.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: Fall wheat cutting commenced about the 20th of July. It stood the dry weather very well, and has not been injured by rust or insects. It has been housed in good condition. The quality of the grain is good, but the yield per acre will not be large. There is not much fall wheat grown in this township.

W. J. Westington, Hamilton, Northumberland: Cutting started about the 20th of July. Fall wheat did not suffer from drouth or from insects. It was secured in very good condition, and is of very good quality. Very little is grown in this section.

Wm. R. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: It has been very dry here, but fall wheat has suffered the least of any crop from the drouth. Insects have done no damage. The crop was well secured. The straw is short but the quality of the grain is good. Very little is grown here.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Cutting commenced on July 12th. The crop suffered by drouth. The straw was short and very thin on the ground. It was saved in good condition, and the sample is fairly good.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Cutting commenced about July 20th. The crop suffered some from drouth, but no rust or insects injured it. The straw is short, but the berry is large and plump, and the crop was secured in good condition.

John Bennett, Roxborough, Stormont: Very little fall wheat is sown in this section, but what there is, is very good. The drouth did not seem to hurt it. It will yield from 25 to 30 bushels an acre.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry: I am not aware of any fall wheat in this township. Some was grown here at one time, but it became so subject to winter-killing that its cultivation has been almost wholly discontinued. Where it survived the winter it was generally a better yield than spring wheat.

Edmond Byrne, Burgess, Lanark: Cutting began on the 20th July. The crop is very good, but very little has been sown in this township for the past two or three years on account of former failures.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria : Wheat was cut on the 20th of July. It suffered from drouth, and the straw is light and fine on this limestone soil. The crop was secured in excellent condition. The grain is rather bright and plump, but smaller than usual.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterborough : Fall wheat cutting began about the 15th of July. It has suffered considerably, especially on high lands. It was secured in good condition. The quality is about second.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Cutting began about the middle of July. The crop was not injured by insects, but suffered from the drouth, especially on high land. It was quite thin on the ground and short in the straw. It was well secured, and the quality was excellent.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : Fall wheat generally is of good quality, although some late pieces are slightly shrunken from rust.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Fall wheat is fully up to the standard in quality, weighing at our delivery point or tested scales from 60 to 64 pounds to the bushel.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : Some varieties are very good, but the Clawson is badly rusted around here.

Walter Hick, Goderich, Huron : Fall wheat is bright and plump in grain, but there is not much of it.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : Fall wheat has turned out better than was expected. The grain is plump and good.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey : Fall wheat is of very good quality, being plump and full.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : The quality of fall wheat is good, and there is a large amount of grain considering the small quantity of straw.

Peter Stewart, Williams W., Middlesex : Fall wheat is not so good as last year. The first that ripened is good, but the late got caught with the rust and is shrunken.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford : Fall wheat in general is of good quality, though in some places shrunken from rust.

H. Chisholm, Brantford, Brant: The quality of fall wheat is good, and as a general rule is over weight. My own weighs 64½ pounds per bushel ; it is the hybrid Mediterranean.

Archibald Dawson, Oakland, Brant : Fall wheat is shrunken and all straw is short. The army-worm did considerable damage in parts of the township, and so did the rose-bug. This is likely to prove the worst pest of any, as nothing seems to kill it.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : Fall wheat is not a uniform crop. While some is plump and good, ranging from 60 to 62 pounds per bushel, in other cases the grain is very much shrunken.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : A large quantity of the fall wheat is very good, but some fields were rusted.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : Fall wheat has turned out better than we expected Some fields have yielded 30 bushels to the acre, weighing 62 pounds per bushel. On some late sown fields, however, it was badly winter-killed, and yielded only 15 bushels per acre of poor quality.

John Cornelius, Garafraxa E., Dufferin : Fall wheat is good in quality, but it was considerably winter-killed, which makes the yield rather light.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton : The greater part of the fall wheat is fully up to the average in quality. Some was badly winter-killed and rusted, and some of it is badly shrunken.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York : The quality of fall wheat is generally good, but the quantity is short on account of winter-killing and freezing out in the spring.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Fall wheat has been a fair crop wherever sown, but is not raised to any extent in this township.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland : The quality of fall wheat is fairly good, though not as good as that of 1887, the berry being smaller and not so good in color.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Fall wheat was plump and sound in quality.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Fall wheat was very little sown last year, but what survived the winter was a very fair sample.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Fall wheat was very little sown ; but it was a fair crop and of good quality.

James Dermott, Carden, Victoria : Fall wheat is a first-class sample, although some was winter-killed.

Thos. J. Thompson, Rawdon, Hastings : Fall wheat is a good sample as a rule, and a very satisfactory crop throughout.

THE NEW CROP OF FALL WHEAT.

Reports regarding the new sowing of fall wheat were very encouraging. In the western section of the province, where the crop is chiefly grown, about the usual acreage was sown, and as a rule the ground was in a good condition for the reception of seed, although in some cases rather on the dry side. Owing to the late harvest and drouth the seed was put in somewhat later than usual, and although rains came generously in the latter part of the fall the weather was so cold that there was hardly the average growth, and consequently some fields were looking thin and backward. In some western counties, more especially in the West Midland group, damage by the wire-worm, the white grub and the Hessian fly was reported, although not to any serious extent. In the eastern half of the province, where fall wheat has been but little grown, a very decided increase in the acreage is reported by many correspondents. The cold wet weather of October retarded the growth to a considerable extent; but while the crop was light of top it was almost always reported as very healthy and much more promising than that of the previous year.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: The acreage of new fall wheat is less than this year's crop. The condition of the ground at sowing was very unfavorable, as it was too dry to germinate the seed. A few fields that were sown just before the rain came look very well, but on the whole the crop is in a very backward state on account of the dry, cold weather.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent: There is a larger acreage of fall wheat. It was very dry early in the fall, and both plowing and seeding were delayed in consequence. There were copious rains at intervals later on, but fully one-fourth was put in later than usual. The crop is now looking splendid.

John Haggan, Malahide, Elgin: The acreage of fall wheat is about the same as last year. The ground generally was in good condition, but on account of the dry, cold weather it is very backward, and is not looking very promising.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: There is about as much wheat sown as last season. The ground was in good condition except on hard clay, which was rough at seeding time. The crop looks well; there is no injury by fly or other insect.

Guye Culver, Rainham, Haldimand: About the same amount of fall wheat has been sown as last season. The ground was in good condition at seeding time, and wheat never came up better. It looks well, although October has been almost too wet for low lands.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The acreage of fall wheat is about the same as last year. The ground was in good condition at seeding time, and the present appearance is good. No Hessian fly or other insect has been reported.

Robt. Montgomery, Enniskillen, Lambton: The acreage of fall wheat is about the same as last year. The ground was in good order when sown, and the prospects are excellent at present. There has been no injury by Hessian fly or other insect.

John C. Morrison, McKillop, Huron: There is about the same acreage as last fall, but the ground was in better condition, being mostly summer-fallowed on pea-ground. The wheat looks well at present, but is not so thick as in some years

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: About the usual acreage of fall wheat has been put in. What was sown on summer fallow looks good, but pea-ground is backward, owing to the dryness of the ground at seeding time and the cold weather since.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: There is a greater breadth of fall wheat sown this year than last—perhaps 10 per cent. more. Most of it was put in in good shape, but some of it was too late. Where sown early it looks well, and has made good growth, but late sown is scarcely up yet.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: A large area of fall wheat has been sown—considerably more than last fall. The ground was in good condition for seeding, although rather dry. The early sown looks very fair, but the growth was long in starting, and was checked afterwards by cold weather.

Thos. Nangle, Biddulph, Middlesex: The acreage is about equal to last season. The ground was very hard and dry at the time of sowing. The growth has been slow, and the present appearance is backward. The wire-worm and the white grub have done a large amount of damage.

Stephen Hall, Blenheim, Oxford: About the usual area of fall wheat has been sown. The ground was very dry at seeding time, and the result is a small top. Portions of fields have been slightly injured by Hessian fly.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: I think we may safely say there is at least 20 per cent. less acreage sown than last year. The ground at the usual time of sowing was very dry, and this was the cause of many sowing at a later date than they otherwise would have done; but some fine rains came on later, and the crop has made a good start and is looking healthy.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: I think the acreage is rather less than last fall. At the time of sowing the ground was dry and hard and lumpy for the most part, but well prepared summer fallows went in in good order. The plants are not large, and there has been some injury done by the Hessian fly as well as by the common white grub.

Charles Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington: There is about the same area as last fall in wheat. The ground was dry, but was worked up better than last year. The crop looks better than last year, there having been enough rain to keep it growing pretty well.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo: The ground was in fine condition at seeding, and the weather was quite favorable, but the plant has not made the same growth as in some former seasons, although it is healthy in appearance.

Jonathan Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: A little more fall wheat has been sown than last season, the fall growth being somewhat more favorable. Summer fallows were in great order this year. The crop is not so forward as we would wish, as on account of cold weather there has been very slow growth.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln; The fall wheat looks well at present,'but there is not quite so much sown as last year. The ground was a little dry for early sowing, but the rain came in time to get it in soon enough. There is no appearance of Hessian fly yet.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The ground was in splendid condition, and timely rains brought the plant up. The mild weather has caused it to make good progress. A frost occurred about the 20th of September, which prevented the Hessian fly from putting in an appearance.

W. A. McCartney, Trafalgar, Halton: The ground was in good condition at sowing, and at present the crop has a good top and a good appearance generally.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fall wheat looks remarkably well. In fact, I never saw it looking better. The ground was in a fine tillable condition when seeded, and the weather has been favorable for rapid growth. A larger area is sown this year than last.

Simpson Rennie, Scarborough, York: The moist condition of the ground at seeding time was favorable, and the fields are looking well.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario: The ground was in fine condition at the time of seeding, and fall wheat now looks as well as usual. That sown early is in best condition.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: The acreage of fall wheat sown in this township is small, although larger than last year. The condition of the soil was far more favorable this year than last, there being plenty of rain to produce a good growth, and it looks very well. The kind sowed is chiefly Clawson.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: I should think that fully one-third more acreage is sown in this township this fall. The condition of the soil at seeding was all that could be desired. The present appearance is fairly good, although there has been no great growth.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward: The acreage of fall wheat is somewhat in excess of last year. The soil was generally in good condition for seed, and the crop looks well at present.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: Fall wheat occupies a greater area this year than last, and as it was put in in good condition its present appearance gives indications of an abundant crop.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Fall wheat has been more extensively sown than usual, and at present looks remarkably well. There was an abundance of moisture to give it a start immediately after sowing, and much was on summer fallow.

J. Maitland, Montague, Lanark: More fall wheat has been sown this year than last. The ground was in good condition at seeding, and the crop has a fine appearance.

John Dermott, Carden, Victoria: About the same area of fall wheat is sown as last year. The ground was in first-class condition, and the present appearance is more forward than at the same time last year.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: More fall wheat has been sown this year than last. The land was in fine condition for a seed bed. What was sown in the first week of September was good, but what was put in later was backward, as October was a cold month.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: At least 25 per cent. more fall wheat has been sown. In most cases the land was in good condition at sowing, and the fields look well now.

SPRING WHEAT.

The condition of spring wheat in 1888 was more favorable than it has been for several years, and several correspondents voice the regret prevailing among farmers that there was not an increase in the acreage instead of a decrease of nearly one-fourth. The favorable condition of the soil at the time of seeding gave the young plant a good start, and the crop was almost entirely free from those fungus growths of smut and rust which are more likely to appear if the seeding season has been wet and backward. Very little injury was done by insects, the midge only having been mentioned, and that rarely. In the central and eastern portions of Ontario, where the bulk of the spring wheat area of the province is found, and where, too, the drouth was severest, the crop was reported as being much better than for many years. In the Lake Ontario group it was harvested in good condition, but in the river counties reports are general as to injury by frequent rains during harvesting. Like other cereals, spring wheat was affected by the summer drouth, but this was shown more in the shortness of straw than in the yield or quality of grain. In fact the sample was a good one, the berry as a rule being plump and very marketable. The following table shows the acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888 :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	5,822	102,558	17.6	10,841	114,438	10.6
Lake Huron	11,210	173,648	15.5	28,013	232,171	8.3
Georgian Bay	50,128	837,469	16.7	65,549	668,123	10.2
West Midland	29,478	485,812	16.5	59,411	537,955	9.1
Lake Ontario	110,580	2,203,519	19.9	139,339	1,675,723	12.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	100,624	1,804,316	17.9	114,130	1,599,293	14.0
East Midland	54,092	741,597	13.7	61,031	687,347	11.3
Northern Districts	5,916	104,640	17.7	6,507	118,067	18.1
Totals	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	484,821	5,633,117	11.6

For the past three years there has been a rapid decrease in the acreage of spring wheat, so much so that the area given to the crop in 1888 was not one-half of that of 1885. The average yield per acre in 1887 was only 11.6 bushels, and in consequence the acreage shrank from 484,821 in that year to 367,850 in 1888. The greatest decrease in the area of spring wheat was observed in the west, as in the first four groups comprising the table the acreage fell from 163,814 in 1887 to 96,638 in 1888, a reduction of about 41 per cent. In none of the districts did the acreage exceed that of the previous year. The average yield of the province was 17.5 bushels per acre, compared with 15.7 bushels in the seven years 1882-8; and notwithstanding the decrease in the acreage the total yield exceeded that of 1887 by 820,442 bushels, although it falls short by 2,794,560 bushels of the annual average yield for the seven years 1882-8. The largest average yield per acre was reported in the Lake Ontario counties, being 19.9 bushels, or 2.4 bushels above average of the province, and 3.3 bushels above the annual average of the group. The Lake Erie counties, the Northern Districts, and the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group also exceeded the average of the province. The lowest average yield was in the East Midland group, being only 13.7 bushels, which is 1.1 bushel below its annual average.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex : Very little spring wheat is raised in this township ; what we have is pretty fair, with the exception of rust in some fields, caused by cool nights in low-lying lands. Spring wheat is not a profitable crop in Essex.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Spring wheat is in fair condition, and we are commencing to cut. White Russian gives the best promise. There was no injury from drouth, and very little from insects, but the crop was slightly rusted.

John H. Houser, Canborough, Haldimand : I never saw spring wheat look better. The Russian variety takes the lead, but all kinds look well. There is no progress towards harvesting yet. There has been no injury, except that the straw is rusted in a few places.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton : Spring wheat is said to be good—in better condition than for several years back—but very little has been sown, owing to the failure that has attended it for some time. I have heard some complaints of rust, and of lodged grain.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron : Spring wheat is in good condition. Very little is grown, but of the three or four varieties sown Blue Stem and White Russian promise best, though all look well. Cutting is just beginning. The only damage is from drouth.

James Tolton, Brant, Bruce : What little spring wheat is grown looks well. The only variety sown in this locality is the Colorado. At this date (Aug. 9), the crop is about half cut. It was injured about 25 per cent. by drouth ; no perceptible injury from rust or insects.

R. Dunlop, Euphrasia, Grey: On good rich land there will be pretty fair grain, with short straw. Redfern appears to withstand the drouth well, but upon heavy clay or poor land all kinds will be light. The first sowing is now ready for harvesting. There has been great injury from drouth, but I believe the crop has been pretty free from rust or insects.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: The quality of spring wheat is tolerably good. Defiance, White Fife and White Russian all do well. The drouth has reduced the quantity one-half, but there was no injury from rust or insects.

Wm. Watcher, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Spring wheat is a fair crop. It is all cut, but not housed. California Defiance is the leading variety in this section. It was injured somewhat by rust on low ground.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: The appearance of spring wheat is very good. The crop stands heavy, and, but for rust, would give a large yield. The French Imperial is chiefly grown here. None has yet been cut. There was no injury save from rust which hurt the crop badly.

Thos. Steele, Downie, Perth: Spring wheat has been cut, but is not all in yet. It will be a fine crop, and the sample is very fair. Redfern is most largely sown here. There was very little midge, but rust struck it before it was fairly ripe.

Geo. Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: The condition of spring wheat is very good. The drouth has hurt it to some extent, but there has been but little injury from insects. The Goose is the principal kind sown in this section.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Spring wheat is a better crop this year than for years. The principal sort grown in this locality is the Scotch variety or Fife. The straw is somewhat rusted, but there are no complaints of insect pests.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin: Spring wheat is short in the straw, and thin on the ground. A bearded variety, known as Michigan Amber, is the favorite variety here. The crop has suffered greatly from drouth on all high land.

J. Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: Spring wheat is in good condition. White Russian and Goose wheat are the only kinds grown here that I am aware of, and I think the White Russian is the better. There has been no injury of any account.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: Spring wheat looks very promising. The Wild Goose variety is chiefly grown here. I got two bushels of South Sea Island wheat four years ago from Iowa, U.S., which has done well wherever sown. It generally yields about 20 bushels an acre, and it has been sown by a good many here for the last two years.

J. D. Evans, Etobicoke, York: Spring wheat is an excellent crop. Wild Goose yields the best, but it is inferior in quality. The White Russian seems to be the best. Some fields have been damaged by the rust, but otherwise the crop has been uninjured.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Spring wheat is a light crop, but the sample is good. There was very little rust. I think the acreage was considerably reduced from last year. White Russian, Club, and White Fife promise best. Harvesting is well under way, and with favorable weather all will be housed by the 20th of August. The drouth caused light straw, but there was no damage by insects.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: Spring wheat, I think, is the best crop of the season It looks to be a nice, even crop, although the straw is somewhat short. Cutting has just about commenced (Aug. 10), but there has been far less sown than usual. White Russian and Colorado seem to be the varieties mostly sown here. I have seen some fields of Golden Drop that looked very fine.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: The straw is very short owing to the drouth, but the heads are well filled. The bearded varieties have done best, as they grow a little more straw. The crop was very much injured by the drouth, but there was no injury by rust or insects. A lot of the straw is so short that it cannot be bound.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Spring wheat is almost a complete failure, only a few very early lots were worth harvesting. The drouth was the principal cause of complaint. Redfern and Fife wheat did better than could be expected after the continual dry season. Very many farmers do not sow any spring wheat now.

Wm. J. Hinchey, Sheffield, Addington: Spring wheat is of average quality. White Russian and Fife are most sown. There will be only about half an average crop on account of the drouth.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Spring wheat is of a good quality and an average crop for what has been sown, but there is very little grown here now. The crop has not been doing well here the last few years. Although this was once a good wheat section, there is just enough grown now for home consumption.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: Not much spring wheat is grown in this township, although here and there a piece has been secured in good condition. Scotch and Manitoba varieties are principally sown. The grain is all harvested. It has not been damaged materially either by rust or insect. The drouth affected it on high lands. The straw will be short, and it ripened too soon.

Jas. Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Spring wheat is well filled, but not very heavy on the ground. The drouth did injury, but the crop was not hurt by any other cause. Some pieces were damaged by a hail storm on the first of July.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Spring wheat is in very good condition. White Russian gives the best promise in this township. The drouth has done but little injury to spring wheat.

Wm. Allison, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : The straw is short but well headed and well filled. Redfern and White Russian are most in favor here. Some commenced cutting on the 6th of August, but the bulk of the crop will not be fit to cut before the 15th. There has been no rust or injury from insects. The straw is short in the early sown on account of drouth.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell : Spring wheat is very good. It would have been a splendid crop but for the extremely dry weather.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton : Spring wheat is very short in the straw, and on light land badly injured by drouth ; on low land it will be a fair crop. White Russian and Scotch wheat are about the best. There has been no injury except from drouth.

Wm. Hawkins, Stafford, Renfrew : The straw is short, but the head is plump and well filled, although the crop is rather thin. White Fife and Russian wheat are the most successful varieties here. The dry summer will give us a very small quantity of straw.

Gavin Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark : Spring wheat is excellent on good land, but on light dry soils it is almost a failure. All varieties give fair promise, but Scotch has the preference. There has been no injury from rust or insects. The grain is large and plump, and the straw clear and clean. However, the drouth has injured the crop, and the yield will be reduced in consequence.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria : The condition of spring wheat is the best in many years. Colorado and Fife wheat are the kinds chiefly sown here. The crop is slightly rusted in low lying fields.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough : The crop is in fair condition. The straw is very short, but the heads are medium and the grain is fairly plump. Colorado is about a week earlier than White Russian or Manitoba. Fife is longer in the straw and is not apt to rust, but it is very open in the head and shells badly. The drouth has caused the crop to be rather thin.

S. Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton : Previous to the rains a week ago spring wheat was suffering from drouth and was ripening in spots. Showers, however, have made it fill, and it now promises to be a good crop. Russian and White Fife are the only varieties grown here. There is no word of rust or insect injury.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Spring wheat is a very light crop, thin on the ground, short in straw, and small in the heads, but the grain is of good quality. White Russian, Fife and Lost Nation are the kinds principally sown. There was much injury from drouth, but none from rust or insects.

H. W. Gill, Watt, Muskoka : The straw is short and well headed. White Russian gives the best promise here. In some parts the crop was injured by drouth.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John H. Best, Walpole, Haldimand : Spring wheat is better than it has been for several years, but very little has been sown.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton : Spring wheat on new land was a fair crop ; on old land, unless where well cultivated, it was rather poor.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Spring wheat grew very well, and is the best crop we have had for many years. It ripened nicely, and is a good, plump sample. There was very little sown in this township owing to failure in the past four years.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce : Spring wheat is a pretty fair crop, slightly injured by rust.

Arch. Brown, Keppel, Grey : Spring wheat was light owing to the poor weather in the spring and the extremely dry summer, but the quality was good and the yield moderate.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe : The quality of spring wheat is good, but there is very little grain and not much straw.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex : Spring wheat is a good average sample, but is not much grown in these parts.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : What little spring wheat is raised here is not very good, except Goose, which did pretty well. But Goose wheat is—Goose wheat.

Albert Fyfe, Minto, Wellington : The yield is the best we have had for a great number of years, and I expect to see more of it sown next year.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Spring wheat is the best we have had for three or four years.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York : Spring wheat is above the average both in quantity and quality, but little is raised in the township.

Wm. Spence, Reach, Ontario : In some parts of the township extra good yields are reported—in some localities as high as 35 bushels to the acre.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham : Spring wheat has been a very good crop, but there was not as much sown this year as usual. White Fife, White Russian and Colorado are the kinds chiefly sown here.

George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland : Spring wheat is very short in the straw, but the grain is of good quality, and threshed out better than was at one time expected.

Luther Platt, Athol, Prince Edward : Spring wheat is fully up to the average in sample, but is poor in yield.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : Spring wheat was of very good quality, but the straw was short on account of continued drouth in the early part of the season.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: The yield of spring wheat is light, but the quality is generally good, although variable.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Spring wheat was a very good yield, somewhat damaged by the wet harvest.

P. H. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: Spring wheat is good, excepting some late fields which were injured by rain, although not to a large extent.

F. W. Langrell, Alfred, Prescott: Spring wheat is very good, but it was injured to some extent at harvesting by the unusual rain fall.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Spring wheat is a good crop and the grain is first class where saved, but it was somewhat injured by rain when in the stook.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: Spring wheat is good in grain, but the yield is very light, not being half an average crop.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Spring wheat is good in quality and fair in quantity, but owing to heavy rains in the last half of the harvest it was slightly damaged.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: The berry is plump, but the straw is short and the crop is light.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Spring wheat is about an average yield but of good quality.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Spring wheat was very light on account of midge, but whatever was grown was good.

BARLEY.

Reports were very uniform from all parts of the province that barley was about an average in yield and quality, and where in early situations the crop was secured before rain came the sample was all that could be desired. Not many farmers, however, were fortunate enough to forestall the rainy season with their barley harvest, and a large proportion of the crop, in consequence, had to run the gauntlet of the "catching" weather which set in early in August. This was more or less colored; some of it but slightly, where it was protected in the shock and the exposure was not prolonged, and that which was injured the most is expected in most cases to grade not worse than No. 2 on account of the otherwise good quality of the grain. Individual yields are reported as high as 50 bushels per acre, and reports of 35 to 40 bushels are not uncommon. The crop was heavier and was better saved in the western peninsula than in the group of counties bordering on Lake Ontario, where the principal barley area is situated. The dry weather during the growing season caused barley generally to be short in the straw, and the harvesting of it in a loose condition in consequence was more tedious than otherwise. The grain threshed out better in yield than was expected at harvesting, and was plump and of first-class quality in every other respect than that of color—the greatest factor in determining the marketable value of barley. A great deal of barley will be fed during the winter, owing to the shortage of the fodder crops, and as the grain is in many cases overweight it will be splendid for that purpose. In the following table the acreage and yield for 1887 and 1888 are compared by county groups:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie....	40,419	1,243,627	30.8	35,742	719,372	20.1
Lake Huron................	69,858	2,026,067	29.0	60,932	1,425,914	23.4
Georgian Bay..............	63,140	1,401,708	22.2	58,050	1,308,045	22.5
West Midland.............	158,314	4,832,267	30.5	132,247	3,148,152	23.8
Lake Ontario..............	367,101	9,647,764	26.3	310,215	6,997,828	22.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa...	98,958	2,171,491	21.9	86,740	1,875,608	21.6
East Midland..............	96,162	2,009,730	20.9	81,873	1,623,751	19.8
Northern Districts.........	1,480	33,915	22.9	1,547	36,160	23.4
Totals..............	895,432	23,366,569	26.1	767,346	17,134,830	22.3

The area given to the cultivation of barley now exceeds that of fall wheat by 68,895 acres. There were 895,432 acres sown to barley in 1888, being 128,086 more than in the previous year, and 137,907 more than the average for the seven years 1882-8. Compared with 1887 there was an increase in every group except the Northern Districts, where the acreage is merely nominal. The average yield per acre was 26.1 bushels, which, while 3.8 bushels more than that of the previous year was identical with the average for the seven years 1882-8. The Lake Erie counties led with an average yield of 30.8 bushels, the West Midland came next with 30.5 bushels, the Lake Huron group reported 29 bushels, and the Lake Ontario counties slightly exceeded the average for the year. The poorest yield was experienced in the East Midland counties, and the remaining three groups were considerably below the average. The total yield was larger than that of the previous year by 6,231,739 bushels, and exceeded the annual average yield of the seven years by 3,600,133 bushels.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Barley was not sown in large quantities, but what there is is good and heavy, with the exception that the color was darkened by occasional showers.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: Barley is a good average yield; mine threshed 45 bushels to the acre. It was damaged by showers in many places before it was cut, otherwise the grain is good. As we generally feed our barley to the stock, the matter of color does not affect it much.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk: There is a good yield of barley. That harvested in this locality before the heavy rains is bright, but the remainder is somewhat discolored. It has been harvested in good condition as a rule.

Wm. Parker, Walpole, Haldimand: The yield is over an average, but it is stained, very little being bright. A good deal of it is still in the shook, and the frequent rains we are having will make it dark. The general condition in which it was harvested may be said to be good.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Barley is a heavy crop, full-headed and of good sized grain, and will yield above an average. The color will likely be fair, as a great part of it was harvested without rain, although some got caught. Barley will be fed quite extensively unless the price goes up.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: This crop has come out pretty fair as to yield, but excepting small quantities it has been discolored by the rain which came at an inopportune time. However, it has been harvested generally in good condition.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: There is a poor yield of barley, owing to continued dry weather. The color is poor as a general thing, as the rain came on just as harvesting had commenced, and showery weather has interfered with the harvesting, but the bulk of the crop will be put in in good condition.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey: Barley so far as harvested is very short in the straw, bright in color, and will yield a little under the average of good heavy grain—probably 20 bushels to the acre, except on hard clay ground where the crop is very poor.

Chas. Cross, Innisfil, Simcoe: Barley is very short in the straw, and rather thin on the ground, but fairly well filled. The color is not so good as last year. It ripened so irregularly that some was too ripe before the field was fit to cut. It has been harvested in good condition.

Wm. Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: Barley is a good crop. I think it will average 30 bushels to the acre in this locality. The color is a little off; it is not so bright as last year, but the grain is larger and heavier. It was harvested in fair condition generally, although some of the late fields have been subjected to quite a few showers.

E. H. Brown, Nissouri E., Oxford: The yield is far above the average of other years. The color will not be good, as we had very heavy rains, and it will all color very badly. It was harvested in a very fair condition.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Barley is about an average—say 25 bushels to the acre. The color is not very bad, but not quite as good as last year. Some will be pretty bad from heavy rains on the 3rd and 4th instant. Most of it has been harvested in fair order, although there is a good deal to get in yet. More barley has been sown in this section this year than usual.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Barley is a fair crop on the whole. In some instances it was secured in good order, but the bulk was exposed to the heavy rains. It has been materially injured in color.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: There are many coutradictory reports of the barley crop. Some is real good, and some is very poor. On the whole we think the average will be from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. The early barley will be bright, but the late has been discolored by rain. It was harvested in good condition.

Thos. Mitchell, Dumfries North, Waterloo: Barley is expected to yield well, but the great bulk of the crop is discolored. It is mostly harvested in good condition, but a lot got caught in the big storm we had on the night of the 3rd August.

Matthew Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: We have only commenced to cut. The color will be dark, but the grain will be plump.

Robert Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : Barley is a good crop, but considerably discolored. It was got in in fair condition, and will yield about 35 bushels an acre.

Colin Cameron. Nassagaweya, Halton : The yield will be from 25 to 35 bushels per acre. The color is somewhat darker than last year, caused by a shower and a few nights of heavy dew when ripe. Most of it was saved in a good condition.

John Russell, Chinguacousy, Peel : Barley is an average crop, and has been harvested in fine condition. The color is bright, but the bulk of it will grade good No. 2. It will yield about 22 bushels an acre.

Thos. Teasdale, Vaughan, York : Barley will yield middling well, although short in straw. A good deal of it will be discolored. However, it has been harvested in fairly good condition, and will be plump and heavy in the grain.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : The yield of barley will be from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, according to the amount of *cultivation* used by the farmers. About 50 per cent. was housed without rain, and will be a very fine sample. The acreage is very large this year.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Barley is rather short in the straw, but is generally of very good plump grain. The color is bright. Early barley is in good condition, and late is a little discolored.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland : Barley is a very light crop, owing to the drouth. There is not half as much straw as usual. Some of the grain is plump and heavy, but there will be a lot of light barley in it. Some heads have no grain in them ; they seem to be blighted by the hot weather. Most of it has been harvested without rain, and the color will be good.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward. A large acreage has been sown, but on the whole there will not be a greater crop. Many fields are a complete failure, and the best gave a very poor yield. All will be bright in color, will have good weight, and was harvested in good condition. Barley is the staple crop of Sophiasburg, and the failure will be felt very much here.

Robt. Metzler, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington : Barley will not be more than half a crop. It suffered much from drouth. The grain is light, but it has a good color.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : The yield generally is very poor, but the color is bright and good. It was saved in first-class condition, and is splendid where the soil is suitable, but on high clay land it is hardly worth cutting, and will be a very small return for the acreage.

John B. Wilson, Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds & Grenville : All grain is No. 1, except some barley that was colored by rain. However, most of it was saved before the rain came. I never saw grain so heavy as it is this year. I have seen some six-rowed barley weigh 54 pounds per bushel.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas : The yield will be slightly under that of average years, but color is bright, and it was harvested in good condition, owing to the season being so very dry.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry : There is a fair yield of barley of good color, and it must have been well harvested, as there was scarcely any rain during July or the first week of August. However, there is some late barley to cut yet.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton : Barley made a good start, but the drouth started it too soon, and the grain will be light. It was harvested in good condition.

Thos. Jackson, Lanark, Lanark : The heads are very poorly filled and the grain is very light. The color is good, however, and the grain has been harvested in good condition.

Nelson Heaslip, Bexley, Victoria : Barley has been and is being harvested in prime condition. The color is first-class, but the yield will be small, as the straw was short and thin.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough : Barley has not been more than half an average crop. The berry will be a fair sample and the color will be extra bright. It was harvested in first-class condition, as the season was very dry during harvesting.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : The yield is very poor on account of the drouth. The color will be very good. It was harvested in good condition. Barley is the principal grain crop of this township.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka : Barley sown was short and light, and was discolored with rain. Late barley promises to be good, but is not ripe yet.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Barley was not secured in good condition in this locality. The growth was rank, and nearly the whole crop was lodged, rendering it difficult to gather. It was much discolored by the wet weather during harvest.

Dugald Campbell, Dunwich, Elgin : Barley is a good crop. The grain is plump, but in some cases slighthy colored.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Barley is heavy in weight, but somewhat colored.

B. B. Smart, Sarnia, Lambton : Barley turned out pretty well to the acre, but more or less discolored.

John Kernighan, Colborne, Huron : Barley is a good crop, but most of it is slightly discolored. Drouth injured the straw about one-fifth, but the yield of grain was not affected.

M. L. Martin, Bruce, Bruce : Barley is a good crop, but it is badly colored.

Daniel Marshall, Keppel, Grey : Barley is a good sample, but some is badly colored by heavy rain during harvest.

Thos. Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe : Barley is good in weight, but somewhat discolored.

Alex. Smith, McGillivray, Middlesex: There was a large yield of barley, but part of it got rain and it is dark, but will make good feed.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Barley is a good average crop, but most of it has been discolored by the wet weather.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: Barley is a fair crop, although it was injured by the drouth. It was somewhat colored owing to some light showers after it was ripe.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: The quality of early barley that was drawn in before the rain was bright and good, but most of the crop had some rain and was dark, and late barley way badly shrunken.

Albert Fyfe, Minto, Wellington: Barley is very good. It is a little darker than last year, but heavier.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Barley is one of the best crops in this locality, and has been mostly all secured without much rain; consequently the quality is very good.

Geo. Bailey, Malancthon, Dufferin: Barley is a good crop, but dark in color.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverly, Wentworth: Barley was heavy in the grain, but considerably colored.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton: Barley is good in weight, and about two-thirds of it is good in color.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Barley is a good, plump sample, but in some localities it is considerably stained.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: Barley is very plump and heavy, but dark.

Joseph Picket, Uxbridge, Ontario: Barley is heavy in berry, but is slightly discolored. Not very much is first-class in color.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: Barley was very short in the straw, but yielded better than was anticipated at harvest. The color along the front near the lake shore is dark, but further back the color is bright, and passes mostly for No. 1.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Barley is of medium quality. Much of it was darkened by showers during harvest.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Barley is of good weight, and good color, and exceeds last year's crop.

E. R. Sills, Fredericksburg S., Lennox & Addington: Barley, which is our main crop, received a serious check during the dry summer, and, although the yield is small, it is plump and bright.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Barley is a light crop generally, but it will be bright and good in quality.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Barley is of a good quality in general, although some of it is discolored.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Very little barley is sown in this county, but what was grown would be called a fair crop.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Barley is a good crop and bright, where early sown, but some is rather small in the grain on account of drouth in the early part of the summer.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: Barley is good in grain, but considerably damaged by rain in harvesting.

Wm. Ramsay, Mariposa, Victoria: The most of the barley was good as to yield and weight, but only about No. 2 in color.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: Barley is short in straw, and the grain is small and light, but most of it is well colored.

Thomas J. Thompson, Rawdon, Hastings: Barley is a good sample, but a very poor yield.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Very little barley has been sown, but it is of excellent quality.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: Barley is a fair crop generally, but is poor on light soil.

OATS.

The yield of oats is about an average, and the bulk of the crop is up to the mark in weight and quality. In some of the counties of the Lake Erie group and in Lambton, "lodging" was reported, owing to excessive growth, but in other sections of the province the opposite condition was the rule, and complaints were frequent of the shortness of the straw. Rust was general in the western half of the province, although in most cases the straw was only slightly attacked. In the counties of Perth, Wellington and Waterloo there was a good deal of smut, and reports concerning this pest also come from Peel and one or two other counties further east. In several of the river counties the grasshopper greedily attacked the standing oats, and only a modicum was left for the farmer to thresh; but even where this insect did not put in an appearance, the yield was uneven, and, as a rule, much below the average of the western counties. In Muskoka and Parry Sound rains about harvest time caused a sort of second growth, and as a consequence a good deal of the oat crop was cut in a rather green condition. In Dufferin, Renfrew, and in some places in the Northern Districts early frost did injury to the crop, and some fields had to be cut for fodder. A number of extraordinary yields were reported, in some cases running as high as 80 bushels per acre, and taking everything into consideration the crop may be classed as fully up to the average. The acreage and yield for 1887 and 1888 are given in the following table by county groups:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie....................	183,079	7,900,155	43.2	171,977	5,346,520	31.1
Lake Huron.....	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	180,795	5,934,446	32.8
Georgian Bay................	182,853	5,316,724	29.1	157,822	4,513,089	28.6
West Midland................	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	349,528	11,267,375	32.2
Lake Ontario	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	289,874	8,395,202	29.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	394,250	10,792,952	27.4
East Midland	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	119,789	3,018,376	25.2
Northern Districts.	21,069	612,668	29.1	18,428	580,141	31.5
Totals................	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6

The acreage of oats has increased every year since 1882, but in no year has it made such advance as in 1888, when 167,405 acres were added to the area of the previous year. The number of acres devoted to oats in 1888 was more than double that of either barley or fall wheat, and the increased area was pretty fairly divided between the various groups. The average yield of the province in 1888 was 35.4 bushels, and though 6.1 bushels above the light yield of 1887 was slightly below that of the seven years period. The average for 1882-8 was exceeded by four groups, the remarkable yield of 43.2 bushels per acre being averaged in the Lake Erie counties. Of the four groups failing to reach the average of the province the East Midland gave the least return, the average yield per acre being only 25.8 bushels. The total yield for 1888 was 15,618,810 bushels more than in the previous year, and 9,469,486 more than the annual average yield for the seven years 1882-8.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Buckland, Gosfield N., Essex: There is a great yield of oats, and the quality is good, although some pieces have rust. We are just in the midst of the harvest with plenty of rain.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: Oats are a good crop both in yield and quality. The straw is slightly rusted, but the kernel is good. I threshed two loads, and they yielded 50 bushels to the load. We have drawn eleven loads off eight acres, and there are four loads yet in the field.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Oats ripened very unevenly, but the yield will be the best for some years. Late oats are slightly rusted and lodged with the heavy rain and wind storm of the 3rd inst. Cutting began on the 7th of August.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: This seems to be a year set apart by nature to show what it can do. The crop is a magnificent one, and there has been no injury by rust or insects.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: There is a large yield, and it is generally of good quality. There was no injury of any account except a slight rust in some places. We are busy cutting at present.

W. T. House, Bertie, Welland : The yield is large and the quality is excellent. The straw is rusted in some localities, but it has not injured the yield or quality of the grain.

Jas. Osborne, Plympton, Lambton : The yield is very large and the quality is good. The only injury will be by "lodging"—from excessive growth.

John Scott, Howick, Huron : Oats will yield well to the quantity of straw—about 35 bushels to the acre. The quality will be excellent. I have never seen a better crop on low land or land inclined to be wet, but on high and dry land the drouth affected the crop badly.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce : Oats may be put down as an average. The straw is generally short, but the grain is good. There was some rust. Many fields will have to be carried in loose, as the straw was so short that the binders could not tie it.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey : Oats are very short in the straw, but are well filled. There has been no injury from rust or any other cause except drouth, which has injured the heavy clay and gravelly lands.

John Lennox, Innisfil, Simcoe : Oats are short in the straw, but the quality is good. The timely rain we had two weeks ago has saved the crop, keeping it back and filling it well. The quality is plump and good.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex : Oats are a splendid crop, but there is some rust. The black varieties seem to have suffered most. There is also considerable smut, but after all it is a splendid crop.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford : The yield will be large, and the quality of early sown good. Late sown will be slightly rusted.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant : Oats promise exceedingly well. They will be heavy and of good quality. The straw is bright and clean.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth : Oats are a very heavy crop. There is considerable smut, but I do not think it will seriously injure the crop.

C. Nicklin, Pilkington, Wellington : The straw is on the short side, but the grain will be good. I hear little about rust, but a great deal about smut, especially in the Black Tartar, which has not been so bad for years.

A. Kaufman, Wilmot, Waterloo : Oats generally will be a large yield, but the crop will be damaged by smut.

George Bailey, Melancthon, Dufferin : Oats look well, only short in straw.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln : Oats may be considered a very fair crop. There will be a good yield of oats of good quality. There has been a little rust.

Wm. A. McCartney, Trafalgar, Halton : Oats will be better than last year in both quantity and quality. The crop will yield from 35 to 50 bushels per acre, and there has been nothing to hurt.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel : Oats are a little above the average yield, being 35 to 55 bushels to the acre. The quality is very good, although in some places the yield has been reduced by smut and rust. On some farms the standing grain is literally alive with a species of small, pale green louse, although no injury is perceptible.

A. Forster, Markham, York : The yield will be fully up to the average and the quality is good, particularly in the case of the early sown varieties. Some has been injured by rust in low lying ground.

Robt. Hodge, Clarke, Durham : Oats have mended well from the recent showers and will be a good sample—short in straw but of good quality. There has been no damage unless a little by the recent thunder storm in lying down.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : Oats are in general very short in straw, but the heads appear to be well filled and will yield almost an average crop. The dry weather of June and July injured the crop somewhat.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland. The late rains have materially improved the oat crop, so that the yield is likely to be a fair average. Early sown was injured somewhat by the drouth.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward : The crop is poor, although what is sown has stood the drouth better than wheat or barley. It will be about half a crop. No rust is reported.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington : The oat crop is very short, both in quantity and quality. It has been injured by the severe drouth.

Thomas Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac : I think this crop may be called a good average, certainly better than last year. There has been no injury from rust or from anything else but the lack of rain.

George Sanderson, Oxford, Leeds and Grenville : On moist, rich soil that is well tilled oats are a good crop both as to yield and quality, but on light land they are very poor. The fields have been injured by grasshoppers.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas : The yield and quality of oats will be very good. There is no rust, but in some localities the grasshopper has done a good deal of harm. A good many farmers have cut the crop green.

H. F. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont : Oats have been injured by drouth. The straw is short, as it ripened too fast.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry : The yield will be fair and the quality good. There has been no injury by rust, but it has not stooled out much, owing to the dry season. Hence it is a thin crop.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott : The continued dry weather all through the month of July has had the effect of shortening the straw of the early sown oats. The late sown (with favorable weather for filling), may be above the average. There is no rust yet.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew : The yield will be light in both quantity and quality. The drouth prevented a healthy and vigorous growth of vegetation, and when the pastures got burned up grasshoppers turned upon the grain and injured some fields to so great an extent that the cattle were turned in to eat the balance.

Peter D. Campbell, Drummond, Lanark : The oat crop, like that of other grains, is very irregular. Some pieces on damp land are very good, but others on high ground are scarcely worth cutting. No rust nor any insects except grasshoppers, which are very thick at present.

John Campbell, Mariposa, Victoria : There is a light yield of oats. In sections favored by timely showers the crop is fair. The grain is good and plump. There was no injury other than that caused by drouth.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough : Oats will not be 50 per cent. of an average crop. The berry will be light. There has been no damage from rust, but owing to the dry season it is the shortest crop ever produced in this neighborhood.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings : Oats are a poor crop. The crop has been hurt by the drouth. I notice more smut among the oats this year than usual.

J. Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : There are some good fields of oats, but they are the exception and not the rule. Late sown oats may now catch up, as we are having a little rain.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James MacFarlane, Dover, Kent: Oats are large in bulk, but inferior in quality, and there is very much smut.

Guye Culver, Rainham, Haldimand: Oats are a splendid crop, and a good sample.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: Oats are good in quality, and the weight from 36 to 38 pounds per bushel.

Robt. Montgomery, Enniskillen, Lambton: Oats are a splendid crop. The grain is good, and the yield is the best for many years.

M. McDonald, Wananosh W., Huron: Oats are a fair crop, although short in the straw and rather small in the grain.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce: Oats take a very wide range in yield. On rich, low lands they were excellent, while on high, poor soils they were in some instances not worth cutting.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Oats were very good, but the straw was short and there was a good deal of second growth caused by the late rains.

James Robertson, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: Oats took a kind of second growth after the rains came on, and the green oats did not ripen so well.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Oats are a great crop and the quality is excellent. In many instances from 60 to 80 bushels have been threshed per acre. One end of this township is poor land, and the average is cut down on that account.

H Chisholm, Brantford, Brant: Oats have not yielded as well as expected, but there are some varieties which have done better than others. My White Egyptian variety yielded 60 bushels per acre of good oats, 42 pounds to the measured bushel.

Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Oats are an excellent crop and of good quality. There was not much rust, and there was enough rain in season for grain generally.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin: Oats are an extra crop and of good quality Some late fields were injured by frost.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Oats are plentiful and heavy, weighing 40 pounds per bushel.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Early sown oats are No. 1, but late sown was injured slightly by by rust.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton: Oats are about average in quantity, and in quality inclined to be light.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: Oats are above the average. The white oats especially are heavy.

S. Beall, Whitby, Ontario: Oats are good, but the straw is short.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham: Oats are very short in straw, but there is as much grain as usual.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland: Oats are short in the straw, but well filled, and the quality is good.

H. Welbanks, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Oats are short in straw but well filled.

J. B. Aylesworth, Camden E., Lennox and Addington: Oats are of good quality, but the yield is a little below the average.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Oats are good, where not destroyed by grasshoppers and crickets. In a few cases the oats were not worth cutting, as nothing was left but the naked stalk.

James Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Oats are very thin and short in many places. There is not much off the acre, but the grain is good according to the bulk of straw.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Oats are an average crop. The straw is short in some parts. but the head is good, although it suffered from rain in harvest.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Oats varied in quality according to the soil. On some light, sandy soil it did not exceed five bushels an acre, but on heavy clay soil it yielded upwards of fifty bushels per acre.

John Dunlop, Head, Renfrew: Oats are of good quality, but owing to the drouth there is a poor yield.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: Oats are a fair crop, and the grain is pump and heavy,

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Oats are very irregular. Some are very fair, while others are very poor in quality and quantity, which makes the average yield small.

F. Brenton, Thurlow, Hastings: Some oats are very good on low lands, but the crop is poor on uplands.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Oats range from bad to good. The straw is from six inches to four feet in height, and the yield runs from 12 to 40 bushels per acre. It was badly frozen in places.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: On moist land oats were very good. On light land they got stunted by the drouth. When we got some rain they started a second growth, and before they came to maturity the frost caught them, leaving little else but hulls.

RYE.

It would seem from the remarks of some correspondents, and the fact that the acreage of rye in the province had increased about 23 per cent. compared with the previous year, that this crop is likely to regain favor to a certain degree. However, the area devoted to rye was only about one-tenth of that given to fall wheat or barley, and it is at the best a rather insignificant crop. Much of its value comes from the fact that it is used for green feed in the spring and fall, and it is often plowed under for manure, but where allowed to come to a head this year it gave nearly an average crop, while the sample was much above the ordinary in quality. The straw of this crop was long, and of much better quality comparatively than that of the other grains. The following table affords a comparison of the crop for the years 1887 and 1888 by county groups:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush. per. acre.
Lake Erie.................. .	13,694	241,768	17.7	10,675	133,503	12.5
Lake Huron..................	1,008	20,470	20.3	619	10,215	16.5
Georgian Bay................	2,826	47,851	16.9	1,889	31,670	16.8
West Midland......	5,597	107,691	19.2	4,300	59 238	13.8
Lake Ontario	28,380	412,476	14.5	22,020	266,154	12.1
St. Lawrence and Ottawa....	18,986	270,337	14.2	16,032	227,114	14.2
East Midland................	12,697	180,530	14.2	12,339	158,807	12.9
Northern Districts...........	899	14,179	15.8	488	8,186	16.8
Totals..........	84,087	1,295,302	15.4	68,362	894,887	13.1

The acreage of rye was 15,725 acres more than in the previous year, and is the largest since 1884, although it is 26,674 acres below the average of the seven years. The average yield per acre was 2.3 bushels more than in 1887, but fell short of that of the seven years 1882-8 by 1 bushel.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Robt. Watson, Windham, Norfolk: Rye is in excellent condition, and it was cut n good order.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: Very little rye is grown here, but what there is was a good crop this year, and was saved in prime condition.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: Rye is very little sown but for a green crop. Sown in the early fall, it will cut in May, when the winter feed is generally about used up. What is not required for green feed can be made into hay, and the ground may be plowed and sown to millet, Hungarian grass or corn.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Many farmers cut their rye while green for feed, as there was very little grain in the heads owing to drouth. My straw was as long as in any year, but the grain was a half crop. It was secured in splendid condition.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: Rye is well secured, but very poorly loaded as a general thing. Rye in this township is usually sown on light land.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Rye was harvested in good condition, and was well secured.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Rye is very light in straw, but the grain is plump and well filled, and secured in good condition.

Robt. McLean, Horton, Renfrew: Being an early crop, rye did not suffer from the drouth to the same extent as spring crops. The yield will be light, but it was secured in good condition.

Alex. Brown, Burleigh, Peterborough: Rye is a good crop, and well secured. There has not been much rye sown for two year past.

W. H. Chapman, Huntingdon, Hastings: Rye was a fair crop, and was secured in good condition. It is not much grown in this locality.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Rye is the best we have had for some years.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Rye is of very good quality, and there was more grown than in former years. It is coming into favor little by little.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington; Rye was thin on the ground, and was not well filled in the ear.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Rye is a good crop, and the grain is of excellent quality.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: Rye is a fair crop, but the grain is rather small.

Lewis Marsh. Hundingdon, Hastings: Rye is good, but not up to the average crop.

PEASE.

Pease, of all the crops that come into general cultivation in Ontario, seems to have endured the adversities of the season best. Wherever it was sown in reasonable time this crop, from its leafy nature, quickly shaded the ground, and the effects of the drouth was not so severe as upon the outstanding crops. This is especially the case in good soils, and in naturally moist situations. The effects of the drouth were more noticeable in the eastern than in the western portion of the province, and consequently the yield was much lighter in the East Midland group and in the river counties than in the western groups. Mention was made of the bug in several counties, more particularly in those comprising the Lake Erie and West Midland groups, but happily this pest did but little damage compared with past years, although its presence was more apparent this year than in 1887. While a decrease of 30,103 acres is noted in the area compared with that of the previous year, there is an increase in the total yield of 2,096,531 bushels, owing to the average yield per acre being 20.5 bushels in 1888 against 16.8 bushels the year before. The yield, however, falls .2 bushel below that of the seven years 1882-8. In the following table the acreage and yield is given by county groups for the years 1887 and 1888:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	70,492	1,681,649	23.9	79,461	969,539	12.2
Lake Huron	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	89,254	1,858,891	20.8
Georgian Bay	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	78,354	1,509,630	19.3
West Midland	152,082	3.818,156	25.1	149,023	2,784,218	18.7
Lake Ontario	164,308	3,279,080	20.0	176,734	2,580,318	14.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	80,945	1,299,102	16.0	90.324	1,481,519	16.4
East Midland	48,909	600,731	12.3	55,682	782,732	14.1
Northern Districts	8,729	198,928	22.8	7,924	206,485	26.1
Totals	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	726,756	12,173,332	16.8

The best average yield per acre was reported in the West Midland group, being 25.1 bushels, the Lake Erie counties followed with 23.9 bushels, the Northern Districts came next with 22.8 bushels, and the Lake Huron group was fourth with 22.3 bushels. In the East Midland group only 12.3 bushels were realised, and the yield was also unusually light in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and Georgian Bay counties. Notwithstanding the decrease in the acreage of the province generally, there was an increase in the Georgian Bay and West Midland groups, and in the Northern Districts.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex: Pease have been damaged by bugs, and have so suffered for the pas twenty years. They will have to be fed early on that account. The growth has been very moderate, but the yield is good.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: The crop is good, although there are some bugs. Several of the neighbors have threshed, and say the yield is from 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Pease are an excellent crop here. They have not been injured by bugs or the drouth; but, like other crops, they have not ripened evenly this year. I saw one field cut in the latter part of July, but very little has been harvested yet.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: Pease are an extra good crop—the best I have ever seen. There was no bug, and the weather was favorable.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Pease are more extensively sown than for years. There is a great amount of vine, and there will be a heavy crop.

J. Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Pease are a very good crop, as there has been no damage from any cause whatever. The bug has emigrated to some other part of the continent.

W. J. Martin, Wawanosh E., Huron: Pease will be rather a light crop, but they appear to be free from the bug. The drouth has caused the straw to be short and thin on the ground, and the pods to be short. The worms are very bad in them.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce: The crop is not nearly so good as last year. There has been no damage by the bug. The drouth has forced them too quickly, and they are not well-filled.

A. Gifford, St. Vincent, Grey: Pease are rather thin on the ground. There was no damage from bugs, but drouth has made the pods short, and the yield will be below the average.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: The pease harvest is just on. There is a light crop on account of drouth, but no complaint of bugs.

Malcolm Cameron, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Pease are a very heavy crop. There are no bugs, but a little mildew is observed on low ground.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford: Pease are a first-class crop in every respect. There was no bugs to hurt them.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Pease are unusually heavy. I never knew the crop to be so exempt from bugs or any other drawbacks.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: Pease look the best of any crop. I have not heard of any damage from the bug. Pease have suffered most from the drouth on high lands, but on low lands the crop was good.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Pease will be a fair average crop in this locality. The lower pods on the vines are well filled, while those on the top are smaller. They were in need of rain while in bloom.

J. Husband, Trafalgar, Halton: There has been no bugs, and the crop is excellent.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: Peas are an abundant crop and will yield well. I cannot see any fields that you would call a failure.

R. T. Wood, Etobicoke, York: Pease are good; in fact I never saw them better podded than they are this year. If the weather continues fine the straw will be in first-class condition.

Thos. Allen, Reach, Ontario: The dry weather reduced the yield of early varieties, such as those grown for seedsmen. The late varieties are a fair crop. There are no bugs or weevil.

James Parr, Cartwright, Durham: Pease will be a fair crop. The straw is somewhat short, but the vines are well loaded. The season is rather dry for this crop. There is no appearance of the bug.

E. J. Honey, Percy, Northumberland: Pease have been injured very much by the drouth, and some fields have been totally destroyed by a small greenish worm about an inch and a quarter long eating the tops off the vines about the latter part of June. Some fields were plowed up in the adjoining townships. Another batch of worms have just appeared and are eating the leaves and taking the juice out of the pods.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Pease are a total failure in some places. Many farmers will never get their seed as it was so hot and dry in the blossoming season. There was no damage by bugs. All the early varieties are harvested and are a failure, but some of the common late varieties are fairly good.

Wm. J. Hinchey, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Early sown pease are hardly worth harvesting, but the late sorts are fair. There are no bugs now in this section, although they were very plenty some years ago. The crop generally has suffered from want of rain.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pease will be a light crop generally. It was damaged while in blossom by the continued drouth.

John C. Stafford, Lansdowne, Leeds and Grenville: Pease are in excellent condition. There was no damage by bugs or drouth, as they stand drouth better than any other grain crop.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Pease seem to be in good condition and will be a fair crop.

F. N. Cadieux, Alfred, Prescott: Pease looked well until lately, but they have been injured by mildew and rain.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Pease are not very heavy, owing to the drouth. They are mostly all harvested and in good condition.

Robt. McLean, Horton, Renfrew: Pease are short in straw and light in the pod. The pease this year appear to be clear of the little worm that used to infest them.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: Pease have been hurt considerably by the drouth, and the crop is consequently light. The grain is small but well ripened, and is being harvested in good shape.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough: Fields that got a shower are middling fair. I hear of some of early sown that would not be a hat-full to the acre and was cut for fodder. There was no bug, but the drouth has injured them a great deal, especially on dry soil. The straw is not more than a foot in length, and the few pods are very short with two or three pease to the pod. On damp soil they are medium, and late sown are the best.

Chas. R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: Pease are good; they always are in this district. They have suffered a little from drouth, but that is all. The crop will be a little below an average.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings: The straw is short and thin on the ground; the pods are numerous and small, but the grain is good. It was damaged by drouth, but there were no bugs.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: In some places pease have been almost burnt up with the long drouth; but in places where they are on damp land they look very well. On the whole they will be far short of last year.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: Pease are a good, fair growth both of straw and grain, and there were not as many bugs as were here a few years ago.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Early pease are very good, but the same cannot be said of late pease.

John Bradford, Dunn, Haldimand: Pease are excellent, both as regards quality and yield.

Calvin Boyd, Enniskillen, Lambton: Pease are a fair average both in yield and quality, though damaged by the pea weevil.

John Hinchley, Hullett, Huron: The sample is good, but the pods are short, caused by dry weather at the time of filling.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce: Pease are a light crop, but the sample is good.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: Pease are good, but small in grain and short in straw.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: Pease are sound but rather small.

W. Dawson, Williams W., Middlesex: Pease are a good crop. I heard of a few bugs being found, but not enough to do much damage.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford: Pease were an excellent crop—from 25 to 35 bushels an acre. There were a few bugs amongst early sown.

H. Chisholm, Brantford, Brant: Pease have done remarkably well this season. At one time it was thought they would be a failure, owing to the worms; but these were stopped by a heavy dash of rain—at least they disappeared immediately after it.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Pease are a fair average crop, and there is no bug.

Duncan Macfarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Pease are a fine crop, and are of good quality.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton: Pease are a good crop all around. The yield is fair, the quality is good and the straw is good also.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Pease are a good sample, but are not yielding very well.

Wm. H. Proctor, King, York: Pease are very heavy in straw, and appear to yield well.

J. W. Caldwell, Hope, Durham: Pease are a very light crop, and were very much injured by drouth.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Pease were badly injured, and in some instances wholly destroyed, by a sort of caterpillar.

R. Lowey, Athol, Prince Edward: Pease were generally good in quality, but the yield was small on account of drouth.

P. W. Miller, Kaladar, Lennox and Addington: Pease are middling on low ground, but not worth cutting on high land.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Pease will be a small crop generally, but the sample is good.

John Cattanach, Lancaster, Glengarry: Pease are short and thin, but the grain is good. The return is small, owing to the dry summer.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Pease are not an average crop. On account of the wet, cold spring they were killed out to some extent, and then suffered from drouth in midsummer.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Pease are small but sound.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Pease are a poor crop owing to drouth.

F. Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria: Pease are well filled, and are better than last year.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: Pease are a poor crop, and badly affected by the drouth.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: Pease were injured on light land by want of rain early in the season.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Pease are rather a short crop but are of good quality. No bug or worm.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Pease were badly frozen, and the yield is from 0 to 20 bushels. The sample is good. A great quantity of pease and oats mixed were sown so as to cut with the reaper, and the quality and yield were good.

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound: Pease are light in the straw, but I think will thresh well.

INDIAN CORN.

In the Lake Erie group, where about half of the corn of the province is raised, the reports were very favorable, many correspondents employing such terms as "excellent," "splendid," "magnificent," to describe the crop. A number of remarkable yields were reported from these counties, some of which are quoted below. The greater part of the crop in that section was gathered in good condition, although a few late fields were touched by frost. In the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups corn was also a good crop, but in the more eastern portion of the province drouth early in the season and frost toward the close rendered the yield rather unsatisfactory. The crop was not altogether free from pests, the white grub and cut-worm doing considerable damage in several counties between Lambton and the St. Lawrence. However, it may be ranked as the best of the year, as the average yield per acre was 78.2 bushels, being an increase of 26.9 bushels over that of the previous year, and 10.7 bushels more than that of the six years period 1882-8. The area was increased by 59,078 acres, or over one-third more than that of the previous year; and this increased acreage, coupled with the improved average yield, gives a total yield of corn in the ear more than double that of the year 1887. But some deduction must be made from this apparent total yield, as it is reasonable to suppose that a good share of the increased acreage of corn resulted not from a desire to grow more ears for husking, but from the necessity of getting fodder to supplement the poor pastures and the greatly reduced hay crops of the past two years, and consequently much of the increased acreage was cut for feed before the ears were developed.

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels. (in ear.)	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	87,135	4,560,559	52.3
Lake Huron	11,975	949,259	79.3	7,548	405,309	53.7
Georgian Bay	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,193	37,627	31.5
West Midland	33,684	2,585,369	76.8	22,788	1,128,901	49.5
Lake Ontario	35,297	2,529,582	71.7	25,091	1,152,573	45.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	22,948	1,337,332	58.3	14,558	845,261	58.1
East Midland	8,480	497,165	58.6	5,341	262,216	49.1
Northern Districts	395	14,649	37.1	239	12,306	51.5
Totals	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	163,893	8,404,752	51.3

It will be seen that nearly half the acreage of corn grown in Ontario is to be found in the Lake Erie counties, while the average yield per acre in this group was 16.9 bushels more than the average for the rest of the province.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield S., Essex: Corn never was in better condition; in fact, it could not be. It is tall, has a large stalk, is earing well, and promises a bountiful harvest.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: There is the greatest growth of stalk I ever saw. The ears are well set, and if nothing unusual occurs we shall have a very heavy crop.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Early in the season corn suffered from cold, the grub and the wire-worm, and looked very poor. Now it has the promise of being the best crop grown for years.

Charles Chute, Malahide, Elgin: Corn is looking splendid, and bids fair for a big crop. Some fields were hurt by grubs, but to no great extent.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Corn promises to be an abundant crop. We have had plenty of rain and corn is consequently large. Recent heavy rains have caused it to fall down, but it will recover itself.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Corn promises to be a good crop. A good deal that was planted on sod was destroyed by grubs, but on loose soil the corn was not affected by them, and is a promising crop.

Jesse Neff, Jr., Warwick, Lambton: Corn is at present thriving beyond all expectations. Although badly injured by the ordinary yellow worm and cut worm, it is bidding fair to yield a good crop.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Corn is a good crop and all that could be desired. The only drawback is from the white grub and cut worm on fields plowed from old pastures. Fields that are continuously tilled are free from these pests.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: This crop could not be better from present appearances. The stalks are very rank, and the ears are found in abundance. The corn has not been affected by drouth. There is some show of smut.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: This is not a great corn district, but considerably more is grown than formerly. As hay is scarce, corn is sown for fodder. There are good prospects for the crop as the drouth has not seriously affected it.

A. Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Corn promises to be a fine crop. It was not affected by drouth or other influences.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Corn is in excellent condition. It came up rather thin owing to cold weather, and some fields were destroyed by bugs, but these were generally replanted. Yet in spite of this bad start it will be an average crop at least.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: The present condition of the corn crop is good. I do not think it has been affected by drouth. The grub had the effect of thinning the crop very much, and some fields were planted the third time. Still the crop will be good.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: A large number are sowing sweet corn for the canning factories, and it looks very good so far. Field corn has been sown quite extensively for fodder. What corn was planted came up very unevenly, and will be only a half crop. Early planted has done best, although the grubs destroyed many hills.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: A good deal missed coming up after planting, as the ground was so dry. It is now growing well on suitable soil.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: The condition of corn is good at present, considering unfavorable weather. Grubs and the cold weather in the early part of the season affected it somewhat. The present outlook is very good, and it will be an average crop.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Corn was injured by a grub in the spring, and some farmers replanted two or three times, while others plowed up. The season otherwise was favorable, but the crop will probably be below the average.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings: At present corn looks fine and promises to be a good crop. It has been injured by drouth, but recent rains will, I think, bring it around all right. I believe it to be one of the most profitable crops we raise here.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Warnock, Tilbury W., Essex: Corn is the best crop I remember seeing in this section of the country. One man told me that he got 167 bushels per acre of good corn (in ear) from nine acres.

Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: Corn is a good crop—the best we have had for years.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The condition of the corn crop is excellent. There was no drawback to it from planting to harvesting, and the season was most favorable. The crop was never equalled before in the history of this township.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Corn is an excellent crop, and turns out well.

L. Buckton, Crowland, Welland: There is a heavy yield of stalks and a fair yield of grain on heavy planting.

John Morrison, Plympton, Lambton: The corn crop is first quality, and was cut and saved in fine conditon.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex: This has been a good year for corn. Some late-planted and badly tilled pieces got bitten with frost before being fully ripe.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford: Corn, where not hurt by the cut worm, is an excellent crop—the best for many years.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Corn is in very good condition, and yields 100 bushels per acre, hard and ripe.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Corn is a fair crop. It would have been very good, I think, if it had a few more showers while filling. Some was damaged a little by frost.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Corn was seldom better than it was this year, although where sown on sod it was badly eaten by grubs. It ripened well, but there was bad weather for husking.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Indian corn or maize is an excellent crop, but sweet corn, which is extensively grown, was injured by frost.

John Rabb, Elmsley S., Leeds and Grenville: Some complain of injury by frost, yet others have very good samples.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont: The dry weather kept corn back, and when the rain came it started and was green at the time the frost put in an appearance in September. The frost injured it to such an extent that it was not over half a crop.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Corn was very much injured by drouth and cold nights, which retarded its growth. Then we had a wet, cold fall, with frost at night, which injured a great many fields.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Corn is yet in the fields in many cases, as on account of excessive rains it has been unfit to take in.

SORGHUM.

The growing of sorghum is confined almost entirely to the Lake Erie counties, and even there it is raised to a very limited extent. Late sown was caught by the frost, but that put in early was in good condition for cutting, and a yield of 150 to 160 gallons of syrup per acre is reported. It would seem that this crop, never popular, is steadily declining in favor.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Sorghum is grown to only a small extent. It was in fine condition where cut before the frost.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Sorghum is good, and the syrup is of excellent quality.

Robt. Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton: Sorghum is not an extra crop. The season was too cold.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Sorghum was a fair crop, yielding about 150 or 160 gallons per acre.

BUCKWHEAT.

Never a popular crop, buckwheat appears to be further declining in favor. The yield promised unusually well in the west early in the season, but several correspondents report a loss of about a third by frost. In the St. Lawrence counties, where buckwheat is most largely grown, the drouth injured the fields, and wet weather about harvest time delayed cutting, and left the crop in a tender condition when the early frosts came. More than in any other year for a long period, buckwheat proved the friend of the apiary. It will be seen by referring to the remarks on honey, that the bees gathered nearly all their stores and surplus from buckwheat. The following table gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888 :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	9,243	190,411	20.6	10,072	156,823	15.6
Lake Huron	739	11,107	15.0	1,023	25,339	24.8
Georgian Bay	487	7,685	15.8	835	11,174	13.4
West Midland	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,649	31,998	12.1
Lake Ontario	18,037	445,646	24.7	17,032	315,619	18.5
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	22,471	434,452	19.3	26,361	384,938	14.6
East Midland	4,440	93,595	21.1	5,787	87,672	15.1
Northern Districts	352	5,992	17.0	384	11,790	30.7
Totals	57,528	1,222,283	21.2	64,143	1,025,353	16.0

There were 6,649 acres less in buckwheat in 1887 than in 1886, and in 1888 the area was further reduced by 6,615 acres. The average yield per acre was nearly one-third more than that of the poor yield of the previous year, but was one bushel less than the annual average. Nearly 60 per cent. of this crop is grown in the seven counties—Norfolk, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Leeds and Grenville, Carleton, Lanark and Hastings.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

A. Papineau, Rochester, Essex : Buckwheat is a fair crop, but it is not much grown in this township.

Thos. F. Routledge, Orford, Kent: The early frost spoiled the crop of buckwheat.

B. Killmaster, Walsingham, Norfolk : Buckwheat was hurt by the frost, and will be about a two-thirds crop.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Buckwheat is a good crop. The late was hurt slightly by frost.

John V. Battram, Moore, Lambton : There is not much buckwheat cultivated. I had four acres, and got about 85 bushels of good grain.

John Douglas, Arran, Bruce : There is a very small amount of buckwheat sown in this county. I sowed an acre of it for my bees, and it turned out very well.

S. P. Zavitz, Lobo, Middlesex: But little buckwheat was sown, and that was half destroyed by early frost.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant : Buckwheat was injured by the early frost, and while some fields yield well, the total will be below the average per acre.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Buckwheat is about two-thirds of a crop. It was blighted by hot, dry weather, and also injured by early frost.

E. Lunan, Markham, York : Buckwheat is very liltle grown in this township, but what there is looks well.

George Kennedy, sr., Haldimand, Northumberland : Buckwheat is a good crop, but hard to get dried with so much rain. Some late fields were nipped with early frost.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: Buckwheat is well filled, and is the largest acreage for years. The grain is of superior quality.

Wm. J. Hinchey, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Buckwheat did not come up good when sown on account of the drouth, and the frost caught most of it before it was fully ripe.

Thos. Leonard, Portland, Frontenac: Buckwheat promised well, but the early frost hurt it.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Early buckwheat was secured in good condition, but the early frost damaged that which was late.

Wm. Doyle, Osgoode, Carleton: Buckwheat is a light crop. It was injured by drouth in the early part of the year, and also by an early frost at the ripening period.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Buckwheat was damaged about one-third by frost.

Thos. H. Blanchard, Sidney, Hastings: Buckwheat has been the most difficult crop to secure, as much of it was sown after the rains in the latter part of the summer, and the difficulty has been to get it dry.

BEANS.

The bean crop last year was classed among the poorest, but this year it ranks with the best. Kent is the great bean-growing county of the province, 13,267 out of the 22,700 acres given to beans being found in that county. In that section favorable weather brought the crop to perfection. One correspondent reported a number of fields as yielding 40 bushels to the acre, and although along the St. Lawrence the drouth and early frost affected the crop, the yield per acre for the province is much above the average. The bulk of the crop matured well, however, and is of excellent quality. It will be seen from the following table that there has been an increase in the acreage as well as in the yield, compared with the previous year:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,534	178,182	12.3
Lake Huron	478	13,098	27.4	549	8,725	15.9
Georgian Bay	230	3,436	14.9	166	3,359	20.2
West Midland	692	17,481	25.3	590	9,992	16.9
Lake Ontario	1,882	43,576	23.2	1,446	23,047	15.9
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	3,129	66,860	21.4	2,571	46,764	18.2
East Midland	580	11,862	20.5	393	5,475	13.9
Northern Districts	109	1,796	16.5	26	431	16.6
Totals	22,700	534,526	23.5	20,275	275,975	13.6

The average yield per acre was 23.5 bushels, as against 13.6 bushels in 1887 and 20.9 bushels for the annual average for the period 1882-8. In the county of Kent the yield more than doubled that of the previous year, and was 4.5 bushels per acre above its annual average.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Jasper Golden, Gosfield S., Essex: Beans are growing nicely, and there has been no injury to note. This crop is more extensively raised this year than heretofore.

W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham, Kent: Beans are splendid all over Kent. The oldest man in the county never saw finer growing weather.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: Beans give promise of a splendid crop, and more than usual are planted.

J. E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Beans were a little backward this season on account of the drouth, but they are making up now and will be a good crop.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Beans did not come up regularly, and the cut-worm fairly slew them in some places. Some ground was planted the second time. A few pieces were sown to millet. The crop is growing nicely, and promises well.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: Beans will be a good crop. At present they are doing well, and promise to be a heavy crop.

W. R. Dempsey, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: There are not many beans grown. The drouth affected them to so great an extent that not more than one-half the seed came up, and they have not filled well.

J. Edgar, Kitley, Leeds and Grenville: Beans are looking well, and promise a good yield.

J. P. Fox, Winchester, Dundas: Beans were injured by drouth, but seem to be loading well.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Beans are in poor condition. They were somewhat injured by drouth and a slight frost on the 11th of July.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: There will be little more than a half crop, but I think that what is gathered in will be good.

Wm. H. Chapman, Huntingdon, Hastings: There is not much grown in this section of the country. Like all other crops they have suffiered from drouth, and some have been destroyed by woodchucks.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: We never had better beans. Lots of fields are turning out 40 bushels to the acre.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: Beans matured well. They are a good crop, and of excellent quality.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: There are very few beans grown in this section, but they are of good quality this season.

W. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Beans grew fairly and ripened well, but some were burst with rain. A few are badly injured, but the rest are prime.

James A. Glen, Westminster Middlesex; Beans are good, although the later ones got caught with the frost.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton: Beans are a very fine crop, having ripened evenly, and the color is very white.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Beans are good, but there are not so many sown as formerly.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: Beans are fairly good, although not largely sown.

R. Lowey, Athol, Prince Edward: Beans are generally a good yield, but are small on account of the drouth. There are not many raised in this district.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Beans have been a plentiful crop, but there will be a great deal of refuse owing to frost.

HAY AND CLOVER.

It was predicted early in the season that hay and clover would be a very light crop. In most localities the seed sown in 1887 was a failure on account of the drouth, which did far more damage than winter or spring frosts. Much of the clover spared by the drouth, however, was destroyed by late frosts heaving out the plants, especially on heavy and low-lying land, and many fields were plowed up. In the spring the remaining crop was reported as backward, owing to the lateness of the season. Old meadows were generally in better condition than those of the previous year's seeding. August reports showed that while mixed grasses did fairly in most counties, clover was a poor crop, owing partly to the trying effects of the steady drouth of the previous summer and fall, and partly to "heaving" in winter, which killed out many plants. The drouth of spring and early summer completed the difficulties against which the crop had to contend, and it is doubtful if so poor a cut has been the experience of the province for twenty years. The most favorable accounts of the yield of hay and clover and the prospects of clover seed came from Essex and Kent, while the most discouraging reports were received from those counties bordering on Lake Ontario. Correspondents, however, are almost unanimous in declaring that the crop was cut and placed in the mow in splendid condition. Estimates of the yield per acre run all the way from a quarter of a ton to two tons, but the average for the province is placed at 0.88 ton, against 1.36 in the previous year, and 1.33 for the period 1882-8. The following table, which gives the acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888, shows that while there has been a small increase in the acreage the total yield for the province is barely two-thirds of the average annual product :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons. per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons. per acre.
Lake Erie	270,972	263,322	0.97	270,779	357,716	1.32
Lake Huron	243,207	243,616	1.00	235,757	363,476	1.54
Georgian Bay	203,618	172,659	0.85	192,180	262,204	1.36
West Midland	406,550	425,435	1.05	402,129	576,109	1.43
Lake Ontario	387,871	264,906	0.68	408.562	522,060	1.28
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	584,413	498,935	0.85	575,494	778,743	1.35
East Midland	152,869	98,468	0.64	154,103	176,897	1.15
Northern Districts	43,138	41,676	0.97	41,639	56,405	1.35
Totals	2,292,638	2,009,017	0.88	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36

The failure was general. The West Midland district, where the largest yield for the year was noted, barely exceeded a ton to the acre; in the Lake Huron group the average was exactly a ton, while in every other district it was below that amount, .64 ton being reported for the East Midland group and .68 ton for the Lake Ontario counties.

CLOVER SEED.—The experience of clover this year was almost identical with that of 1887. The winter and spring were trying on fields already thinned by drouth, and the second dry summer left the crop in a very unsatisfactory condition, so far as any prospect of seed was concerned. The fall rains helped the growth of leaf and stalk, but the midge was almost everywhere, and while a few correspondents in the Lake Ontario counties spoke of a fair quality of seed, the majority of returns described the crop as a complete failure. Where any seed was obtained it was generally where fields were pastured until the middle of June, and the second growth then given a good start. The fall was so wet and cold that that the ripening and curing of clover was difficult. While the drouth and the midge were injurious in nearly every section of the province, the former was most trying in the eastern and the latter in the western half. In some of the St. Lawrence counties clover was not only a failure as a seed crop, but it would appear that it is steadily dying out in the pastures.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

John Hooker, Mersea, Essex : Hay and clover was a medium crop. It was hurt to some extent by the early drouth, but was saved in good condition. The second crop of clover looks well.

James McFarlane, Dover, Kent: Hay and clover gave a full yield, and was secured in first rate condition. I cannot say yet what clover seed will be, but the second growth is much better than for some seasons past.

Samuel Williams, Southwold, Elgin : The hay crop is below the average. The first cutting is damaged by rain, but the bulk of the crop was housed in good condition.

J. McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Hay and clover were secured in excellent condition, but the crop was very light. The clover was mostly killed by the drouth last year and the spring frosts. The few fields that remain are good owing to the profuse rains.

Guye Culver, Rainham, Haldimand: The hay crop was very short when cut, and was mostly blow grass and timothy. Nearly all the clover was winter-killed. The prospects for clover seed are small.

Cranmer Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Hay was saved in good condition, but it is the shortest crop ever harvested in this township. I don't think there will be a bushel of clover seed saved in Bertie.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: Hay and clover was not a heavy crop, but it was harvested in good condition. The prospect is very poor for clover seed—in fact, it will be a failure.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: Hay and clover was secured in splendid condition, but it is a light crop. Cutting began the first week of July. There is a poor prospect for clover seed.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: Hay and clover were both short, but what there was was saved in excellent condition. There is no growth as yet of clover for seed, but it may turn out good if showery weather continues.

James Shearer, Egremont, Grey: Hay is of all degrees of quality, from good down to that that was not worth cutting. It was all saved in good condition. No clover seed will be saved here.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: Hay was saved in first-class condition, but it is not more than half a crop on account of drouth.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: The condition of hay and clover was very varied—very good in some fields and pretty poor in others. Ours was very heavy. Nearly all the crop was saved in good condition. There are many fields prepared for seed. The flowers do not look good enough for me to trust the crop, so I am cutting for feed.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: The hay and clover crop was light as a rule. The continued drouth of 1887 seemed to have deadened a good many clover meadows, so that they gave a very small yield. The prospect for clover seed where the meadow was not killed is very fair, as the recent rains are pushing the second crop very rapidly. I do not think there will be much seed for shipment.

Wm. Douglas, Onondaga, Brant: Hay and clover was the worst crop we have had. I have never known it to be so light, but it was all well saved. There is no prospect at all for clover seed. The clover has been unhealthy here for four or five years, because of some insect pest. The chief cause of failure in the hay crop was the drouth last fall. The new seeding was all pretty much killed before winter.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Hay and clover was on the whole a light crop, but was saved in excellent condition. Clover fed off until about the middle of June promises to give a fair yield of seed.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Hay was saved in splendid condition. It is of fine quality, but is a light crop. There is not a good prospect for clover seed.

Alex. Rennie, Wellesley, Waterloo: Hay was a light crop, but was got in in good order, and is of fine quality. Clover is scarce, and I think there will be very little seed cut here.

Robt. Dickson, Luther E., Dufferin: Hay is not half a crop, but it has been saved in good condition. There is no clover seed sown here.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Hay was well secured, but there was very little of it—scarcely a ton to the acre. The prospect for clover seed is not good.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Hay was a very poor crop. The drouth of last year killed the clover plants and left only the natural grasses and weeds. There is no clover seed in these parts.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton: The crop is very light, but is well saved. There is scarcely any clover this year, owing to last year's drouth, so the prospect for clover seed around here is very poor.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Hay and clover was well saved, but the crop is a failure as to yield. Half a ton to the acre is too high an estimate. There is no clover for seed here.

A. Forster, Markham, York: The crop was short and thin (particularly clover), but was generally well saved. There is very little prospect for clover seed. Most of the Alsike was plowed up in the spring.

Albert Orchard, Reach, Ontario: Hay suffered most of all crops from a cold spring and dry weather, and the crop is very light. It will not run a ton to the acre, but what there is was saved in splendid condition.

Wm. Lucas, Cartwright, Durham: The hay and clover crop is very light—not more than half a crop. It was saved in prime condition. There is a very poor prospect for clover seed.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: The hay crop is the poorest ever known here. There is very little clover, but what there is has been saved in excellent condition.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Hay and clover was harvested in excellent condition, but the yield was small; it would not average more than a quarter of a ton per acre.

Robt. Metzler, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington: Hay is not more than a third of a crop, and is saved in fine condition. There is no clover and consequently no seed.

Joshua Knight, Storrington, Frontenac: Hay was secured in first-class condition. It was not much trouble to do it as there was not more than a third of a crop. There is no prospect whatever for clover seed, there being no clover.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: The hay and clover crop was never known so light in this locality, but it was secured in good condition. No clover seed is raised here.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Hay was about an average crop, rather under than over. It was well saved, and the quality was excellent. We saved no clover seed here.

John Bennett, Roxborough, Stormont: The hay crop was saved in first-class condition, and there is a very good yield, although old meadows are rather thin.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry: Hay and clover was cut and saved in good condition, and will be an average crop notwithstanding the drouth, as the beginning of the season was favorable for the growth of the crop.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Hay and clover was good enough in rich land, while in poor land it was very small. It is too dry to expect a good crop of seed.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: Hay and clover is in very good condition, as it was well saved, but the yield is light. No clover seed is saved in this locality.

Robt. McLaren, Horton, Renfrew: The hay crop is light, but it was secured in prime condition. No clover seed was saved in this section.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: The hay crop is very short, being from 30 to 70 per cent. of last season's cut. It was generally well saved, but will weigh light.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria: Hay and clover is very, very light—not half a crop—but saved in first-class condition. Very few fields of clover are kept for seed, and the prospects are unpromising.

John Maloney, Douro, Peterborough: Hay and clover has been the poorest crop ever produced here, although it has been saved in good condition. There will be no clover seed, as there is no clover to produce it.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: Hay was a light crop owing to the dry weather, and was cut and dried in good condition. Wild hay in beaver meadows was a full crop, and will to a great extent make up for the light yield of tame hay.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Hay is almost a total failure. A large portion is not longer than one foot and is very thin, but it was saved in good condition otherwise. The prospect for clover seed is very discouraging.

John H. Osborne, Stephenson, Muskoka: Hay was saved in good condition, but it will be short owing to the drouth.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: Some fields of low land turned out good, but in most cases it was very bad, drying up. Many acres were hardly worth cutting. The crop was well saved.

Joseph Alton, Strong, Parry Sound: The hay crop is light, but it was saved in excellent condition.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: The clover crop on the whole is in bad condition. A few fields where pastured until about the middle of June did well. There was no damage from drouth or frost. The midge almost destroyed the crop where the first crop was taken off for hay.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Some pieces that were pastured were very good. There is not much of the second crop cut for seed, and what there was had very little seed in it. Most of it was cut for hay. The midge destroyed the seed.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: Clover for seed is a failure. In many instances it will not pay to thresh it, owing to the ravages of the midge.

H. J. Barber, Townsend, Norfolk: Clover has been a good catch generally. There is not much seed as the old crop was killed last year with drouth. The midge has been very destructive to clover seed.

Robt. Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Clover is poor. There will be little seed to thresh here, as last summer was too dry.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The clover crop is an entire failure. No seed is raised in this township, as the midge has destroyed it all.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: The raising of clover seed has been almost abandoned, owing to the midge and drouth these last two years.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron: There is very little clover for seed as the season was too dry. I hear of no midge this year. The seed is good, although there is so little of it.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: There is a very poor show for clover seed. The drouth caused it to be very backward in July and August. A few fields revived, but very early clover was almost entirely destroyed by midge.

James Brodie, Artemesia, Grey: There will be no clover seed saved here, as the dry weather after haying caused a very poor growth.

Jos. Ball, Tiny, Simcoe: Clover made very little growth after haying because of the dry weather; consequently the clover crop will be a very short one. There has not been much midge.

R. Coad, Ekfrid, Middlesex: Very few patches of clover are considered worth saving, and nearly all has been fed or cut down. The midge was very bad.

Thos. Baird, Blandford, Oxford: There is no clover around here that will be fit for seed. The midge is the chief pest to red clover.

Henry Key, Oakland, Brant: I have seen but two fields of clover for seed this year, and these were light.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: The drouth set in about the time of the first cutting of clover, so it was too late before it got a start. It was also injured by midge.

Robt. Cromar, Pilkington, Wellington: There has been no second crop of clover this year. Pastures were never so poor.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: The failure of the catch of clover for the last year or two has left our meadows almost without that plant, and consequently there can be no seed. Some low patches may produce seed, but there will not be enough for our own use.

John Short, Luther E., Dufferin: Farmers turned their stock on to their clover fields on account of short pasture, and consequently there was no seed.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The clover crop is the most complete failure that was ever known in this township.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton: No clover has been grown for seed. All will be imported from the west of Ontario or Michigan.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: There is scarcely a bushel of clover seed grown in this township. The fields have been damaged by drouth.

W. B. Terry, Gwillimbury N., York: There is a very poor return of clover seed. It was damaged by the midge and the drouth.

John Foy, Scugog, Ontario: This crop is almost a failure. I know of only three small fields saved for seed in the township. Clover was a poor catch owing to drouth, and the drouth this year finished it. There was some midge.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: I do not know of a single piece of red clover for seed. Clover has been badly winter-killed for two or three years past, and it is exceptional to see a fair crop of it.

Plat Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: The condition of clover is good, but very little has been saved for seed. The drouth prevented most of the crops of clover coming forward after haying.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: The crop is a very short one compared with previous years, but what there is seems to be well filled with an excellent quality of seed.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: There is very little clover, as last year's seeding was killed by drouth. The modicum was fair.

S. Going, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: Clover was killed out by frost two years ago, and as seeding did not catch in the spring of 1887 there is no clover to produce seed. Seeding has also been a failure this year.

John B. Wilson, Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds and Grenville: There is hardly any clover. The drouth has played havoc with the clover for the last two years. The latter part of summer and the fall have been favorable for the crop, but there was none in the ground to grow, having been killed by the early drouth.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont: There is no clover raised here just now. A few pounds are mixed with the timothy, and in a few years the clover is all gone.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton: We never raised much clover seed, but this year there is none.

Joseph Kinder, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: The clover was so much damaged by drouth that the second crop was a complete failure.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: The clover crop is the worst this year we have seen for a long time. The drouth in the forepart of the summer made the new meadows almost bare, and that sown this year is nearly all gone too.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: I know of but one field saved for seed in this township, and that was rendered almost worthless, first by drouth and then by the late rains.

Thos. J. Thompson, Rawdon, Hastings: There was not a field of clover cut for seed to my knowledge. The drouth caused it to be a failure.

FIELD ROOTS.

Notwithstanding the fact that the drouth was severely felt in the eastern portion of the province, and in the counties bordering on lake Huron and the Georgian bay, all the root crops, except carrots, exceeded the annual average yield, and carrots were by no means a failure. In the Lake Erie group the yield and quality of roots were the surprise and delight of the old settlers, who have not seen such crops since the days when the soil was in its virginity. Owing to the late harvest, and the rainy weather during the fall, roots were not housed as early as usual.

POTATOES.—The yield of potatoes is the best in many years. In some western counties there was an extraordinary growth of tubers, both as regards size and number. They were remarkably free from scab or other blemish, and several correspondents spoke of single potatoes weighing from two to three pounds. Rot was mentioned in but one or two places, and then on low, clay soils only. The almost incessant rains of October covered low-lying lands in several of the river counties for weeks, and considerable rot was reported, together with general difficulty in digging and storing. The bug did not fail to put in an appearance, but the Canadian farmers have learned how to deal with that pest. The average yield of potatoes for the province was large, being nearly double that of last year, and 23.2 bushels per acre more than the average for the seven years 1882-8. The table below shows the acreage and yield by county groups for 1888 and the previous year :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie....	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	14,880	690,415	46.4
Lake Huron.............	12,915	1,879,303	145.5	11,569	849,304	73.4
Georgian Bay...........	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	12,136	963,314	79.4
West Midland..........	26,341	4,264,170	161.9	24,051	1,860,523	77.4
Lake Ontario............	32,686	5,082,761	155.5	28,896	1,925,711	76.6
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	37,474	4,783,693	127.7	35,018	3,272,359	93.4
East Midland...........	12,501	1,438,438	115.1	10,963	764,638	69.7
Northern Districts.......	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,770	351,736	127.0
Totals.............	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	140,283	10,678,000	76.1

The acreage is slightly below the average for the seven years 1882-8, although it is decidedly larger than in 1887. The largest yield was returned from the West Midland counties, where 161.9 bushels per acre was the record. The Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie districts also went over 150 bushels per acre. The smallest yield was in the East Midland counties.

MANGEL-WURZELS—The fall proved just the season for this crop, the copious rains producing a remarkably large yield of sound roots. Some injury was reported by the white grub in Middlesex, and a caterpillar did damage in Brant, but taking the province over, the yield was a magnificent one. The crop was stored early, and as fodder generally was short it will be an important factor in the successful wintering of stock. The acreage and yield by county groups for 1887 and 1888 are as follows :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie...............	1,764	797,932	452.3	1,324	340,660	257.3
Lake Huron.............	2,644	1,133,801	428.8	2,210	777,125	351.5
Georgian Bay	788	280,984	356.6	996	265,181	266.2
West Midland...........	7,342	3,681,673	501.5	5,947	2,216,396	372.7
Lake Ontario............	5,754	2,947,341	512.2	4,343	1,327,918	305.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,610	518,005	321.7	1,657	414,947	250.4
East Midland.	1,485	646,523	435.4	1,253	311,084	248.3
Northern Districts.......	72	14,400	200.0	194	42,450	218.8
Totals..	21,459	10,020,659	467.0	17,924	5,695,761	317.8

There were more acres sown to mangel-wurzels in 1888 than in any of the previous years recorded by this Bureau. The total yield was larger than that of 1887 by 4,324,898 bushels, and exceeded the average of the province for the seven years 1882-8 by 2,194,443 bushels. While the average yield per acre was smaller than in 1886, it was larger than in 1887 by 149.2 bushels, and went 29.9 bushels over the annual average.

CARROTS.—This was the only root crop that fell below the average yield for the past seven years, although it came within five per cent. of the standard fixed by that period. It was more affected by the early drouth than any other of the roots, but its recovery during the fall was something remarkable. As in the case of turnips and mangel-wurzels, there was a decided increase in the acreage, and consequently the total yield is greatly in excess of that of the average year. The acreage and yield are given in the following table by county groups :

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie................	932	295,100	316.6	748	139,513	186.5
Lake Huron..............	1,083	359,847	332.3	856	214,996	251.2
Georgian Bay............	1,042	324,408	311.3	969	195,983	202.3
West Midland...........	2,437	857,836	352.0	1,973	537,486	272.4
Lake Ontario............	3,224	1,281,328	397.4	2,175	530,363	243.8
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	1,702	418,532	245.9	1,435	298,293	207.9
East Midland	961	331,553	345.0	807	157,513	195.2
Northern Districts.......	143	29,980	209.7	147	31,539	214.6
Totals..............	11,524	3,898,584	338.3	9,110	2,105,686	231.1

Compared with 1887 there was an increase in area of 2,414 acres. The average yield per acre was 107.2 bushels more than in the previous year, but it fell short of the annual average by 14.9 bushels. The largest yield was in the Lake Ontario group, where there was also the largest acreage, and the West Midland district came second in both respects. In fact, of the 300,086 acres devoted to root crops in 1888, nearly one-half is found in the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups, the former contributing 73,002 acres, and the latter 74,959 acres.

TURNIPS.—When the August reports were received the turnip crop did not appear very promising. Drouth prevailed at the time of sowing, and much of the seed failed to catch, while a considerable portion of the remainder came up very late. The fly was very bad in different parts of the province, and thinned out many fields already poor from drouth, especially in Bruce and Grey, where a good deal was plowed up. The grasshopper did injury in Dufferin, but more still in the north-eastern section of the province, while a worm was reported as doing considerable mischief in Northumberland. The fall rains, however, effected a wonderful change in the condition of turnips. The growth was somewhat marvellous. Shower after shower swelled the bulbs and increased the tops to such an extent that the meagre rows of August could not be recognized in the luxuriant fields of October. The average yield per acre for the province was over 40 per cent. more than the poor product of the previous year, and 26 bushels more than the average for the seven years 1882-8. The acreage and yield are compared by county groups for 1888 and 1887 in the following table:

Districts.	1888.			1887.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per. acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Lake Erie...............	2,998	1,196,468	399.1	2,160	550,195	254.7
Lake Huron.............	13,197	5,161,444	391.1	12,610	3,882,525	307.9
Georgian Bay............	13,270	4,867,595	366.8	13,000	3,601,160	277.0
West Midland...........	36,882	16,398,159	444.6	34,686	11,746,512	338.7
Lake Ontario...........	33,295	15,437,295	463.7	31,037	8,876,835	286.0
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	4,400	1,342,117	305.0	3,664	804,680	219.6
East Midland...........	7,091	2,643,262	372.8	6,124	1,440,199	235.2
Northern Districts.......	2,055	593,897	289.0	2,041	511,350	250.5
Totals..............	113,188	47,640,237	420.9	105,322	31,413,456	298.2

The acreage for 1888 was the largest yet given to turnips, and the total yield for the province was the greatest of any of the seven years recorded, not excepting 1886, when the extraordinary average yield of 475.7 bushels per acre was reported. An increase is observable in the acreage of every group. The greatest average yield per acre was in the Lake Ontario counties, where 463.7 bushels were reported, and the next best average yield was in the West Midland counties, being 444.6 bushels. Over 60 per cent. of the turnip acreage is to be found in these two groups.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: Potatoes promise a splendid yield. I think I never saw finer anywhere. The weather so far has been very favorable to them.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich N., Elgin: If blight or rot does not injure the potato crop, it will be the best since the Colorado bug infested it. Mangels and carrots are growing splendidly this season, as it is just suitable for roots of all kinds.

John Meharg, Houghton, Norfolk: Potatoes are a good crop in this part. They are turning out well. The bugs were very bad. Turnips are promising a good crop, and so are mangels and carrots.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The potato crop never looked better. The potato bugs were very bad in the early part of the season. If rot does not trouble us, potatoes will be a bountiful yield.

W. J. Martin, Wawanosh E., Huron: Potatoes are small, but look much better since the late rains. Turnips are rather backward. They grew but slowly after sowing on account of the drouth, and, therefore, fell an easy prey to the ravages of the fly. Many fields had to be sown over again, and then amounted to little.

Peter Torrance, Kinloss, Bruce: Potatoes will be a light crop, owing to the drouth. Turnips are small for the same reason, and the fly was very bad. Some had to plow turnips up. Mangels and carrots are better than turnips.

Joseph M. Rogers, Sydenham, Grey: Potatoes are looking well. Many fields of turnips have been plowed up. Some patches of mangels and carrots are looking well.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: Early-planted potatoes are a very poor crop, but late-planted promise to be a good yield. Turnips sown before the 5th of June came up well, were not troubled with the fly, are doing well now, and promise to be a fair crop. Later sown are a failure. Mangels and carrots will be a fair crop.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Roots are doing well. Potatoes are the best we have had for years. Turnips are good. Mangels did not start well. It was too dry, and the white grub did some harm, but what there are are growing finely. Carrots were hurt by the dry weather in the spring, but are doing well now.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Potatoes are looking well, and promise a large yield. Turnips, except on hard clay, were never better, although hurt by the dry weather. Mangels look well, and so do carrots.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth: Potatoes have every prospect of a fair crop. Early ones are good and dry. Turnips are rather backward, but the late heavy rains have given them a fresh start. Mangels and carrots will be a fair average crop.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: Potatoes are in fair condition, although the bugs have been a great pest this season. The turnip crop was in poor condition, but is recovering since the rain came. Mangels are doing very well. Carrots have been very poor. It was too dry in the spring for them. The fly and the drouth have been the great drawbacks.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Potatoes are generally good. Turnips are somewhat backward, but in a healthy condition. Mangels and carrots are generally good, but they would have been the better of a little more moisture.

James Freebury, Mono, Dufferin: Potatoes are looking splendid, and bid fair for a large yield. Turnips that have outlived the drouth are doing well, although grasshoppers ate up much of the crop.

Isaac Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Potatoes are doing well where the bugs were kept off them.

T. A. Walker, Ancaster, Wentworth: The prospect is good for a heavy yield of potatoes. Turnips will be a heavy yield. Mangel-wurzels also look well, and carrots never looked better.

Colin Campbell, Nassagaweya, Halton: Potatoes are in excellent condition, they could not look much better. Turnips appear to be in good condition; the leaves are healthy, and the ground is well covered. Mangel-wurzels are good, much better than last year. Carrots are fair, but not so good as they should be.

Wm. Rutledge, Caledon, Peel: Potatoes are magnificent, but the vines are blackening in some localities on low lands, showing signs of rot. The tubers are large, with a great many in the hill. The Early Rose showed the first signs of decaying vines. Turnips are doing splendidly at present. Mangels and carrots are also good, although they were long in coming up.

John Beasley, King, York: Potatoes are looking splendid, and are well rooted. Turnips were considerably injured by the fly, and many had to sow two or three times. Very little mangel seed germinated, on account of the drouth, but that which did take is looking well. Carrots are promising a good yield.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario: Potatoes are doing well at present, but turnips are scarce owing to the drouth. Carrots are doing well, as also mangel-wurzels. All root crops suffered much until the recent rains, but are now doing well.

Robert Colville, Clarke, Durham: Potato plants are looking thrifty, and the tubers are dry. Turnips are promising a good crop. Mangels and carrots are fairly good, and from recent rains are growing rapidly.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: Potatoes were checked considerably by the dry weather in July, but are greatly improved in appearance by the recent rains. Turnips are a partial failure from drouth, and many pieces are being stripped by the same worm that is attacking the pease. However, many pieces are thriving (although patchy) since the rain. Mangels have felt the dry weather, but will be a fair crop. Carrots appear to have withstood the drouth better than any other root crop, but they have been injured in some places by pismires cutting them off.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Potatoes give signs of being an abundant crop.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Roots of all sorts have suffered from the dry weather, and if we do not get plenty of rain soon the root crop will be very poor.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Potatoes are looking well at present. They are holding their color, but are not likely to yield well unless timely rains come. Turnips, mangels and carrots have been badly affected by the drouth—in many instances they are a complete failure.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburg, Leeds and Grenville: Early potatoes are somewhat small, but the rain that fell on the 13th of August will improve the late planted ones.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Roots will be under the average, especially potatoes, which will not be more than half a crop throughout the township.

A. M. Campbell, Kenyon, Glengarry: Potatoes suffered greatly from drouth. The tops are large, but the tubers are small and few. The late planted will pick up owing to the rains.

W. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Potatoes looked well until about the 28th of July, when the severe heat dried them up on high land. There will be a fair crop in low places.

W. J. Summerby, Russell, Russell: Potatoes are small and few, but of good quality. Turnips are poor; they were injured by the dry weather and the fly. Mangels and carrots are poor owing to drouth.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton: Potatoes are the poorest crop known for years. The failure is due to want of rain.

Joseph Kinder, Lynedoch, Renfrew: Potatoes look well, but there are not many in the hill owing to the long-continued dry weather. Since the rain fell many small ones are forming in the hills. Turnips, with the exception of very early sown, are a complete failure, owing to drouth and grasshoppers. There are no mangels grown, and carrots are a poor crop.

Edward Byrne, Burgess, Lanark: Potatoes look well, but other roots are poor.

Edward Stephens, Laxton, Victoria: Potatoes are very good. The grasshoppers ate nearly all the turnips and the drouth has also injured them.

Alex. Brown, Burleigh, Peterborough: All the root crops have suffered severely by the long-continued drouth. Turnips may gain later on.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: Potatoes are growing rapidly. They are a fair size and are fit for the table. The other root crops are doing well.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings: Early planted potatoes seem fairly good, all things considered. Late will do well if rains come soon. Turnips suffered from the drouth and fly. Mangels are up to the average where the hoe and cultivator have been freely used. Carrots were much injured in the spring by an insect.

Edward Bray, jr., Stephenson and Stisted, Muskoka: Potatoes are looking very well. Turnips are nearly a failure owing to dry weather at the time of sowing, and the damage from grasshoppers later on.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex: The potato crop is a good one and it has been dug and saved in good shape. Roots are not grown to a great extent, but what were sown have done extremely well, being of a very large size.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: Potatoes are very good in every respect. There is no rot or anything else to hurt them. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good, but there are few raised here.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin: The potato crop is the extreme opposite of last year, as it is a superb yield of excellent quality and is well secured for the winter. My nephew, in digging, found an immense Late Rose potato which measured 25x22 inches in its circumferences.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Potatoes were a good crop around here, and there was no injury by rot. Turnips are a fair crop. There are not many mangels or carrots grown.

John Senn, Oneida, Haldimand: There is no rot or injury of any kind to potatoes, and the crop is very large. Mangels and carrots are extra good. They have been pretty well secured, but owing to excessive rains there was much difficulty in taking them up.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Potatoes are an excellent crop—the heaviest for many years. There is very little rot and that only on low clay soil. The weather has been rainy of late and retarded digging and other fall work. Turnips, mangels and carrots are excellent. On sandy soil the root crops have not been all taken up yet, and on clay soil not very many have been secured yet as it has been so wet.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: Potatoes are of very good condition and quality, and are not injured from any cause. Turnips, mangels and carrots are a light crop but of good quality. Mangels were injured to some extent by cut worm and drouth.

Robt. Currie, Wawanosh E., Huron: Potatoes are a good crop, and there is no rot. Some late planted ones were excellent. What grew of the turnips were good, but on stiff clay soil there were many misses because the seed did not spring for lack of moisture at seeding. Mangels and carrots are good crops.

Robt. Russell, Greenock, Bruce: Potatoes are good and large and there is no rot. Turnips are good where they came up, but there are a great many misses. Mangels were an even crop, but not so large as in some years, as the rains did not come in time. Carrots are a good, large sample.

J. S. Black, Glenelg, Grey: Potatoes are an excellent crop. I have heard no complaint as to rot. Turnips are very good where there was a "catch," but a good deal of the seed failed to germinate. Mangels are good but the same cannot be said of carrots.

James Ross, Oro, Simcoe: Potatoes are a good crop of splendid quality, and are nearly all housed. Turnips are a good size but a light crop, as it was too dry at the first of the season. Mangels are a fair average crop, but carrots are a small yield.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex: The quality of potatoes was never better, they were both large and dry. In fact all the root crops are splendid. Turnips, mangels and carrots cannot be excelled, and as a rule were saved in excellent order.

Robt. Leake, Oxford, E., Oxford: Potatoes are entirely free from rot, and are the grandest crop we have had for years. Turnips are fair, but mangels are a good crop. But few carrots are raised, yet they are very good.

Duncan Stewart, Easthope N., Perth: Potatoes are good to very good, but rot is unknown this year. There are some good fields of turnips, but generally the size is below the average, and so also is the yield. On moist, rich places mangels are extra large, but on the whole they are of small size. Carrots are good—better proportionally than either turnips or mangels.

Albert Fyfe, Minto, Wellington: The condition and quality of potatoes could not be better, and the yield is very large. On account of the dry weather in the early part of the season the late potatoes did by far the best. Turnips, mangels and carrots are a fair crop.

Benjamin Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Potatoes have never been of better quality in my recollection; there has been no rot or anything else to do them any injury. Turnips suffered from want of rain in the first part of the season, but lately they have been doing better and have turned out a very fair crop. Mangels and carrots (especially those got in early) are a very fair crop, and have been secured well.

Hugh McDougall, Luther E., Dufferin: Potatoes are in good condition. The quality is superior, and the yield was never before equalled in this section; no injury was done to them by rot or drouth. Turnips are of good quality and a fair yield, but would have been much better but they did not germinate soon enough and were retarded in growth by the dry weather. The same may be said of mangels and carrots.

Adam Spears, Caistor, Lincoln: Potatoes are excellent in quality and quantity.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth: Potatoes are an excellent crop. There was no rot or injury of any kind. Turnips are a great crop where properly treated; mine will go a thousand bushels per acre. Mangels are a splendid crop. It is impossible to measure them by the bushel; we would have to do it by the cord. Carrots are not so good.

Wm. McDonald, Esquesing, Halton: Potatoes are a good crop. The quality is excellent, and there is no rot. Turnips are a good crop and so are mangels, but there are not many sown. Very few carrots have been put in.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: Potatoes are an excellent crop; there is no damage whatever. Turnips are rather below the average, as it was too dry at the time of sowing. There are not many mangels or carrots sown in this locality.

D. James, Markham, York: Potatoes are of good size and the quality is excellent. Turnips, mangels and carrots are the best and largest yield we have had for several years.

Ralph Forsyth, Pickering, Ontario: Potatoes are splendid. I never saw a better size and quality and there is no sign of rot. Turnips are good, and mangels and carrots are an average crop. The weather has been very unfavorable for harvesting.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: Bugs were more than usually plentiful this year, yet potatoes are a good crop, without any signs of rot that I have heard of. Turnips are of an even size and large and will be a good crop. Mangels are very large, and carrots are also a good crop.

John Miller, Haldimand, Northumberland: Potatoes are a good deal over an average crop, yielding from 150 to 200 bushels per acre, and they are of excellent quality. The other root crops are not so good.

G. N. Rose, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Potatoes are good. I have only heard of one case of rot, and that was on very heavy clay soil.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: The potato crop is splendid in this section, every man claiming that he has the largest potatoes. Many have been weighed in this neighborhood and turn the scales at 2½ pounds.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Potatoes are a good crop generally, both in quantity and quality. There was some damage by rot in low, wet places. Turnips, mangels and carrots will be a light crop, but generally are of good quality. The drouth caused the plants to come up very thinly and uneven in the drills.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Potatoes were injured by the drouth, and wet weather setting in made it bad digging but the yield was good in quality. Turnips and mangels are a medium crop, but carrots are not raised to a great extent.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: Potatoes in various places lay in water and suffered by rot. However, the average yield will be 200 bushels per acre, of good quality.

P. H. McDermid, Cornwall, Stormont: Potatoes are very good on high land. Some pieces on low land are injured by rot, but not to any great extent. Turnips, mangels and carrots are good.

Kenneth McLennan, Lochiel, Glengarry: On high land potatoes are a very good crop, but on low land they were rotted with continuous rains at the time of maturing. There is not much raised in the way of other roots.

Robt. Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Potatoes were housed in good shape. There were not as many rotted as would be expected from the wet season. The crop is excellent, and so are turnips, mangels and carrots.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Potatoes are very varied as regards yield. Some farmers have a splendid crop and others have scarcely enough for themselves. They were not injured by rot to my knowledge, but were hurt somewhat by drouth. Turnips, mangels and carrots are all a good crop of splendip quality. Most of the roots have been safely stored for the winter.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Notwithstanding the severe drouth early in the season potatoes held their own until the refreshing rains came, when they grew to be a large crop of A1 quality. Aberdeen turnips are above the average this year, but Swedes, which were sown earlier, suffered more from the drouth, yet they are an average crop. Mangels are heavier in yield than last year.

Wm. McGarry, Drummond, Lanark: The crop is somewhat better than last year, although the drouth affected the crop in some localities. There is no complaint of rot. Turnips have grown at a remarkable rate during the month, but in many patches the young plants succumbed to the drouth of summer. Mangels and carrots are not given much acreage, but they were a good crop.

James Dermott, Carden, Victoria: Potatoes are extra large, but not numerous in the hill: still they are a very good crop and no rot has been observed. Turnips and mangels are a fair crop, although they suffered from drouth.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: Potatoes are a very good crop. In some places they were injured by the drouth, but I have not heard of any rot. The bug was plentiful, and lots of Paris green had to be used. Turnips have turned out a very fair crop—better than last year. The drouth stunted them in places, but they got a good growth in the months of September and October. Mangels and carrots were injured by the grub and drouth.

Alex. Southworth, Cardiff, Haliburton: Potatoes are of good quality, and early planted are a good crop. The late were caught with frost and injured by drouth. There is no rot. Other roots are about a half crop owing to the drouth.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Potatoes were secured in good condition and the quality is excellent. There is no rot. Feed being exceedingly short, potatoes will be fed to cattle in many cases. Turnips suffered from the drouth and the fly, although late sown did very well. There are not many mangels sown here. I will have 1,000 bushels per acre. Carrots suffered from drouth.

A. Wiancko, Morrison, Muskoka: Potatoes are of first-class quality and the yield is satisfactory on all well manured and well cultivated fields. Mangels and carrots are good, but turnips were injuriously affected by the drouth.

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound: Potatoes are of good quality though poor on account of drouth, but there is no rot. Other roots are a failure.

COMPARATIVE YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

Aggregate Yield of Crops.—The past season completes the seventh year of the records by the Bureau of the agricultural productions of this province. In the table appended a comprehensive glance is afforded of the progress of total production of each crop for the seven years 1882-8, together with the annual average for the period. This mode of comparison depends upon the two variables, the acreage in crop and the yield per acre. The former has been dealt with in a previous chapter (page 7) and the latter will be noticed later.

Field Crops.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average 1882-8.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall Wheat....	13,830,787	14,440,611	18,071,142	21,478,281	20,717,631	11,656,957	31,277,018	18,778,659
Spring Wheat.	6,453,559	5,633,117	9,518,553	9,129,881	14,609,661	9,726,063	9,665,995	9,248,119
Barley	23,366,569	17,134,830	19,512,278	16,533,587	19,119,041	18,414,337	24,284,407	19,766,436
Oats	65,466,911	49,848,101	58,665,608	55,229,742	57,696,304	54,573,609	50,501,701	55,997,425
Rye...........	1,295,302	894,887	1,106,462	1,271,506	1,648,259	3,012,240	3,473,799	1,814,636
Pease	14,269,863	12,173,332	16,043,734	14,006,192	13,691,607	10,673,723	11,006,115	13,123,509
Corn (in ear) ..	17,436,780	8,404,752	10,805,309	10,741,391	12,935,889	....	13,420,664	12,290,797
Buckwheat....	1,222,283	1,025,353	1,678,708	1,530,675	1,484,570	....	1,262,973	1,367,427
Beans	534,526	275,975	482,072	496,564	592,044	....	409,910	465,182
Potatoes	22,273,607	10,678,000	16,012,358	21,091,144	27,546,261	16,400,782	18,432,145	18,919,185
Mangel-wurzels	10,020,659	5,695,761	8,787,743	7,660,729	8,655,184	6,252,015	7,711,420	7,826,216
Carrots	3,898,584	2,105,686	3,478,751	3,462,319	4,197,200	3,984,436	4,009,975	3,590,993
Turnips	47,640,237	31,413,456	47,061,053	41,137,735	44,406,363	29,879,354	35,359,331	39,556,790
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay & Clover..	2,009,017	3,093,610	2,994,446	3,252,155	3,044,912	4,115,535	2,090,626	2,942,900

Fall wheat and hay are the only crops in which the yield was less than in 1887. The past year was the poorest for hay of the seven, the drouth of 1888 proving even more disastrous to this crop than the spring frosts of 1882. The productions of oats, corn, mangels and turnips are the highest yet recorded. In only one year have the yields of fall wheat, spring wheat and buckwheat been less than in the past year, while the amounts produced of barley, pease, beans and potatoes have been exceeded only by a single year. Compared with the annual average, only five crops out of the fourteen are short, viz., fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, buckwheat and hay. In spring wheat alone is this result wholly due to diminution of acreage, and in hay alone is it wholly due to decrease of yield per acre. The production of wheat, though slightly higher than in 1887, is 7,742,432 bushels below the annual average, while barley shows an increase over the average of 3,600,133 bushels; oats, 9,469,486 bushels; pease, 1,146,354 bushels, and corn in the ear, 5,145,983 bushels. The crop of potatoes is more than double that of 1887, and 3,354,422 bushels more than the average. Carrots, mangels and turnips aggregate more in 1888 and less in 1887 than in any other year, the combined produce of the past year exceeding that of 1887 by 22,344,577 bushels, and showing an increase over the annual average yield of 10,585,471 bushels.

Ratios of Aggregate Yields.—In the following table the comparison of yields is simplified by representing the annual average yield for the seven years 1882-8 by 100 for each crop, and indicating the relation of the production of 1888 to the annual average by what may be known as a "per cent. ratio." These are shown in the following table for the various crops by groups of counties and the province, each group being compared with its own average:

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck-wheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	88	58	130	130	129	153	136	95	130	71	122	163	158	164
Lake Huron	75	31	124	125	136	114	159	57	106	82	123	116	101	107
Georgian Bay	83	72	103	112	93	89	191	68	91	77	123	67	77	101
West Midland	71	38	131	128	129	133	144	74	72	72	131	138	102	115
Lake Ontario	55	79	126	121	82	112	154	131	95	49	141	132	120	137
St. Lawrence & Ottawa	47	90	92	100	41	71	142	69	87	71	96	87	95	111
East Midland	86	66	99	95	60	66	155	84	116	56	97	157	131	146
Northern Districts	136	61	80	115	77	116	120	52	136	93	88	65	94	96
The Province	74	70	118	117	71	109	142	89	115	68	118	128	109	120

Thus, taking the two variables into consideration, viz., acreage and yield per acre, fall wheat is 74 per cent. of an average crop in the province, ranging from 47 per cent. in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group to 136 per cent. in the Northern Districts. Corn has the highest ratio, or 42 per cent. above the average; while hay has the lowest ratio, or 32 per cent. below the average. The ratio of production of fall wheat (except in the Northern Districts), spring wheat, buckwheat (except in the Lake Ontario group) and hay are below the average in every group, while corn exceeds the average in every group, oats in every group except the East Midland, and turnips in every group except the Northern Districts. The number of crops exceeding the average is, in the Lake Erie group, 10; Lake Huron, 10; Georgian Bay, 5; West Midland, 9; Lake Ontario, 9; St. Lawrence and Ottawa, 3; East Midland, 5; Northern Districts, 5; and the province, 9.

RATIOS OF YIELDS PER ACRE.—The per cent. ratios of the average yields per acre of the several crops in 1888 to the annual average of the seven years 1882-8, are shown in the following table by groups of counties (each group being compared to its own annual average):

Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buck-wheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Lake Erie	91	117	121	114	109	123	118	102	120	70	132	114	112	111
Lake Huron	86	113	107	101	118	99	122	76	126	75	124	98	92	101
Georgian Bay	93	114	88	88	92	81	116	92	84	70	124	85	85	92
West Midland	81	112	107	105	115	113	113	87	120	72	134	107	93	107
Lake Ontario	70	120	100	105	98	99	119	111	104	51	136	115	105	116
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	105	106	90	89	79	84	107	83	88	65	99	87	80	94
East Midland	101	93	87	83	91	67	115	95	105	55	94	111	107	110
Northern Districts	74	97	96	91	81	98	93	66	79	84	80	78	84	95
The Province	84	112	100	99	94	99	116	96	112	66	119	107	96	107

Of the fourteen crops named in the table, one-half failed to attain the average, though oats and pease came within one per cent. of it. Hay showed the poorest results, being only 66, ranging from 51 in Lake Ontario group to 84 in the Northern Districts. The best crop was potatoes, whose ratio reached 119, closely followed by corn (116), which failed an average crop only in the Northern Districts. Next come spring wheat and beans, each at 112, then mangels and turnips, each at 107, while barley just reached the average. In the Lake Erie counties only two crops fell below the standard of the group, fall wheat and hay, while in the Northern Districts not a single crop reached the annual average there recorded. The best showing is made in the West Midland and Lake Ontario groups, in each of which ten crops attained the average.

YIELD PER ACRE.—The following table gives the yield per acre of each crop by groups of counties in 1888, and for the province for the seven years 1882-8, together with the annual average for the period:

Districts.		Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn (in ear).	Buck-wheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrcts.	Turnips.
		bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	tons.	bush	bush	bush	bush.
Lake Erie..	1888..	17.1	17.6	30.8	43.2	17.7	23.9	86.9	20.6	24.1	.97	150.7	452.3	316.6	399.1
	1882-8	18 8	15.0	25.4	38.0	16.2	19.4	73.4	20.2	20.0	1.38	113.8	397.9	283.8	361.0
Lake Huron ...	1888..	17.0	15.5	29.0	36.8	20.3	22.3	79.3	15.0	27.4	1.00	145.5	428.8	332.3	391.1
	1882-8	19.8	13.7	27.2	36.6	17.2	22.5	64.9	19.8	21.7	1.33	117.7	439.2	361.6	388.2
Georgian Bay	1888..	19.6	16.7	22.2	29.1	16.9	17.2	62.4	15.8	14.9	.85	158.1	356.6	311.3	366.8
	1882-8	21.0	14.7	25.3	33.0	18.4	21.2	53.8	17.1	17.8	1.21	127.7	417.9	366.1	399.6
West Midland .	1888..	16.2	16.5	30.5	40.7	19.2	25.1	76.8	19.0	25.3	1.05	161.9	501.5	352.0	444.6
	1882-8	20.0	14.7	28.4	38.7	16.7	22.3	68.1	19.6	21.0	1.46	120.5	469.6	378.2	414.1
Lake Ontario ..	1888..	14.3	19.9	26.3	39.1	14.5	20.0	71.7	24.7	23.2	.68	155.5	512.2	397.4	463.7
	1882-8	20.4	16.6	26.3	37.1	14.9	20.1	60.1	22.3	22.2	1.33	114.2	446.7	379.1	401.2
St. Lawr'nce & Ottawa.	1888..	18.8	17.9	21.9	29.5	14.2	16.0	58.3	19.3	21.4	.85	127.7	321.7	245.9	305.0
	1882-8	18.0	16.9	24.4	33.2	18.0	19.2	54.7	23.2	24.4	1.30	128.4	369.2	306.9	323.5
East Midland..	1888..	20.6	13.7	20.9	25.8	14.2	12.3	58.6	21.1	20.5	.64	115.1	435.4	345.0	372.8
	1882-8	20.4	14.8	24.0	31.0	15.6	18.2	50.9	22.2	19.5	1.16	122.3	393.3	322.5	340.3
Northern Districts..	1888 .	14.7	17.7	22.9	29.1	15.8	22.8	37.1	17.0	16.5	.97	117.7	200.0	209.7	289.0
	1882-8	20.0	18.3	23.9	31.9	19.5	23.2	40.0	25.9	21.0	1.16	146.9	257.8	248.4	304.3
The Province	1888..	16.7	17.5	26.1	35.4	15.4	20.5	78.2	21.2	23.5	.88	144.7	467.0	338.3	420.9
	1887..	16.1	11.6	22.3	29.6	13.1	16.8	51.3	16.0	13.6	1.36	76.1	317.8	231.1	288.2
	1886..	20.4	16.5	26.5	36.2	16.3	22.8	69.0	23.7	22.9	1.35	114.3	483.6	375.4	475.7
	1885..	24.5	11.4	27.7	35.8	16.2	21.7	64.0	24.8	20.1	1.43	132.0	466.1	383.7	402.1
	1884..	24.0	20.2	27.3	38.9	15.9	24.0	74.1	22.5	23.8	1.39	163.2	471.9	382 0	426.2
	1883..	10.6	16.6	24.3	38.5	16.0	19.7	.....	.....	.....	1.75	98.3	363.1	353.4	303.6
	1882..	26.3	16.5	28.6	36.4	18.7	19.6	64.9	25.2	20.7	1.14	114.7	488.3	402.8	448.6
	1882-8	19.8	15.9	26.1	35.7	16.4	20.7	67.5	22.2	20.9	1.33	121.5	437.1	353.4	394.9

The yield per acre is greater than in 1887 in every crop except hay, and the annual average is attained by spring wheat, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, mangels and turnips. In comparison with the yields of the seven years, corn holds first place; spring wheat, beans and potatoes have been excelled by a single year; pease, mangels and turnips come midway in the series, the averages of three years being above and three below that of 1888, while hay has touched its lowest point.

ONTARIO VS. AMERICAN STATES.—A comparison of the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union is presented in the following table for the seven years 1882-8:

Crops.		1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-8.
Fall wheat ..	**Ontario.....**	**16.7**	**16.1**	**20.4**	**24.5**	**24.0**	**10.6**	**26.3**	**19.8**
	New York.....	14.1	15.2	16.3	15.4	16.5	10.3	15.7	14.8
	Pennsylvania..	13.5	9.7	12.7	9.7	13.6	13.2	13.6	12.3
	Ohio	10.8	13.1	15.0	10.2	15.3	10.0	15.1	12.8
	Michigan	14.6	13.3	16.0	19.3	16.5	14.0	16.3	15.7
	Indiana	10.4	13.5	14.8	10.6	12.5	10.4	16.5	12.7
	Illinois	13.7	15.2	13.7	8.5	11.6	10.0	17.7	12.9
	Missouri	12.0	16.2	13.2	7.4	11.8	10.1	11.8	11.8
	California	12.1	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.2	13.0	13.0	11.9
	Kansas	15.2	9.6	11.4	10.6	16.5	17.5	19.9	14.4
Spring wheat	**Ontario.....**	**17.5**	**11.6**	**16.5**	**11.4**	**20.2**	**16.6**	**16.5**	**15.7**
	Wisconsin	11.5	10.3	11.5	11.5	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.2
	Minnesota.... .	9.0	11.6	14.0	11.1	15.0	13.0	13.0	12.4
	Iowa	9.8	10.0	12.2	11.3	12.0	11.3	10.3	11.0
	Nebraska......	9.3	10.1	11.0	11.3	14.5	15.5	11.0	11.8
	Dakota........	9.7	14.3	11.5	12.8	14.5	16.0	15.9	13.5
Barley.......	**Ontario ....**	**26.1**	**22.3**	**26.5**	**27.7**	**27.3**	**24.3**	**28.6**	**26.1**
	New York.....	21.8	20.3	22.0	22.0	22.5	24.2	24.8	22.5
	Wisconsin	22.5	18.5	22.0	26.5	23.2	24.1	25.0	23.1
	Minnesota.....	18.5	19.0	22.0	23.8	24.2	22.9	23.3	22.0
	Iowa	21.0	19.0	22.5	23.0	22.3	21.9	22.6	21.8
	Nebraska......	22.5	21.0	22.0	23.4	21.0	22.1	23.0	22.1
	California	20.0	20.5	22.2	18.1	23.6	16.2	16.4	19.6
Oats	**Ontario ....**	**35.4**	**29.6**	**36.2**	**35.8**	**38.9**	**38.5**	**36.4**	**35.7**
	New York	28.1	23.5	28.7	27.9	30.0	31.3	29.9	28.5
	Pennsylvania..	26.5	25.5	28.7	26.3	27.9	30.6	27.3	27.5
	Ohio	31.8	30.0	32.4	37.3	28.0	33.9	26.4	31.4
	Michigan......	33.2	29.6	29.5	35.4	33.4	34.6	31.7	32.5
	Indiana	26.5	27.0	30.7	26.8	30.0	29.7	26.8	28.2
	Illinois........	35.8	29.5	31.8	32.8	32.8	36.1	40.7	34.2
	Wisconsin	29.4	24.2	28.4	33.8	33.5	30.4	29.6	29.9
	Minnesota	28.7	30.0	34.4	34.9	35.2	33.1	35.7	33.8
	Iowa.....	26.2	30.5	34.1	33.8	36.7	34.1	31.0	32.3
	Missouri	25.2	29.3	23.4	22.3	26.7	28.7	30.1	26.5
	Kansas........	25.3	26.6	26.4	31.8	35.0	39.4	27.0	30.2
	Nebraska .	25.8	27.5	29.5	34.3	33.7	40.0	23.5	30.6

The same states have been selected as heretofore, in which the four named grains are staple crops. The averages for these states have been computed from totals of acreage and product as given in the annual reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and like those of Ontario they are compiled from careful estimates and actual results of threshers. A glance will suffice to show that Ontario continues to hold its prestige as compared with the grain-growing states of our neighbors to the south and west. Fall wheat in Ontario in 1888, although 3.1 bushels below the annual average of the province, was 1.5 bushels above that of Kansas, which made the best record of any state. Michigan comes nearest to the annual average of this province, but is 4.1 bushels below. The best crop in spring wheat was in Wisconsin, being 11.5 bushels, or six bushels below that of Ontario. The annual average, however of Dakota for the seven years comes within 2.2 bushels of that of Ontario. Wisconsin is also Ontario's nearest rival in barley, but is 3.6 bushels below in 1888, and three bushels below in the annual average. Illinois leads Ontario in oats in 1888 by a fraction of a bushel, and is the nearest approach to our annual average, but is 1.5 bushels below. Michigan and Ohio come next in order with yields of 2.2 and 3.6 bushels respectively below that of Ontario in 1888, and 3.2 and 4.3 bushels respectively below Ontario's annual average.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

Vegetation was rather later than usual, but notwithstanding the trying weather of early spring fruit trees came through with little or no damage from frost. On account of deep snow adverse reports might have been expected regarding the ravages of mice, but few complaints have been received.

In their midsummer report correspondents stated that the drouth had left its effect upon orchard and garden. Early apples were small in size. The borer and codlin-moth put in an appearance, and some of the fruit was wormy. Mention was made of pear blight in some parts of Kent. Stone fruits were all light in yield. Only a few correspondents in Lincoln spoke cheerfully of the peach; the majority of correspondents in the peach-growing counties regarded that fruit as a failure. Cherries and plums were reported as being rapidly destroyed by the black-knot, and where the plum escaped that enemy it was weakened by the curculio. In a few of the Lake Erie counties, however, a good yield of large cherries was reported. In the grape growing counties a magnificent yield was anticipated, but in Oxford and Brant the rose-bug attacked the vines as the grapes were budding, and wrought much injury. Other garden fruits were about an average, except strawberries which were hurt by the drouth of last summer and fall. In the county of Grey, where the huckleberry is regarded as a standard fruit, the crop was light.

The reports of the correspondents in the fall emphasised the statements made in the August report. A large yield of fall and winter apples was the rule, but the fruit was uneven in size and quality. In some sections the apples were described as clean and free from worms, but from many points complaints came of small sized, wormy fruit and heavy wind-falls. The codling-moth appeared in nearly every district, but owing to the large yield the injury done by this pest was not seriously felt. In fact so great was the yield in several of the western counties that branches were broken off by the weight of the fruit, and as it was impossible to find a market for fall apples thousands of bushels of good fruit were fed to stock to prevent waste. Pears turned out well. Correspondents again dwelt upon the fact that the curculio and the black-knot have all but exterminated the plum in many counties. The black-knot has been just as fatal in its assaults upon the cherry, and unless there is a more vigorous administration of the law regarding the treatment of this enemy there will be no end to the already monotonous complaints: "Plum trees nearly all gone," and "Not many cherry trees left." The late peaches were poor in yield and quality, and the "yellows" appeared in places. Grapes, as was predicted in August, were an immense yield, and the later small fruits were nearly an average.

Owing to the rains of August and September there was a great growth of new wood in orchard and garden, and fears were expressed by some correspondents that this unusually late growth might not be fully ripened by the time winter sets in. The area in orchard and garden is given in the following table for a series of years, together with the rate per 1,000 acres cleared :

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-8	Rate per 1,000 acres cleared.	
									1888.	1882-8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Lake Erie	38,015	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	42,700	39,527	28.5	31.0
Lake Huron.....	20,342	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	21,478	20,203	16.2	17.4
Georgian Bay....	11,620	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	14,347	11,936	11.5	12.4
West Midland...	36,524	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	44,987	40,320	16.3	18.6
Lake Ontario	53,881	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	58,559	56,058	23.6	25.2
St. L. and Ottawa	11,733	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	19,028	13,966	5.2	6.5
East Midland ...	7,839	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	12,285	9,463	9.5	12.1
North'rn Districts	603	578	609	570	516	363	462	529	5.1	5.2
Totals.........	180,557	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	213,846	192,002	16.0	17.8

In 1882 the statistics given were compiled from returns of farmers made to the Bureau direct. In the several years since the figures are taken from the assessors' rolls. It will be observed that there is an unbroken succession of decreases as shown by these returns year after year, but the decrease in 1888 from the previous year is very slight. With the large increase of interest taken in horticulture the past few years, these figures do not show a creditable record of progress. As, however, the area is made up from small plots in the majority of cases, the omission of fractions would soon amount to numerous acres. Possible errors in the addition of rolls where there has been no revision (for which there is no provision in the Act) may be another factor in this apparent diminution. It, however, has been the practice of the Bureau to enquire as to the accuracy of all apparent discrepancies. The decrease in 1888 can alone be accounted for in the townships of Ameliasburg and Grantham by assuming that errors have been made by the assessors. The combined area in orchard and garden in these townships the past few years has been returned at over 3,000 acres, or 60 per 1,000 cleared, while the rolls for 1888 show but 1,811 acres, a reduction of about 40 per cent.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

George A. Wintemute, Maidstone, Essex : Vegetation has just begun to make its appearance, although fruit trees have made no show as yet. The spring is about two weeks later than usual.

Chas. Chute, Malahide, Elgin : The season is backward. Apple trees look all right. Peach trees are scarce. The crop of plums in this locality go to the curculio, and the red cherry trees are mostly killed by black-knot. The law is a dead letter, and the trees are ruined in most orchards. I have saved my own so far by prompt action in cutting out the affected limbs and burning them.

V. Honsberger, South Cayuga, Haldimand : Vegetation of all kinds is backward on account of cold, dry weather. The appearance of fruit trees is medium. Peach and cherry blossoms have been injured to a considerable extent by the cold of last winter. Apple trees have suffered but little from frost, but to some extent from the drouth of last summer. I find more dead limbs than usual, which I think we can attribute to the lack of moisture in the soil during last summer and fall.

Jesse Neff, jr., Warwick, Lambton : There is a fine prospect for the apple crop, but plums and cherries are suffering badly from black-knot. Peach trees have been damaged by hard frosts and over-bearing, so that only a small percentage of the fruit buds remain alive. Some of the more hardy sorts were not so much injured and are bidding fair to yield an ordinary crop. Small fruits have not been injured by the winter.

Geo. Fortune, Turnberry, Huron : The spring is very backward—fully two weeks later than last year. Apple and pear trees are looking well. No peaches and very few plums or cherries are now grown. The winter has not injured orchards.

Peter Reid, Kinloss, Bruce : Vegetation is rather backward owing to the cold winds which have prevailed for some time. Fruit trees appear to be all right. The buds are swelling fairly, and so far they have stood the winter very well.

Geo. Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: It has been an unusually cold and backward spring. Grass is just beginning to grow and forest trees to bud. There is neither blossom nor leaf yet on fruit trees, yet they are still alive and the winter does not appear to have affected them unfavorably.

Samuel H. Kerfoot, Tiny, Simcoe: Apple, plum and cherry trees appear healthy where looked after. No peaches are grown here. Judging by my own orchard of some 150 trees, fruit trees have wintered well.

William Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: A good many apple trees are not in a healthy condition. No peaches are grown, and the plums are nearly all destroyed by black-knot. The cherries, I fear, are going to succumb to the same disease. As a rule the trees have stood the winter well.

Nicholas Smith, Oxford W., Oxford: The season is backward and there has been very slow growth. Apples appear to be all right. There are very few peach trees in this county. Plum and cherry trees have been nearly all destroyed by black-knot.

Chas. Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: Apple trees stood the winter well. The plums, however, are not doing well, and the cherry trees are nearly all gone with black-knot.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Apples, peaches and plums have a good appearance, and the two former make a good show of blossoms. Cherry trees are completely gone with black-knot, excepting a few sweet varieties.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: Fruit trees have not been injured by the winter. Apple, plum and cherry trees show signs of a good yield of fruit, but cherry trees in many places have been neglected and are badly affected by black-knot.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Apple and plum trees appear fairly well, but cherry trees have been much affected by black-knot. The trees were not much injured by winter.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas: Fruit trees look well, except the cherry. It is a rare thing to see a tree that is not poisoned with black-knot. The law is not enforced as it should be in this respect.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Geo. M. Baird, Harwich, Kent: Apples will be a fair crop. Peaches are not yielding heavily. Cherries were in abundance and of fine quality. Grapes are a heavy crop. The supply of fruit will more than meet home consumption.

S. T. Pettit, Dorchester S., Elgin: The apple crop is only medium; it is pretty badly affected by worms and a good many are falling. We have no plums or peaches, and nearly all the cherries are dead from black-knot. Grapes promise well and small fruits are fairly well.

Robt. Watson, Windham, Norfolk: The apple crop is most abundant, and trees look healthy. There are few plum, peach or cherry trees in this part of the county. Grape vines are well loaded with fruit, and currants and gooseberries are very good.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: Apples promise fairly; they will be better than last year. There are only a few plums and no peaches. Cherries have been destroyed by black-knot to a great extent, but some growers have had a large supply. Grapes promise a large yield. There is not much grown in the line of small fruits.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: Apples and plums are an average crop, peaches are poor, but cherries are in abundance. Grapes promise to be a fine crop, and so do all small fruits, although strawberries were a partial failure.

Wm. S. Howell, Sombra, Lambton: Owing to the extreme drouth last year but few blossoms were formed, and at blossoming time this spring the weather was inclement. So there will be a light crop of apples and plums and no peaches. The yield of cherries was not quite up to the average. Grapes are doing well—beyond expectations. Currants and gooseberries were a fair crop, but raspberries, blackberries and strawberries were rather too light to meet home consumption.

Frank Morley, Usborne, Huron: Apples, plums and cherries blossomed well. Apples are a good crop, but are badly affected by the worm. Plums are scarce. Cherries were also a thin crop, and most of the trees have gone with the black-knot. Small fruits turned out extraordinarily well.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Apples promise an abundant crop. The black-knot has killed off most of the plum trees. There are plenty of currants and raspberries but strawberries are a failure.

Thos. Abercrombie, Euphrasia, Grey: Apples will be plentiful enough for home use and a good many to ship. Plums are not plentiful, but what there are are good. Cherries have done well, and grapes promise to be first-class where they have been properly attended to. Small fruits have done middling, although the dry weather injured everything.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe: There is a good crop of apples. The curculio has destroyed the plum crop, and our cherry trees are nearly all destroyed by the black-knot. The law in the case is never enforced. You may see trees in the farmers' gardens and orchards covered with it, and wild cherry trees on the road-side in the same state, no one interfering. Grapes promise well, but other small fruits have yielded a slim crop through the dry weather. The fruit crop will more than supply the local demand.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Early apples are plentiful and good, but winter apples are only a medium crop although the quality is good. Plums are scarce. The trees are young, as the old ones were killed off by black-knot. There are no peaches. Cherries were very good. If people cut out the black-knot and burn it they would save their trees; I have not lost one. Currants and berries have done well.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: Apples are in plenty and of fine sample. Plums, peaches and cherries are a scarcity from black-knot and cold winters. Grapes were killed in the blow by a raid of rose bugs that seemed to take them off all at once, so that fruit will be light in yield. Currants were light. Berries were hardly up to the average in quantity but were excellent in quality.

Thos. A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Apples are better than for several years. There are very few plums as they have been hurt by insects, and there are no peaches. There are hardly any cherries, as most of the trees are dead. Grapes promise well, but currants and strawberries are a light crop. Raspberries are very fair.

Thos. Maguire, Wallace, Perth: Apples promise to be a full crop. There are no plums or peaches. Cherries have done very well, although the black-knot showed to a great extent. Only a few of the hardiest kinds of grapes will show here. Small fruits were only a medium crop owing to the rain.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: Apples are heavily laden. Plums will be scarce; black-knot is a great trouble. Cherries were small this year and yielded fairly, but lots of black-knot. Not many grapes grown. Currants and gooseberries were good, but raspberries rather scarce.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Apples appear to be a fair average crop. Pears are looking well. Plums are not so plentiful, as they were injured greatly by curculio. Cherries are nearly all killed with black-knot. Grapes are looking well and small fruits generally have done fairly.

Wm. M. Kiernan, Mulmur, Dufferin: Apples are a fair crop, though small through drouth, and the codlin moth hurt them much. It is an off year for plums, and they are a poor crop. Cherries are an excellent crop, especially the early Kent. There will be many apples for export.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Apples will be a good crop—nice, clean and smooth. Plums will be a light crop. Peaches and cherries are light. Grapes are extra good and small fruits generally have turned out well, with the exception of strawberries.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Apples are a very heavy crop and fine and smooth in quality. Plums are only a medium crop, and peaches and cherries are very light. Grapes are a fair crop.

F. J. Sleightholm, Toronto Gore, Peel: Apples are a good average crop, although the codlin moth is on hand as usual. Plums are not so heavy a yield as last year. Black-knot has settled the cherries. Grapes are large, well developed and abundant. All small fruits have yielded plentifully and are of excellent quality.

A. Forster, Markham, York: Apples are fully up to the average in both quality and quantity. Plums are scarce and there are very few cherries. Grapes make a good show. Gooseberries were plentiful, but currants and other berries were scarce on account of the drouth.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: The prospect is good for winter varieties of apples. Black-knot has ruined nearly all the plum trees, as only a few of the old hardy varieties are left. There was a fair crop of cherries, but the trees have been badly injured by black-knot. Grapes, currants and gooseberries are a fair crop, but are grown here only for local trade.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Apples blossomed well, but the crop will not be large. There will be a good crop of pears but few plums. Cherries gave a good yield where the trees were not destroyed by black-knot. Small fruits are an average crop.

G. N. Rose, Marysburg S., Prince Edward: I think the apple crop will be very nearly as good as last year. Plums are scarce and so are peaches and cherries. Grapes will give a prodigious yield. Currants and berries are a fair crop.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Apples are likely to be a poor crop. The trees blossomed to excess and were injured in consequence. There are very few plums. Small fruits are good.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: Apples promise well, though late. Plums are fair, but black-knot has ruined the cherry trees. Grapes are abundant where grown. Other small fruits are about an average except raspberries, which were scarce.

Thos. McDonell, Charlottenburg, Glengarry: Apples are a bountiful crop, and so are cherries, but plums are not so good. Small fruits generally are a good crop.

Robt. Thistlethwaite, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Small fruits turned out well where properly cared for. Apples will be a fair average, but there are very few plums. There is a good prospect for grapes.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Apples will be a big crop this year, but plums are not so good a crop as last season. Currants have done fairly well. Strawberries, on account of the cold spring weather, were not much. Raspberries, strange as it may appear, were very plentiful, even though the season was so dry.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: There are not many fruit trees in this section. Grapes look well and promise a good crop, but strawberries have been almost a total failure. Currants and gooseberries were a good crop where well cared for, and sold at good prices. The supply of fruit generally is short here.

T. Beall, Lindsay, Victoria: Apples are above the average in yield, especially winter sorts, but plums are below an average. Cherries are but little grown here. Grapes give promise of being the best crop ever grown in this vicinity. Strawberries are a total failure. Raspberries—red and white—half a crop; black would have been above the average but for the drouth. Berries are not much more than half their proper size.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: A great many apples have fallen off the trees, but enough are left for home consumption. Plums have nearly all fallen, though well loaded at first. The black-knot has killed all the cherry trees. There will be a fair yield of grapes, but other small fruits are short.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka: Apples are good on the few trees that are in this part of the country. Plum blossoms were injured by frost in May. Grapes are few but good. Other small fruits are below the average.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: The condition of fruit trees is much better this year than last. There was considerable injury by insect pests, but none by storms, blight or frost. The supply of fruit generally has been sufficient, and the quality is superior to last year.

W. McKenzie Ross, Harwich, Kent: Fruit trees are going into winter quarters in very good condition. The blight was not so bad after all. Apples are not of the best quality; they are spotted and badly shaped, yet there is a surplus of this fruit.

Ed. Heal, Yarmouth, Elgin : Fruit trees are to all appearance good and healthy. Plums are almost extinct and cherry trees are growing less yearly with the black-knot. A few peach trees are reported dead from the dryness of 1887. The grape crop was very good. Apples are a fair crop but somewhat wormy. Pears are a large yield and no disease is reported.

G. W. Newman, Walsingham, Norfolk : Many apple trees are gradually dying. The black-knot is very prevalent among plums and cherries, and some pear trees have suffered from blight. There has been a great surplus of apples.

Isaac Overholt, Cayuga S., Haldimand : Apples were considerably injured by the codlin moth, and plums were injured to about the same extent by curculio. With the exception of wormy apples the quality of fruit was good. There was a surplus of apples, pears and cherries.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : The condition of fruit trees is good. There was very little loss by insects or blight. All fruits were in abundance with the exception of strawberries, and the quality was good. There was a surplus of apples alone of over 6,000 or 7,000 barrels in this township.

Robert Rae, Bosanquet, Lambton : Fruit trees were damaged by an early fall of snow which broke off many loaded branches. The supply of apples is large, but other fruits are under the average in yield. It was rather dry for fruit generally in the growing season.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron : Apple trees were broken down in many places by the load of fruit. Plums are nearly all dead from black-knot and other causes. A good many apples are wormy. There is a surplus of apples, and many will be shipped or fed to cattle.

Jacob Seegmiller, Brant, Bruce : Trees are in good condition, and there were less insects than usual. We never had so large a crop of apples. There are far too many fall apples grown, and thousands of bushels will be fed to cattle, or made into cider. Other fruits were sufficient for home consumption.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey : The plum is gone, and the pear was a very small crop, but the apples yield well. They are the greatest crop I ever saw and of good quality, but there is no market. They are selling at 15 cents a bag, where a bag can be sold. Thousands of bushels are going to waste.

Peter Stewart, Williams W., Middlesex : A great many apple trees were destroyed by snow falling and being allowed to remain on leaves and branches. Some orchards were almost ruined from this cause. Otherwise the trees are in good condition. There is a surplus of apples and a great many are being shipped, but other fruits are scarce.

D. R. Calder, Nissouri E., Oxford : Apple trees are in good condition, and have given the largest yield in years. Cherry trees are nearly all dead with black-knot. Apples are so plentiful that thousands of barrels are fed to cattle and pigs, and thousands more are packed for export.

Archibald Dawson, Oakland, Brant : Fruit trees have been weakened by drouth, and the black-knot is finishing the cherries and plums. Plums have also been badly injured by curculio. There has been a surplus of apples, pears, currants and raspberries.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth : Fruit trees have been injured very much by storms of wind—apple trees especially, as they were heavily loaded with fruit. This fall we had a snow storm before the apples were picked, and owing to the weight of the snow and fruit large limbs were broken and in some cases trees were destroyed. There will be a large surplus of apples, but they will be rather small as they were so thick.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington : There are a number of fruit trees dying. The black-knot on plum and cherry trees and the borer on apple trees have been doing much damage. The surplus of apples is very large and the quality is good.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo : The yield of apples this year is the best we have had in many years. They are rather small, but are free from worms. Probably about 3,000 bushels have been packed for the English and Manitoba markets. Large quantities of apples have been fed to the cows and pigs owing to their abundance.

Wm. Dynes, Mono, Dufferin : Fruit trees are looking fine. A good deal of damage has been done to fruit by insects. Apples are an excellent crop, but are so cheap that they are not worth taking to market.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln : Fruit trees are in good condition. Probably one-third of the apple crop will be considered second class, being stung by the codlin moth. There was a surplus of fruit, and the quality of all was good with the exception of peaches.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverly, Wentworth : Apple and pear trees are all right, only a good many broke down under the weight of fruit. The plum trees are nearly all dead. I think they exhausted themselves last year. A great many apples have been bored by the codlin moth. The supply is far more than the demand, and we will have to feed them to the cattle and pigs. The quality of fruit generally is very good, and there will be a surplus of apples and pears.

John Marshall, Nassagaweya, Halton : The condition of apple trees is healthy, and the yield is more than an average. Plums are a total failure. The quality of fruit has been good this year.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel : The drouth has slightly injured fruit trees, and apples have been injured by the worm. There is plenty of fruit for home consumption and a surplus of apples.

D. James, Markham, York : The borer is making inroads in some apple orchards, and the blight on pear trees is serious in some localities. The quality of fruit is very good. There was a surplus of apples, pears, currants and raspberries.

W. A. Peters, Hope, Durham : Trees are in good condition. Apples are a little wormy, but we have had no wind storms to blow them off this year. There will be a surplus of apples and pears, and the quality is good.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Cherries are still badly affected by the black-knot. Plums are also slightly injured by the same, and the curculio has also done damage. Both these fruits are scarce. There is a surplus of apples and plums.

A. J. File, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward : Fruit trees have made a good, healthy growth. There was a deficiency of small fruits, but the quality was good. Apples are an unusually heavy crop, so much so that barrels cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers in which to pack them. There is a very large surplus.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington : Fruit trees generally are in good condition. The black-knot in cherry, curculio in plum and borer in apple trees did some damage. The codlin moth also injured the apple. The quality of fruit is fair. There will be a surplus of apples only.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Fruit trees are generally in good condition. Insect pests have done considerable damage, especially the codlin moth to the apple crop. The pears have been affected by blight. There will be plenty of fruit for home consumption, but the quality is only middling.

G. D. Dixon, Matilda, Dundas : A number of trees were damaged by a hail storm which passed over this section early in the season, and many of the apples were injured from the same cause. There will be a surplus of apples.

G. E. Shaver, Osnabruck, Stormont : A good many apple trees were blown down by a storm. Apples and grapes are more than sufficient for local consumption, and they are of splendid quality.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott : Plum trees have been injured to some extent by black-knot. Apples are an abundant crop here. There is a large surplus, but no market.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton : It was a hard summer on fruit trees on account of the drouth and storms. Apples are chiefly raised and did fairly well after the rain came in August. There has been about sufficient fruit raised for local consumption.

Thos. Beall, Lindsay, Victoria : Fruit trees of all kinds are in an excellent condition, with the exception of the unprecedented spread of the oystershell bark-louse. The loss by this pest has been insignificant this year, but unless the proper remedy is vigorously applied next summer apple trees in this locality will be seriously injured. The loss by codlin moth has been less than in previous years. Summer apples were a very light crop, but those of autumn and winter varieties were unusually good. Pears have been a better crop and of better quality than were ever produced here before. The grape crop was injured by cold nights and changeable weather during August and September ; many failed to ripen before the frost set in.

J. M. Drummond, Otonabee, Peterborough : The borer seems to be killing off a great many apple trees, and even maples six inches through have been killed. The black-knot is playing havoc with the cherry trees. There is a surplus of apples.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings : Fruit trees have withstood the trying ordeal of drouth and are looking well. A small percentage have been uprooted, and others have had limbs broken off by heavy winds. The fruit supply is sufficient for home use and to spare. The apples are a little under-sized yet sound and good. Apples and pears are most abundant.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka : Trees are in a thrifty and satisfactory condition. A few were injured by a storm in June. Apples and grapes, which are the only fruits cultivated here, were of good quality and fair in quantity. We have no surplus fruit. Our huckleberry and strawberry crops this year were failures.

FALL PLOWING.

Plowing was not as far advanced as usual when correspondents forwarded their reports for the November bulletin. This was owing chiefly to the late harvest, and the anxiety in some quarters to get the grain threshed and so be ready for any movement in the market. In some of the western counties the packing of apples, husking of corn and the attention to roots also proved pressing, while the showery weather which prevailed in October made plowing almost impossible for weeks together in portions of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. In a few of the Lake Ontario counties and in the West Midland group the work was well advanced, but taking the province over fall plowing was fully a week later than usual. In the eastern half of the province the area plowed was reported as much greater than usual, as many old meadows were plowed up on account of the failure of hay and clover during the past two or three years.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

T. F. Kane, Maidstone, Essex : Very little plowing has been done yet. The care of corn in this part prevents much plowing being done in the early part of the fall.

F. B. Stewart, Raleigh, Kent : We have only just got fairly started, but plowing is easy now.

Samuel Maccoll, Dunwich, Elgin : Plowing for spring crops is being well pushed, so that another week of favorable weather will about complete it.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk : Plowing is progressing slowly, the ground being so very wet.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand : Plowing is about half done. There has been so much rain that stubbled ground cannot be plowed. Sod on high land plows well, but it is mostly stubble land to be plowed.

D. Schooley, Bertie, Welland : Plowing is very backward on account of too much rain.

Silas Mills, Sarnia, Lambton: Considerable plowing has been done, and much more will be turned as the farmers realize the importance of the work with regard to the next season's crop. The land is in better order for plowing than it has been for seasons past.

John Anderson, Wawanosh E., Huron: Considerable plowing has been done, but most of it will be plowed next spring as the thistles are very bad here.

John Craig, Amabel, Bruce: Quite a lot of plowing has been done, as the weather has been favorable.

Malcolm Cameron, Bentinck, Grey: Plowing may be considered backward. There is a great deal to do yet, as the wet and broken weather has retarded the work greatly.

Thos. Porter, Nottawasaga, Simcoe: The wet weather has delayed plowing greatly, especially on heavy land; still there is a good deal done.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: Fall plowing is very backward, as there is a great amount of corn husking, root and apple gathering, as well as hindering weather.

S. C. Tuttle, Oxford E., Oxford: There has not been as much plowing done as usual at this season of the year on account of the unsettled weather.

A. Freeman, Burford, Brant: Fall plowing is very backward owing to rainy weather, which has prevailed nearly every day for a month.

Douglas Martin, Downie, Perth: Most of the stubble land has been plowed. Root land and sod is to be plowed yet.

John Rea, Eramosa, Wellington: Plowing is well advanced, and some are going over it the second time.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Not half of the plowing has been done yet, as nearly every farmer has been threshing and marketing his grain in preference to turning the soil.

H. H. Pearson, Mulmur, Dufferin: The farmers here have not very much plowing done as yet, as they have been threshing and teaming their grain.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: As the harvest was late and there was plenty of potatoes, apples, corn, etc., to look after, plowing has been put back, but farmers are now getting a good start.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Not a great deal has been done, as people have been busy gathering apples, grapes, corn, roots, etc.

Wm. F. W. Fisher, Nelson, Halton: Hardly as far on as usual at this date, but farmers are all at it.

John Sinclair, Chinguacousy, Peel: Fall plowing is progressing rapidly, and in a few more days it will be completed.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: Considerable plowing has been done but there is much to do yet. On account of wild oats, etc., farmers must use the gang-plow more, and this method keeps plowing late.

Joseph Picket, Uxbridge, Ontario: The plowing is not as far advanced as at this time last year.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: Fall plowing is well ahead. Most people now try to plow the greater part of their tilled land twice over for wheat, barley and oats.

Thos. Dodds, Monaghan S., Northumberland: Plowing is nearly all done. I never saw so much done before at this time of year.

H. Welbanks, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Farmers are nearly through with fall plowing. Another week will finish the most of this work.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: A larger breadth than usual has been sown this fall. The land worked fine.

A. Knight, Kingston, Frontenac: Nearly double the amount of plowing has been done this fall compared with previous years, on account of the meadows giving out.

Gideon Fairbairn, Edwardsburgh, Leeds and Grenville: Plowing has been stopped lately on low land owing to the wet. The high land intended for spring crops is nearly all plowed.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: Some plowing has been done, but not so much as in other years. It has been very wet, raining almost every day since the beginning of September.

John Taylor, Osnabruck, Stormont: There is little plowed except sod on high land. Some fields are so flooded that cattle sink six or eight inches as they work and no plowing can be done.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Very little plowing is being done, as the ground is soaked with water.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: There will be a great extent plowed this fall, except where the land is very wet. Some began to plow immediately after harvest.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell: Farmers are well advanced with fall plowing and all kinds of fall work.

James Wallace, Gower N., Carleton: The soil is in good condition for plowing and the farmers are fitting up a good deal for spring seeding.

Charles Ross, Bromley, Renfrew: A large area of fall plowing has been done—more than ever before in this section.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: A good quantity of fall work has been done, but the rain has hindered it considerably.

Fred. Train, Somerville, Victoria: A good deal of plowing has been done, and all are at work.

Wm. Gohm, Macaulay, Muskoka: There has been the largest amount of plowing done for spring *crops I have ever seen.*

UNDER-DRAINING.

Under-drainage is steadily gaining in favor as its advantages become known, yet this department of farm improvement scarcely made average progress throughout the province during the season, owing to the succession of dry summers and the consequent light crops and lack of funds. The soil being in most cases hard and lumpy, many were deterred from undertaking a work which would require a large outlay at the time, yet the drouth enabled some to lay drains in the swampy portions of their farms where otherwise they could not have carried on the improvement. Tile, which is generally used, has not yet supplanted lumber and stone in some north-western and eastern counties. The supply of tile, on account of the limited demand, has always been reported sufficient, and no complaints are made as to its quality. Skilled labor seems to have been adequate with very few exceptions ; in fact the scarcity seems rather of work than of workmen. Tile-draining machines are not yet in general use, and some report that they have not proved very profitable.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex : Very little has been done this year in under-draining. The supply of tile is quite sufficient, as was the supply of skilled labor. Tile-draining machines are in use in this neighborhood.

Robt. Wilkie, Harwich, Kent : Under-drainage is progressing here. Most of the farmers are doing a little as they can afford it. Tile is plentiful, but not cheap. Skilled ditchers are scarce.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin : There has not been as much tile-draining done this season as last. There is plenty of tile and to spare and no lack of skilled labor. No machines are used.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland : Very little under-draining has been done this season. There is only one tile-draining machine in this section that I know of, and that has been used but very little since it was purchased.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton : Under-draining is working a revolution in farming around here. Large quantities of tile are being put in every year. Farmers generally are in favor of that kind of drainage, as there is plenty of tile at reasonable prices. Work is chiefly done by hand.

George Baird, sr., Stanley, Huron : A considerable amount of under-draining has been done. Lumber is chiefly used. Tile can be got in the adjoining township. There are some tile-draining machines in this section, but there use is very limited on account of stony bottoms.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce : More or less under-draining is being done every year, but nowhere on a large scale ; a good many are still using lumber as tile is not plentiful. There are two or three draining machines in use with very satisfactory results.

Alex. Macpherson, Proton, Grey : Very little under-draining has been done, and wood and stones are mostly used as no tile can be procured within a reasonable diatance.

Wm. Black, Westminster, Middlesex : There has not been as much under-drainage done this year as usual. There is plenty of tile and sufficiency of skilled labor. Teere are a few tile-draining machines in this part, but the drains are mostly made by hand labor.

John F. Tribe, Dereham, Oxford : A good deal of under-draining has been done during the past year. The supply of tile was equal to the demand. Skilled laborers for this work are scarce and wages high. Tile-drainage machines are not much used as they have not proved satisfactory.

Robt. Beatty, Blanshard, Perth : There has been a good deal of attention given to draining of late years, and the work has been going on about as usual this year. No tile-draining machines are used.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Farmers are taking advantage of the township grant for tiling, and more has been done this year than in the last three years together. There are no tiling machines in this section.

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Under-draining seems to be done by fruit growers only in this township. There is plenty of tile and labor. People seem to favor the sub-soil plow to dig drains with.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York : Very little under-draining was done as the ground was dry and hard. Tile can be easily obtained. Machines are not used to any considerable extent. The work is mostly done by skilled ditchers.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward : A good deal of under-draining has been done this summer. We cannot get any tile at all ; stone is almost entirely used here.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Tile draining is not very extensively used in this township. Under-draining is generally done with stones as there is an abundance of that material on almost every farm. The supply of labor was generally sufficient. There are no tile machines in this district.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas : There is not much tile draining ; surface draining receives all the attention. The Ditches and Watercourses Act of 1883, was just what farmers wanted for this section of the country.

James Wallace, Gower N., Carleton: There has not been much under-draining done here yet. What few drains have been made are piped with plank, as tiles are not yet in use here.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: A good deal of under-draining has been done of late, but not a tithe of what should be done. Tile is plentiful, but there are no draining machines around here.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: Farmers are beginning to drain extensively. Owners of farms and their hired help are getting to be expert at making drains and laying tile.

THRESHING AND MARKETING.

At the time correspondents forwarded their reports (Oct. 27) threshing was well advanced generally, and in some localities it was nearly completed. In a few eastern counties some gave preference to plowing and other fall work, but more were influenced by the rise in the price of grain, and operations in threshing and marketing were very active in those groups where wheat and barley were most largely grown. Barley moved more freely than wheat, as the upward tendency of the price of the latter induced many to hold for an advance. Pease and oats were not marketed largely, as they were kept for feeding purposes to a greater extent than usual owing to the failure of the fodder crops, but in those localities contiguous to lumber camps oats were sold early. The rain delayed operations to some extent in a few of the river counties, as it was very necessary to save the straw owing to the shortage of hay. In some districts bad roads, and in others fall plowing where the weather was fine, have retarded the marketing of products.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Israel Desjardins, Tilbury W., Essex: Threshing is pretty well all done, and there is a big rush to market at present.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Threshing is nearly done and the best half of the wheat has been sold. There is very little barley in the neighborhood. Beans are mostly sold but pease and oats are held for feeding and for a rise in price.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Wheat is nearly all threshed and is being marketed quite lively. I have heard of no other grains being marketed to any considerable extent, except pease, which were picked up as soon as threshed.

John McLean, Woodhouse, Norfolk: The threshing of grain is pretty nearly done, but owing to the wet fall retarding farm work the bulk of it has not been marketed yet.

Robt. Jepson, Walpole, Haldimand: Most of the farmers have their threshing done and have been busy hauling the grain to market, but the wet weather has delayed progress somewhat.

W. E. Morrison, Brooke, Lambton: Wheat is mostly threshed and is being sold rapidly on account of good prices. Barley and other grains are mostly all threshed, but very little has been marketed.

John McMillan, Hullett, Huron: Threshing is nearly all finished. A small quantity of wheat has been marketed. Barley and oats are marketed about as usual, and have been going into market very freely during the past few days.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: Threshing is nearly all done, but not much has been marketed yet, as farmers are holding for advanced prices.

John McCallum, Bentinck, Grey: Threshing is pretty well finished. Considerable wheat and barley has been sold. Oats and pease will chiefly be consumed at home owing to the shortness of fodder.

Wm. Sutherland, Gwillimbury W., Simcoe: Threshing of grain is about completed in this section, and much of it was done earlier in the season than in former years on account of the rise in wheat and barley. A good deal of barley has been teamed, but farmers are more inclined to hold on to their wheat.

Wm. Watcher, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Threshing is about done. Not much grain is marketed yet as farmers are busy with their fall work and have an idea that wheat will be higher. Barley and oats are what the farmers are raising money on just now.

James, Malcolm, Zorra E., Oxford: Threshing is nearly done. A good deal of wheat has been sold, but the barley market is just opening. Very little of either oats or pease has been sold; they will be kept for feeding cattle and hogs on the farm.

D. McCormick, Brantford, Brant: Threshing is nearly over, and wheat is nearly all marketed. About two-thirds of the other grains will be needed for feed on account of the scarcity of hay and straw.

Thos. Steele, Downie, Perth: Nearly everything is threshed, but not much wheat has been sold yet as farmers are expecting higher prices. A good deal of barley has been sold.

H. McDiarmid, Puslinch, Wellington: Threshing is nearly all done, but marketing has only fairly commenced. Barley is the only grain which has been largely sold as yet.

Levi Witmer, Waterloo, Waterloo: Threshing has been nearly completed in this locality. Barley has been sold at very fair prices. Wheat is very slow in moving as most farmers are busy securing their corn or roots.

Jonathan Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: Very little wheat has been sold as there is not much to sell. Wheat is not now our staple. A good deal of barley has been sold, also a few oats and pease.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: Threshing is nearly completed. The marketing of wheat was very light, although most of it was sold when it reached $1 a bushel. Barley is about three-fourths marketed at date (Oct. 19).

Erland Lee, Saltfleet, Wentworth: Threshing is nearly completed. Farmers are marketing pease and barley very rapidly.

Daniel McLaren, Nelson, Halton: Threshing is very nearly done. As for wheat there is very little to sell. Some barley has been sold, but there is still a good deal in the hands of the farmers.

James H. Newlove, Albion, Peel: Threshing is about finished. Only a small amount of wheat has been marketed as yet, but there is not much to sell. Barley is probably about half marketed. There is very little of any other grain to sell.

George Evans, jr., Georgina, York: More threshing and marketing has been done this year than usual. Owing to the high price of wheat more than half the wheat remains in farmer's hands yet, but the bulk of the barley has been marketed.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario: Threshing will be finished earlier than usual, but marketing is rather slow. Farmers are looking for an advance in prices.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: Threshing is about completed. The machines did not appear to have as much to do this year as usual. Considerable barley has been put on the market, but there is not much moving at present.

George Kennedy, jr., Haldimand, Northumberland: Threshing is about through, but little wheat is going to market yet. Barley is moving freely.

Robt. Davison, Marysburg N., Prince Edward: Threshing is done, but there is very little wheat marketed—in fact, there is only a little for sale. Barley and the other grains are just beginning to move.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington: Threshing is about finished. Barley has not began to move yet, though it is later than we generally ship.

Robt. Anglin, Pittsburg, Frontenac: All grains are threshed, but very little is marketed, as farmers are not inclined to accept the prices offered.

James Moulton, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: A large amount of wheat has been threshed, but not much sold. Good progress has been made in threshing and marketing barley. Very little other grain has been sold.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: The fall has been too wet for general threshing. Farmers want to save the straw for feed and bedding.

G. E. Shaver, Osnabruck, Stormont: Very little wheat or barley has been threshed, but a large quantity of oats has been threshed and marketed.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: There has been very little grain threshed in this locality, owing in part to the state of the roads, which are almost impassable, and partly to farmers being late getting in their root crops.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: Threshing is about over, but owing to the hurry of fall work and bad roads not much marketing has been done as yet. Some barley has been sold for export at railway stations.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: The threshing is pretty well over, and wheat is beginning to find its way to market. There will be no other grain to market in this section.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: A considerable quantity of wheat has been threshed and marketed, but a larger proportion of barley has been disposed of. Oats and pease are still mostly unthreshed.

Wm. Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: Some have threshed and are selling wheat and barley; but in our neighborhood we do not do much in that line until winter, as it would interfere with the fall plowing. We would rather take a less price and sell in winter.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Wheat is all threshed, but there is very little for sale. Barley is the only grain for sale, and very little is sold.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following are taken from the general remarks of correspondents:

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: I would like to have the experience of as many as possible of your correspondents on hedges for fencing, as they will have to take the place of rails very soon. Is Ossage Orange the best? Is it better to sow the seed in the fence rows, or raise the plants and set them out? Will it do to sow seed in the fall?

Jasper Golden, Gosfield S., Essex: An impression largely prevails amongst farmers to sow less wheat and go more into corn to make pork and beef, as well as being a crop from which general support for man and beast can be derived. It is a very safe crop, and the fodder is excellent for horses and cattle. The hobby in this locality this year is large horses.

S. T. Pettit, Dorchester S., Elgin: The thanks of the people are due to the Legislature of Ontario for the interest manifestedi n the preservation of the clumps, here and there, of forest trees remaining on the farms. It is a suicidal policy to denude the country of her natural forests.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: A number of farmers in this neighborhood are getting portable blast forges to do their own blacksmithing. I think it will pay, as a great deal of time is lost running to the blacksmith shop with small jobs, and farmers are beginning to learn that their time is valuable.

Silas Mills, Sarnia, Lambton: Considerable tile draining has been done this spring, and our township council are about passing a by-law to take advantage of the Tile Drainage Act, so as to assist farmers to drain their farms. For every $100 borrowed an annual payment of $7.36 pays off principal and interest, with the privilege of paying principal off at any time.

J. B. Hobbs, Warwick, Lambton: There are too many inexperienced workmen coming out, to the injury of our best men. The only immigrants who can do well here are those with sufficient money to start farming. We are over-supplied with poor and incompetent immigrants.

James Weatherhead, Lindsay, Bruce: It was the best season for maple sugar that we had for the last eight years. It was the first year I ever saw ice on the trees the first day of May.

John Glaspell, Tiny, Simcoe: The farmers around here are taking quite an interest in the dairy business; a large creamery and cheese factory has lately been built. This is taking a step in the right direction.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: We are greatly in need of a reliable variety of spring wheat that we could depend upon, like the old Fyfe.

Wm. Sutherland, Ekfrid, Middlesex: There is too much land plowed, and not sufficient sod for pasture. Fall wheat does not pay, yet the sowing of it reduces the hurry of spring work, and the feeding value of the grain on the farm is beginning to be seen.

Wm. Riddell, Nissouri W., Middlesex: The sugar-making season has been longer than usual, having extended over four weeks with a good flow. We tapped 235 trees and got 800 lb. of sugar.

Martin Emigh, Norwich N., Oxford: If our Ontario farmers could be induced to set out more trees for wind breaks, winter wheat and clover would be much better.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: Spring wheat seems to be a thing of the past in this neighborhood, as we have yet to hear of a field of this grain being sown. It has been a losing crop for years.

Charles Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: In the township of Eramosa we are raising very little wheat for sale, and going more into horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, which we feed with our pease, oats and barley. We find it better to feed the grain to the stock than to sell it.

D. James, Markham, York: The quantity of maple syrup made this season was quite large.

Wm. Spence, Reach, Ontario: I have lived in this county since 1851, and I think, with one exception, I never saw the soil in a better shape to receive the several kinds of grain, etc. There has been considerable under-draining done, which accounts a good deal for the dryness of the soil.

Alex. Farlinger, Williamsburg, Dundas: The English sparrow is very injurious to the wheat crop while maturing. We cannot drive them off the fields, as they rise and light at, say, fifty to sixty feet on the grain again, and do not leave the field. The large, open drains, made according to the Act of 1883, are doing immense good, causing low lands to be cleared up fast. Wire fences are fast taking the place of the old, crooked rail ones.

Peter Bolton, Russell, Russell: The spring has been cold and dry, very little rain having fallen as yet. This has been the best season for making maple sugar that we have had in twenty years. At one time we feared for the safety of the trees, so prolonged and continuous was the flow of sap. Thousands of gallons of syrup have been made here.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton: The spring has been very favorable for farm work; the ground is dry and the weather fine. Last year's seeding for meadows will have to be all plowed on account of the dry season.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: The past winter was remarkable for its cold, unbroken condition from beginning to end. The usual January thaw did not put in an appearance and the water supply was limited, some people being compelled to drive their cattle many miles to water.

J. M. Kennedy, Alice, Renfrew: Wheat growing is fast becoming a failure here, and there will be little sown in this township beyond enough for home consumption.

William Brownlie, Dalhousie, Lanark: Some farmers here have turned out from 1,000 to over 2,000 pounds of maple sugar. Sap commenced to flow on March 28th and continued until April 25th.

James Maitland, Montague, Lanark: Farmers are sowing less wheat and going more into dairying, the chief reason being that wheat can be produced so much cheaper in the Northwest. I think there will be more coarse grain sown this year than last.

A. R. Kidd, Dummer, Peterboro': If we get a moderately moist summer the prospect is fair for the farmer, as the soil is friable and singularly exempt from excess of moisture in subsoil. Another season as dry and non-productive as last summer would bankrupt the majority of farmers in this section of the country.

Stephen Kettle, Glamorgan, Haliburton: Owing to the prevalence of north winds this is a much later spring with us than last. The ice on the lakes only went out on May 5th.

John B, Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings: The principal industry in this township is the manufacture of cheese. The early "make" at least will be very much below the average, owing to the condition in which the cows were kept before turning out to pasture.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka: There is a falling off in sowing wheat. Flour is cheap, and we are so liable to August frosts here that people find it more profitable to sow oats.

D. McFarlane, McDougall, Parry Sound: Snow was very deep and has lain long on the ground, the ground being white on May 1st. Cattle have been fed for seven months, but there is a prospect of a good season.

W. H. Green, Sinclair, Parry Sound: Your report on bees and minerals is likely to be of great service.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

Horatio N. Scratch, Gosfield, Essex: I think a great many farmers allow their grain to get too ripe before cutting. This affects the quality of the grain and straw, and causes a great loss by shelling.

Edward Nash, Mersea, Essex: If every farmer would plant a row of trees on the west side of his farm we could raise more wheat and fruit. I think I have never seen a season when the benefits of shelter was more noticeable than in the present year.

F. A. Nelles, Seneca, Haldimand: We have had a few lectures from Agricultural College professors, which had a good effect, and if these able lecturers were to address agriculturists oftener it would be a great benefit.

James Thompson, Warwick, Lambton: There is one crop growing in this locality not enumerated in the above, and that is—Canada thistles. I think the self-binders are a curse to many farmers instead of a blessing, for some are getting so lazy they will not cut a thistle so long as the machine will bind them, and and thus thistles are polluting the whole neighborhood.

John Dallas, Bosanquet, Lambton: The only crop that is raised here not included in the above is flax, of which there is a considerable amount raised in this township; but as it is all carried away from the land, root and branch, it must in time exhaust the already overtaxed soil.

Benj. Shirreff, Amabel, Bruce: There are some beautiful patches of flax around here. It seems to have done well this year.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: As a general thing more land has been plowed this year. Owing to the depression in the cattle trade of last season cattle are coming in favor. Dairying is on the increase, and hog raising follows as a matter of course. There is more tree planting both for food and shelter. If our wheat fields had been well sheltered last winter, we should have reaped the finest wheat crop that Ontario has ever seen.

Robert Forrest, Elma, Perth: The farmers in this part have started a joint stock company for the purpose of manufacturing their flax into dressed flax. The mill is now running full time and the crop is good.

Thos. Maguire, Wallace, Perth: There is considerable flax grown in this township. The fibre is shorter than usual this year. Mill men gave notice in the spring that the price paid would only be $10 per ton, while heretofore it was $12 per ton.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington: There is one thing should be urged very strongly upon our farmers, and that is the necessity of sowing more green feed, so that in a season like the presant the cattle would have something to depend on besides the pastures. We have an excellent dairying country, only the season is too short. A great many do not feed their cows anything more than they can hunt for themselves.

A. Kaufman, Wilmot, Waterloo: The flax crop seems to be good both in seed and fibre, and is now being pulled. A good average was sown this season.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln; Fodder corn is being more extensively grown than formerly and promises a most abundant crop, which will make up to a great extent for the shortage of hay. I think our farmers' institutes are doing a good work.

E. D. Smith, Saltfleet, Wentworth: A good deal of money is made in the twenty-five miles between Hamilton and Grimsby in growing garden stuff for canning and pickle factories. In my own neighborhood I can count 50 acres of sweet corn, 25 of tomatoes, 20 acres of marrowfat pease, 20 acres of cucumbers, besides acres of string beans, onions, etc.

Simpson Rennie, Scarborough, York: The spread of mustard, wild oats, wild tares, rag weed, couch grass and various other weeds is something alarming. Could anything be done in the way of appointing government inspectors whose duty it would be to go around among the farmers and destroy or cause to be destroyed any noxious weeds wherever found growing.

S. Hinman, Cramahe, Northumberland: A good many are running into small fruits and hops, and some are raising tomatoes, pease and beans for the canning factory at Lakeport, which is the means of bringing quite an amount of money into the country.

Samuel N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward: Many farmers are beginning to plant tomatoes and sweet corn for canning factories and say it pays them well, and helps to improve their land. If it were not for this I do not know what many poor people would do, as they now get employment in these factories and seed houses.

Wm. J. Hinchley, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Most of the farmers in this section now sow a piece of western corn for their cows, which keeps up the milk flow when the pastures begin to fail and on through the fall. Cheese is the staple dairy product, and were it not for their cows many farmers would not make enough to live on this year.

W. J. McNaughton, Lancaster, Glengarry: Farmers are growing a considerable quantity of fodder corn for summer use. Farmers' institutes are doing good work.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: The prospect for the farmer, I am happy to say, is brightening. The season has been a most favorable one and with the advance of prices in nearly every article that the farmer of this section produces we have every reason to rejoice. I wish I could believe that every part of Ontario were as much favored as we have been.

John Gordon, Harwich, Kent: I think you could get a more complete return of all grain and seed by compelling every man who owns a threshing machine to take out a license, and make a return every two weeks.

C. Riselay, Bertie, Welland: Owing to the failure of grass seed the past two years, it will be necessary for farmers to sow corn or some other green crop next spring to supply the deficiency.

Amos Doupe, Usborne, Huron: Sparrows are increasing very rapidly, and are getting to be very destructive. They should be destroyed.

Wm. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: Each year shows us the need of shelter for our fields. Usually about one-half of the fall wheat and much of the grass is destroyed by winter exposure, and unless there is an effort made to arrest this by planting belts of timber the injury will become greater every year.

Archibald Thompson, Orillia, Simcoe: There have been some wonderful crops of fall wheat in this section this year. One farmer, of the township of Oro, had about 43 bushels to the acre, and grew about 30 acres of it.

W. D. Stanley, Biddulph, Middlesex: The apple crop is the largest this section of country has ever known. About 15,000 barrels will be shipped by rail from Granton.

J. W. Whealy, Nissouri E., Oxford: Considerable flax is sown in this township. If it were not so exhausting on the land it would be one of the best paying crops. Millet, Hungarian grass and Western corn are largely sown to help the hay crop which has been light.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: Farmers have no reason to complain this year that while wheat has not been a uniformly good crop all other crops have been bountiful, prices are fairly good and farmers are cheerful.

Charles Masson, Eramosa, Wellington: There is a smile on the farmer's face that has not been there for some years. The reason is good crops and high prices. If the prices of the meat market are only kept up, we as farmers have great reason to be thankful and happy.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The hay crop has been one of the lightest we have had for years and spring crops have been the best that have been harvested in this section in twenty-five years. With present prices we will find ourselves in a good financial position at the end of the year.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: This season has been a very remarkable one. When the grain was being harvested it looked to be not half a crop of some years, but when it came to be threshed the wonder was where the grain came from, there was that much more than the most sanguine ever expected.

D. James, Markham, York: More attention should be given to poultry raising. The profits of the arm are sure to be increased by producing plenty of eggs and poultry.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: On the whole the season has been a disastrous one for this county, for although the root crop is good and the fall pasture splendid farmers sold off much of their stock at ruinous prices before the rains commenced,

L. U. Phelps, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: On account of the increased price of wheat many farmers are now fitting the ground for spring wheat, and there is a prospect of a large acreage being sown.

C. Robertson, Caldwell, Muskoka: We are at a loss for male animals of pure breeds to improve our stock.

STATISTICS OF
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1888; also the annual mean for each station.

	Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wood-stock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven-hurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	38.2	39.0	40.8	41.5	49.0	41.1	39.6	43.0	37.2	31.9
	Lowest	—10.0	—19.0	—16.5	—22.8	—6.0	—11.9	—30.6	—32.0	—23.6	—41.6
	Mean highest	21.9	21.7	21.9	21.6	......	22.6	16.3	17.9	11.7	9.8
	Mean lowest	6.4	7.1	6.7	3.7	.....	6.9	3.8	—5.3	—5.3	—5.0
	Monthly mean	15.1	14.4	15.6	16.4	15.9	15.0	7.4	7.1	3.1	—0.8
February.	Highest	43.0	43.8	44.0	42.9	44.0	43.2	42.5	44.0	37.4	42.9
	Lowest	—16.1	—23.0	—15.6	—24.0	—12.0	—16.1	—29.8	—29.6	—32.9	—46.0
	Mean highest	25.4	27.9	29.5	28.6	......	29.0	25.9	26.3	22.3	21.5
	Mean lowest	8.4	13.2	11.7	9.7	......	13.7	5.1	3.7	1.0	—7.7
	Monthly mean	18.6	20.5	21.4	20.8	23.4	21.9	16.5	16.4	12.1	8.2
March.	Highest	48.1	58.7	55.1	56.6	56.0	48.3	43.6	44.0	45.4	45.5
	Lowest	—10.2	—21.0	—10.8	—8.4	0.0	—1.2	—16.3	—17.0	—3.7	—18.6
	Mean highest	28.8	30.1	31.3	30.4	......	29.5	27.1	28.2	28.3	26.1
	Mean lowest	10.0	14.9	14.6	12.1	......	15.1	9.4	8.0	12.2	3.7
	Monthly mean	19.8	22.5	24.0	21.4	25.2	22.4	18.6	17.7	21.0	16.7
April.	Highest	79.0	85.7	83.3	84.2	86.0	76.3	83.8	78.0	82.9	70.7
	Lowest	13.1	15.4	18.1	11.9	20.0	21.2	15.3	8.0	12.1	—3.6
	Mean highest	44.3	49.9	50.8	50.0	......	47.5	47.4	44.4	45.8	43.5
	Mean lowest	27.4	28.6	29.3	28.8	......	30.9	27.2	25.7	27.3	21.3
	Monthly mean	35.8	39.2	38.9	39.9	41.2	38.9	36.8	34.9	37.2	33.9
May.	Highest	82.1	82.3	78.7	79.3	78.0	74.1	81.5	80.0	82.5	82.1
	Lowest	25.1	24.4	28.6	30.8	36.0	32.9	26.9	26.0	30.0	21.1
	Mean highest	57.0	65.0	62.3	62.9	......	59.5	63.5	61.6	64.7	61.7
	Mean lowest	39.2	41.5	43.1	40.4	......	42.4	41.6	40.1	44.2	38.6
	Monthly mean	48.0	53.2	52.9	52.6	50.3	50.6	51.4	50.9	55.2	51.9
June.	Highest	87.0	93.0	88.2	92.0	93.0	92.0	98.0	94.0	94.9	91.7
	Lowest	33.6	30.0	36.1	35.4	49.0	40.5	33.9	26.0	39.4	32.9
	Mean highest	71.6	77.5	73.4	77.2	......	75.4	80.4	78.1	78.3	77.6
	Mean lowest	49.8	51.7	53.3	52.4	......	53.4	50.8	51.7	54.7	49.5
	Monthly mean	61.1	64.6	64.8	65.8	67.3	64.4	65.5	64.7	68.0	65.0
July.	Highest	87.0	89.0	86.0	88.2	90.0	87.7	91.0	87.0	87.9	90.3
	Lowest	39.6	40.8	44.1	44.0	53.0	47.3	40.6	42.0	48.8	39.1
	Mean highest	73.5	79.3	76.6	79.7	......	76.6	81.5	78.4	81.0	78.8
	Mean lowest	53.2	53.0	55.3	52.2	....	55.7	49.9	52.3	55.8	50.0
	Monthly mean	62.7	66.2	69.1	68.4	68.3	66.2	65.7	66.1	70.3	64.5
August.	Highest	86.5	89.9	86.4	89.1	92.0	84.9	89.6	85.0	88.4	87.2
	Lowest	38.1	34.8	37.9	36.0	52.0	47.3	39.5	40.0	45.4	35.1
	Mean highest	71.7	77.7	76.8	79.4	......	76.1	78.7	75.6	76.5	74.0
	Mean lowest	53.6	54.3	56.0	52.7	.....	56.5	52.2	51.6	55.5	50.0
	Monthly mean	62.0	66.0	68.4	62.9	70.1	66.0	64.6	64.7	66.5	60.9
Septem'r.	Highest	77.0	84.0	80.0	88.1	83.0	77.6	79.8	79.2	76.1	76.8
	Lowest	32.9	31.4	33.1	31.8	37.0	32.1	25.7	29.0	29.5	26.3
	Mean highest	62.5	68.3	67.0	69.7	......	65.6	67.4	66.6	65.1	64.6
	Mean lowest	44.7	44.8	45.5	43.0	......	47.6	42.0	44.1	46.7	42.1
	Monthly mean	58.4	56.6	57.7	56.0	57.9	56.5	53.6	54.8	55.7	50.9
October.	Highest	64.0	70.3	61.5	63.8	68.0	62.2	62.6	62.0	56.5	59.8
	Lowest	24.6	23.9	25.2	26.0	32.0	28.3	21.6	22.0	25.3	21.1
	Mean highest	49.8	50.8	50.8	50.4	.....	50.0	48.5	48.2	46.1	45.7
	Mean lowest	35.5	36.8	36.4	34.1	.....	36.4	31.5	31.6	31.7	29.8
	Monthly mean	41.7	43.8	44.2	42.7	45.3	43.4	39.3	40.2	39.2	35.8
Novemb'r.	Highest	64.2	70.3	69.1	65.9	70.0	62.0	63.7	63.0	65.1	65.2
	Lowest	7.6	11.3	15.5	11.5	18.0	14.1	0.5	3.8	—0.7	—10.6
	Mean highest	41.5	44.6	45.8	45.2	......	43.9	41.0	41.3	38.2	37.3
	Mean lowest	28.9	31.8	31.2	29.8	.....	31.3	26.6	26.0	24.9	20.4
	Monthly mean	34.9	38.2	39.1	38.1	40.9	37.4	33.4	33.5	32.0	27.9
Decemb'r.	Highest	45.1	47.0	50.1	48.9	51.0	46.7	44.9	47.0	44.0	45.8
	Lowest	6.2	1.0	3.4	—2.5	6.0	0.0	—10.2	—13.8	—11.4	—19.6
	Mean highest	35.0	33.4	35.8	34.9	......	35.7	31.8	33.5	30.6	28.6
	Mean lowest	24.0	23.2	23.0	20.8	....	23.1	17.7	16.7	15.6	10.7
	Monthly mean	29.3	28.3	30.2	29.0	32.9	29.7	24.9	25.1	23.2	19.4
	Annual mean	40.6	42.7	43.9	42.8	44.9	42.7	39.8	39.7	40.3	36.2

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TABLE No. II.—Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario derived from the seven years 1882-8 ; also the average annual mean at each station for the same period.

	Temperature.	Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wood-stock.	Stony Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven-hurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January.	Highest	44.1	46.2	46.3	46.0	50.7	43.6	41.5	42.3	38.7	38.0
	Lowest	—14.8	—15.6	—14.4	—20.1	—11.1	—13.8	—30.5	—33.4	—26.9	—40.7
	Mean highest	24.7	22.8	24.0	25.0	.....	25.4	20.7	20.5	15.9	15.3
	Mean lowest	8.3	9.4	8.8	6.1	.....	9.9	2.3	—1.4	—3.5	—10.9
	Monthly mean	17.4	16.1	17.0	17.0	19.1	18.2	11.7	11.4	6.8	4.0
February.	Highest	45.6	48.7	46.6	47.0	46.6	42.1	43.1	43.0	38.3	42.2
	Lowest	—11.8	—18.7	—13.8	—13.9	—9.0	—10.0	—19.7	—23.9	—22.3	—34.2
	Mean highest	26.7	26.4	27.8	28.8	......	28.5	25.7	25.0	20.2	21.0
	Mean lowest	10.5	11.1	10.3	9.2	......	12.5	4.8	3.7	0.7	—5.1
	Monthly mean	19.0	18.4	20.0	20.3	21.3	21.0	15.7	15.3	11.2	9.2
March.	Highest	48.4	54.6	52.6	52.2	52.6	48.9	46.5	45.5	41.7	45.7
	Lowest	—7.9	—12.9	—10.2	—9.7	—0.6	—1.5	—15.9	—17.8	—16.4	—27.9
	Mean highest	31.1	32.4	32.8	33.3	......	32.7	30.3	30.1	27.7	29.0
	Mean lowest	14.1	15.5	15.1	14.2	......	17.7	10.5	8.9	8.7	1.6
	Monthly mean	22.5	23.0	24.0	24.7	27.0	25.3	21.0	20.1	18.6	16.7
April.	Highest	74.1	79.5	77.6	77.3	78.0	69.3	74.6	69.7	72.6	72.3
	Lowest	10.1	14.1	16.4	14.1	23.2	19.7	10.8	6.3	8.8	0.9
	Mean highest	47.4	51.8	51.6	52.1	......	48.4	48.9	47.0	47.0	47.0
	Mean lowest	29.0	31.4	31.3	29.7	......	23.0	27.9	26.5	27.6	22.8
	Monthly mean	38.0	41.6	41.8	41.0	41.3	40.0	38.3	36.7	38.4	35.8
May.	Highest	77.6	83.3	80.4	79.7	81.9	74.9	80.6	79.4	80.0	84.7
	Lowest	27.4	27.8	30.8	29.5	39.2	32.0	27.1	26.6	30.0	23.5
	Mean highest	59.7	66.8	65.2	63.8	......	61.0	64.8	63.1	65.6	65.5
	Mean lowest	39.8	42.8	43.8	41.3	......	42.7	40.7	40.4	43.6	37.4
	Monthly mean	49.4	54.6	54.6	53.5	53.0	51.9	52.5	51.8	55.6	51.0
June.	Highest	83.7	88.1	85.5	88.0	89.7	84.4	89.0	87.7	86.7	88.3
	Lowest	36.2	35.9	40.3	37.9	47.3	41.4	36.8	36.5	41.1	34.6
	Mean highest	70.0	76.2	74.2	77.2	......	72.6	76.2	74.6	76.1	74.4
	Mean lowest	49.2	51.5	53.0	51.3	......	52.2	49.7	50.8	53.1	47.4
	Monthly mean	59.6	63.8	64.2	64.3	64.4	62.7	63.0	62.5	65.9	61.0
July.	Highest	86.0	91.3	88.9	88.9	94.0	88.8	91.5	87.7	89.5	90.6
	Lowest	39.9	41.6	46.2	44.9	53.4	48.5	43.2	43.1	47.5	40.3
	Mean highest	72.3	80.4	78.1	79.4	......	77.0	79.9	77.7	78.4	77.3
	Mean lowest	53.2	55.2	56.8	54.5	......	57.1	53.0	54.8	56.9	51.8
	Monthly mean	63.3	67.8	68.3	68.1	69.8	67.3	66.3	66.0	68.9	64.5
August.	Highest	86.2	89.9	87.1	89.0	91.6	86.3	90.9	88.3	88.0	89.0
	Lowest	39.7	38.2	39.9	41.8	49.7	45.6	37.7	39.8	42.1	37.3
	Mean highest	72.5	76.6	74.9	76.8	.....	74.6	76.7	74.9	75.3	74.4
	Mean lowest	53.0	52.6	53.7	52.5	.....	56.1	51.7	53.0	53.4	50.0
	Monthly mean	62.6	64.6	64.5	64.6	67.6	65.4	63.6	63.3	65.5	61.6
Septem'r.	Highest	82.9	86.6	83.7	86.0	88.7	81.7	85.8	83.1	81.7	83.1
	Lowest	31.7	31.6	32.8	30.6	38.5	36.7	29.2	31.3	30.3	28.9
	Mean highest	67.0	70.4	68.3	70.0	......	67.3	68.9	67.4	66.7	66.2
	Mean lowest	46.6	48.1	48.2	45.5	......	48.8	43.7	45.4	45.2	41.6
	Monthly mean	56.3	59.4	58.0	58.1	60.5	58.2	55.7	55.7	56.6	53.2
October.	Highest	73.6	78.1	74.7	75.7	75.0	70.9	76.5	71.4	70.1	71.6
	Lowest	21.9	21.4	22.9	21.8	25.3	25.3	18.1	20.5	21.6	17.0
	Mean highest	55.1	56.8	55.5	56.2	......	54.4	54.5	54.0	51.6	51.7
	Mean lowest	37.7	38.9	37.4	36.1	......	38.6	34.7	36.3	34.1	32.0
	Monthly mean	46.1	47.8	46.3	46.6	48.3	46.9	43.7	44.4	44.0	41.5
Novemb'r.	Highest	63.5	65.2	62.8	63.1	65.7	60.3	61.8	61.7	58.5	58.3
	Lowest	11.1	13.6	14.1	9.3	18.4	12.4	2.7	5.7	3.4	—4.9
	Mean highest	42.1	42.9	43.6	42.7	......	42.5	40.0	40.5	37.7	36.4
	Mean lowest	28.9	30.0	28.9	26.8	......	29.7	24.9	24.0	24.4	21.1
	Monthly mean	35.5	36.4	36.5	35.4	38.2	36.4	32.0	32.8	31.7	29.1
Decemb'r.	Highest	48.2	48.4	50.4	47.6	52.9	45.8	43.6	44.9	41.9	42.9
	Lowest	—3.1	—5.0	—5.6	—8.6	2.6	—2.6	—16.4	—13.5	—17.6	—27.0
	Mean highest	31.5	31.2	32.2	31.0	......	32.3	27.8	28.6	24.1	24.4
	Mean lowest	19.5	19.3	18.5	16.3	......	19.7	12.0	12.9	8.1	3.9
	Monthly mean	26.0	25.4	26.0	24.9	28.5	26.6	20.6	20.8	16.9	14.6
	Annual mean	41.3	43.2	43.5	43.2	44.9	43.3	40.3	40.1	40.0	36.9

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TABLE No. III.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1888, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine and the total for the year.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara Falls, South.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Pembroke.
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
January	285.7	80.5	....	73.1	107.2	67.4	109.4	94.7	139.6
February	302.5	95.4	....	81.4	96.5	65.8	100.9	124.9	133.0
March	369.9	120.4	135.7	93.5	133.8	107.7	146.5	141.3	152.7
April	406.4	194.5	158.8	198.7	229.1	216.4	217.2	206.2	204.4
May	461.1	183.0	202.4	208.8	189.7	158.1	195.9	212.5	270.4
June	465.7	256.6	270.1	271.0	289.1	270.1	306.5	286.2	....
July	470.9	269.5	....	291.4	282.4	252.5	279.7	315.7	....
August	434.5	245.8	....	255.3	258.5	243.0	227.7	245.3	....
September	376.3	219.8	....	199.7	227.7	189.1	206.2	213.6	....
October	340.2	100.5	....	63.4	101.6	81.6	97.7	114.0	....
November	286.9	86.8	....	119.3	70.8	47.5	64.9	71.9	....
December	274.3	58.8	....	....	61.9	27.8	53.0	66.0	....
Totals	4474.4	1911.6	....	....	2048.3	1727.0	2005.6	2092.3	....

TABLE No. IV.—Monthly average of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for the seven years 1882–8, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon and the hours of registered sunshine.

Months.	Hours of sun above horizon.	Woodstock.	Stratford.	Niagara Falls, South.	Toronto.	Barrie.	Lindsay.	Kingston.	Pembroke.
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
January	285.7	61.5	69.9	49.0	79.0	52.2	80.0	72.4	88.8
February	294.5	82.7	70.1	66.6	96.6	63.5	96.4	98.2	101.4
March	369.9	138.5	115.7	112.1	151.5	126.9	160.3	151.7	168.6
April	406.4	193.0	163.7	161.4	192.7	164.9	201.8	188.5	179.5
May	461.1	206.2	200.9	209.9	228.3	203.1	229.4	222.3	220.0
June	465.7	247.4	243.0	251.7	274.6	243 4	272.3	251.1	218.9
July	470.9	264.2	276.2	262.6	285.4	255.3	279.4	264.8	224.8
August	434.5	227.7	240.4	247.5	257.7	213.9	237.7	254.6	227.8
September	376.3	199.7	170.0	188.4	214.1	159.6	205.4	203.9	165.3
October	340.2	132.0	125.0	113.9	142.6	86.9	132.8	124.3	103.1
November	286.9	69.2	68.3	78.9	79.0	50.2	73.5	74.2	63.7
December	274.3	46.9	43.7	48.2	42.0	28.0	51.3	60.4	58.0
Totals	4466.4	1869.0	1786.9	1790.2	2043.5	1647.9	2020.3	1966.4	1819.9

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TABLE No. V.—Monthly summary of the average fall of rain and snow in the several districts of Ontario in 1888.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January	0.86	15.5	0.27	21.5	0.95	15.6	0.22	15.2
February	1.11	5.1	0.53	14.3	0.83	5.9	0.59	11.7
March	2.07	10.6	1.36	20.4	1.92	8.5	1.38	14.2
April	1.61	1.4	1.13	5.0	1.30	0.7	1.21	6.8
May	1.75	S.	2.21	S.	1.29	S.	1.40	S.
June	3.31	....	1.45	....	3.05	....	1.84	....
July	2.44	....	1.05	....	1.39	....	1.08	....
August	2.51	....	3.39	....	2.74	....	3.87	....
September	2.27	....	2.57	....	2.68	....	3.15	....
October	2.74	S.	3.09	S.	2.57	S.	2.62	S.
November	2.79	1.7	2.87	8.3	2.70	2.0	3.25	3.5
December	1.24	5.4	1.14	8.5	0.95	3.2	1.00	5.6
Totals	24.70	39.7	21.06	78.0	22.37	35.9	21.61	57.0

TABLE No. VI.– Monthly summary of the annual average fall of rain and snow in the several districts of Ontario for the seven years 1882-8.

Months.	West and south-west.		North-west and north.		Centre.		East and north-east.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January	1.03	18.6	1.02	30.8	1.10	19.5	0.83	23.7
February	1.85	10.8	0.79	21.5	1.40	11.4	0.80	18.1
March	1.42	11.3	1.01	15.1	1.28	10.1	0.98	15.7
April	1.60	4.1	1.34	4.2	1.49	3.8	1.35	6.2
May	3.03	0.1	2.45	0.4	2.52	0.2	2.36	0.4
June	3.26	....	2.74	....	2.96	....	2.69	....
July	2.72	....	2.34	....	2.32	....	2.77	....
August	2.95	....	2.62	....	2.43	....	2.64	....
September	2.48	....	3.04	....	2.59	....	2.70	....
October	2.65	0.3	3.03	1.2	2.15	0.1	2.17	0.5
November	2.29	6.3	2.13	15.0	2.11	5.3	1.93	9.3
December	1.25	16.3	1.09	23.1	1.17	13.1	0.97	15.6
Totals	26.53	67.8	23.60	111.3	23.52	63.5	22.19	89.5

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TABLE No. VII.—Summary of the total fall of Rain and Snow, and of the number of days on which Rain and Snow fell in Ontario during the years 1887 and 1888 at Stations reporting for the whole year, and the averages for the province.

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1888.		1887.		1888.		1887.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX—									
Cottam	W. E. Wagstaff	30.24	100	30.30	89	25.5	30	41.1	41
Maidstone	T. F. Kane	25.49	103	24.45	83	....	......	....	......
Wheatley	D. H. Bedford	29.53	78	31.05	77	35.0	17	42.3	17
KENT—									
Blenheim	W. R. Fellows	31.12	84	29.94	72	24.0	14	44.5	17
Chatham	W. D. A. Ross	26.03	58	29.96	61	31.4	29	26.6	42
Dealtown	S. J. Pardo	28.79	109	28.49	94	18.3	20	30.1	33
Ridgetown	Thos. Scane	25.59	124	26.40	95	36.0	36	57.5	41
ELGIN—									
Cowal	S. Maccoll	23.67	85	24.67	67	20.0	17	58.1	33
Lyons	W. McCredie	25.90	82	22.42	76	16.7	14	56.1	35
Port Stanley	M. Payne	27.18	143	24.37	125	36.2	68	53.6	75
NORFOLK—									
Port Dover	H. Morgan	31.03	132	21.10	110	16.0	45	45.2	60
WELLAND—									
Niagara Falls, So.	E. Morden	28.22	102	23.60	92	25.3	31	46.8	39
LAMBTON—									
Birnam	J. S. Mellor	23.63	97	25.05	88	81.8	46	79.9	67
Oil Springs	A. Smyth	24.95	75	22.93	72	36.5	29	43.1	34
Sarnia	Wm. Mowbray	21.94	62	21.55	67	36.0	14	11.4	20
Thedford	Martin Wattson	26.68	112	24.62	92	54.0	34	62.0	43
Watford	D. Ross	24.23	71	23.12	67	....	......	....	......
HURON—									
Goderich, L. H	R. Campbell	26.88	79	19.92	70	85.0	47	79.5	39
Sunshine	G. Hood	24.41	82	24.35	63	75.2	56	141.9	58
Zurich	G. Hess	25.87	89	29.38	83	70.4	49	81.3	40
BRUCE—									
Lucknow	M. Macdonald	25.99	103	30.84	86	100.7	69	106.8	76
Point Clark	J. Ray	22.98	41	22.39	43	65.0	16	99.0	30
Saugeen	Mrs. J. R. Stewart.	21.32	113	21.38	91	102.2	84	144.0	91
GREY—									
Bognor	C. H. Heming	21.82	86	20.73	59	73.5	31	113.0	52
Durham	J. Gunn	25.35	96	27.64	89	94.2	63	142.0	75
Owen Sound	John McLean	23.53	62	22.22	53	71.0	35	119.0	41
Presque Isle	J. McKenzie	23.83	80	22.25	71	88.2	48	113.0	50
SIMCOE—									
Coldwater	J. V. Lazonby	21.08	77	21.57	59	86.3	50	144.1	53
Orillia	H. A. Fitton	14.70	98	12.87	84	75.3	66	151.6	84
MIDDLESEX—									
London	E. B. Reed	25.90	81	23.15	68	51.7	36	89.7	45
Wilton Grove	H. Anderson	28.80	82	20.23	61	21.0	17	54.5	27
OXFORD—									
Princeton	D. Beamer	23.51	87	22.12	94	30.3	28	57.1	38
Woodstock	Prof. Wolverton	20.63	95	22.19	89	58.4	44	75.0	53
BRANT—									
Brantford	T. H. McIntyre	21.50	70	16.96	59	14.7	17	41.0	21
Paris	John Kay	25.60	97	23.00	87	28.1	29	54.3	36
St. George	E. E. Kitchen	20.70	109	22.66	88	31.0	43	74.5	61
PERTH—									
Listowel	A. Kay	23.36	86	21.87	80	67.5	86	131.8	61
WELLINGTON—									
Elora	T. Connor	21.28	63	24.99	71	40.1	30	71.1	44
Fergus	A. D. Ferrier	20.49	107	25.29	104	81.9	63	135.8	71
Guelph, O. A. C.	C. A. Zavitz	19.31	93	14.98	79	37.5	42	65.4	54

TABLE No. VII.—THE WEATHER.—*Continued.*

Stations.	Observers.	Rain.				Snow.			
		1888.		1887.		1888.		1887.	
		Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
WATERLOO—									
Conestogo	G. A. McIntyre	21.57	99	21.77	93	40.7	60	74.6	73
DUFFERIN—									
Orangeville	N. Gordon	21.85	62	22.93	72	78.1	36	104.9	49
WENTWORTH—									
Stony Creek	C. F. Van Wagner.	30.25	92	27.26	93	31.0	27	62.0	36
HALTON—									
Georgetown	Jos. Barber, jr	20.50	127	23.28	123	37.5	71	89.1	57
YORK—									
Aurora	Rev. W. Amos	18.91	74	16.07	71	39.1	42	64.5	52
Scarborough	R. Martin	23.95	108	19.27	100	24.1	55	79.4	59
Toronto	Observatory	22.82	133	17.97	106	34.6	83	77.9	78
ONTARIO -									
Oshawa	Rev. J. Middleton.	24.05	73	19.24	70	44.2	31	78.1	28
LEN'X & ADDINGTON									
Denbigh	J. Lane	19.09	61	16.96	45	75.0	34	91.5	31
FRONTENAC—									
Harrowsmith	J. Donnelly	22.28	79	18.62	70	41.0	24	83.5	39
Kingston	A. P. Knight	25.90	114	23.00	108	68.1	65	96.6	73
LEEDS & GRENVILLE									
Merrickville	J. Burchill	21.70	80	....	......	66.0	29	....	......
CARLETON—									
Ottawa	W. J. Chisholm	24.34	91	19.53	69	73.3	31	175.0	46
RENFREW—									
Clontarf	A. Schultz	20.33	97	16.11	62	95.4	68	111.3	65
Renfrew	W. E. Smallfield	13.19	62	15.12	68	43.5	19	75.5	37
Rockliffe	W. H. McIntyre	16.72	77	10.79	56	79.9	54	113.1	72
LANARK—									
Oliver's Ferry	W. J. McLean	20.27	58	15.70	44	40.3	18	69.9	37
VICTORIA—									
Bobcaygeon	J. Stewart	23.04	80	19.66	77	54.3	48	98.9	51
Lindsay	Thos Beall	19.90	98	16.93	103	72.0	66	138.4	68
PETERBOROUGH—									
Ennismore	Thos. Tellford	22.42	87	22.13	84	47.0	55	85.4	65
Norwood	Rev. J. Carmichael	19.31	64	21.02	53	62.0	28	102.5	37
HALIBURTON—									
Haliburton	C. R. Stewart	23.70	97	16.32	83	67.7	63	87.9	64
HASTINGS—									
Deseronto	J. Russell	19.93	53	13.21	78	38.6	22	66.6	35
Shannonville	John Kemp	21.62	45	17.85	54	52.5	16	78.0	29
MUSKOKA—									
Bala	E. B. Sutton	25.16	90	20.72	91	68.5	36	126.2	88
Beatrice	J. Hollingworth	27.86	79	22.62	72	162.4	74	141.0	65
Charlinch	C. J. Tisdale	29.11	102	23.20	92	121.9	81	157.8	89
Gravenhurst	T. M. Robinson	18.64	90	19.83	84	95.8	52	115.6	65
PARRY SOUND—									
Axe Lake	H. Brown	15.63	36	16.00	44	81.7	39	144.7	56
Lynch Lake	G. Ambury	20.32	99	19.58	77	119.6	96	144.2	77
Parry Sound	Rev. R. Mosley	24.16	108	22.24	100	84.6	80	117.9	89
Sprucedale	A. McKenzie	22.84	62	21.40	55	79.6	29	137.3	37
ALGOMA—									
Little Current	R. S. Potts	31.77	50	20.60	51	108.1	35	106.5	35
Port Arthur	W. P. Cooke	20.12	87	20.13	65	62.4	42	49.0	50
Savanne	Agent C. P. R	15.89	60	16.10	45	96.1	43	67.0	39
Average for	the Province	21.56	73	21.65	77	59.3	43	88.8	51

THE WEATHER.

TABLE No. VIII.—Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1882-8, as recorded at Toronto Observatory in Latitude 43° 39.4′ North and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65s. West.

Register.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean Temperature	42.70	44.14	43.71	41.57	43.79	41.95	45.42
Difference from average [48 years]	— 1.38	+ 0.06	— 0.37	— 2 51	— 0.29	— 2.13	+ 1.34
Thermic anomaly [Lat. 43° 40′]	— 8.32	— 6.88	— 7.31	— 9.45	— 7.23	— 9.07	— 5.60
Highest temperature	92.0	97.2	89.5	88.6	89.6	83.4	89.9
Lowest temperature	— 16.1	— 16.6	— 22.8	— 16.1	— 13.3	— 10.5	— 17.4
Annual range	108.1	113.8	112.3	104.7	102.9	93.9	107.3
Mean daily range	16.55	17.12	16.53	16.85	17.05	17.07	15.70
Greatest daily range	37.7	34.0	32.6	39.2	34.8	38.4	36.0
Mean height of Bar. at 32° Fah.	29.6448	29.6329	29.6255	29.5933	29.6273	29.6496	29.6515
Difference from average [47 years]	+ .0270	+ .0151	+ .0077	— .0245	+ .0095	+ .0318	+ .0337
Highest barometer	30.432	30.607	30.283	30.300	30.412	30.365	30.447
Lowest barometer	28.793	28.704	28.752	28.714	28.807	28.803	28.781
Annual range	1.639	1.903	1.531	1.586	1.605	1.562	1.666
Mean Humidity of the air	74	75	77	77	76	77	74
Mean elasticity of aqueous vapour	0.243	0.261	0.260	0.249	0.261	0.249	0.265
Mean of cloudiness	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.63
Difference from average [34 years]	+ .01	+ .01	— .01	— .01	+ .01	+ .02	+ .01
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Resultant direction of the wind	N 59 W	N 46 W	N 56 W	N 62 W	N 55 W	N 77 W	N 47 W
" velocity of the wind	2.67	1.92	2.13	2.60	3.30	2.39	2.11
Average velocity [miles per hour]	9.71	9.88	9.73	9.95	10.29	10.08	10.42
Difference from average [13 years]	+ 0.03	+ 0.20	+ 0.05	+ 0.27	+ 0.61	+ 0.40	+ 0.74
Total amount of rain, in inches	22.819	17.969	27.726	26.351	20.532	25.734	20.587
Difference from average [48 years]	— 4.560	— 9.410	+ .347	— 1.028	— 6.847	— 1.645	— 6.792
Number of days of rain	133	106	112	103	123	124	110
Total amount of snow, in inches	34.6	77.9	73.5	65.6	80.2	84.0	42.5
Difference from average [45 years]	— 35.7	+ 7.6	+ 3.2	— 4.7	+ 9.9	+ 13.7	— 27.8
Number of days of snow	83	78	66	73	69	74	62
Number of fair days	175	203	196	203	184	181	209
Number of Auroras observed	21	25	29	31	20	46	60
Possible to see Aurora [No. of nights]	183	180	189	195	202	207	204
Number of Thunderstorms	23	22	26	19	30	32	28
Number of hours of possible sunshine	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3
Number of hours bright sunshine	2048.3	2063.5	2034.4	2018.3	1931.8	2038.8	2169.5
Difference from average [7 years]	+ 4.8	+ 20.0	— 9.1	— 25.2	— 111.7	— 4.7	+ 126.0

RURAL AREA.

E No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Rural Area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1888.

Counties.	Acres of Assessed Land.			Acres cleared.		Acres woodland.	Acres swamp, marsh or waste.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total occupied.	1888.	1887.			
....	410,695	20,824	431,519	194,695	186,095	212,391	24,433	45.1
....	530,434	31,642	562,076	283,404	282,585	254,806	23,866	50.4
....	435,749	4,772	440,521	269,686	260,003	155,001	15,834	61.2
lk	385,971	9,065	395,036	226,997	227,598	136,282	31,757	57.5
mand	277,521	3,883	281,404	198,635	197,872	72,755	10,014	70.6
nd............	222,389	5,444	227,833	161,043	159,212	56,407	10,383	70.7
otals..........	2,262,759	75,630	2,338,389	1,334,460	1,313,365	887,642	116,287	57.1
ton	620,626	39,097	659,723	282,322	253,525	361,454	15,947	42.8
1	789,764	9,558	799,322	537,325	525,936	173,529	88,468	67.2
....	787,839	23,790	811,629	438,668	428,400	287,693	85,268	54.0
otals..........	2,198,229	72,445	2,270,674	1,258,315	1,207,861	822,676	189,683	55.4
....	1,022,266	34,339	1,056,605	543.648	536,497	354,580	158,377	51.5
e	894.804	59,389	954,193	464,862	453,852	450,870	38,461	48.7
otals..........	1,917,070	93,728	2,010,798	1,008,510	990,349	805,450	196,838	50.2
esex	748,145	9,851	757,996	522,646	514,563	223,145	12,205	69.0
d	469,824	1,455	471,279	338,861	334,058	103,417	29,001	71.9
....	213,688	2,314	216,002	168,940	168,427	28,248	18,814	78.2
....	509,067	9,265	518,332	356,591	354,175	104,315	57,426	68.8
ngton	621,624	5,539	627,163	434,573	432,175	89,760	102,830	69.3
rloo	302,794	2,796	305,590	231,119	233,112	59,353	15,118	75.6
rin............	340,275	15,884	356,159	181,925	179,139	86,623	87,611	51.1
otals..........	3,205,417	47,104	3,252,521	2,234,655	2,215,649	694,861	323,005	68.7
ln	185,763	5,133	190,896	148,874	148,506	38,137	3,885	78.0
worth	270,003	3,250	273,253	206,038	205,991	44,878	22,337	75.4
n	222,420	1,107	223,527	164,762	166,260	45,635	13,130	73.7
....	288,106	5	288,111	240,142	233,806	36,064	11,905	83.4
....	532,175	7,297	539,472	408,864	413,820	81,592	49,016	75.8
io	482,497	19,129	501,626	334,976	331,468	105,014	61,636	66.8
am............	365,960	2,857	368,817	283,670	271,412	61,201	23,946	76.9
umberland....	427,991	4,744	432,735	310,854	312,132	95,747	26,134	71.8
e Edward	231,759	1,131	232,890	182,902	182,919	42,875	7,113	78.5
otals..........	3,006,674	44,653	3,051,327	2,281,082	2,266,314	551,143	219,102	74.8
ox & Addington	388,378	18,530	406,908	201,029	199,012	122,762	83,117	49.4
enac..........	569,443	94,013	663,456	211,457	202,879	321,789	130,210	31.9
and Grenville.	736,947	6,568	743,515	412,241	408,186	216,928	114,346	55.4
as	234,800	2,750	237,550	132,911	137,770	56,212	48,427	56.0
ont	243,931	6,123	250,054	116,058	114,606	125,346	8,650	46.4
arry..........	286,078	150	286,228	141,945	140,144	119,645	24,638	49.6
ott............	257,045	26,821	283,866	129,672	128,640	123,392	30,802	45.7
ll	231,201	22,704	253,905	75,432	76,682	174,899	3,574	29.7
ton............	552,470	16,837	569,307	275,744	271,747	173,710	119,853	48.4
ew............	844,817	40,315	885,132	259,775	244,926	547,364	77,993	29.3
k.............	621,478	40,393	661,871	289.648	284,333	251,876	120,347	43.8
otals..........	4,966,588	275,204	5,241,792	2,245,912	2,208,925	2,233,923	761,957	42.8
ria	542,999	25,917	568,916	239,067	234,089	204,122	125,727	42.0
borough	508,554	32,804	541,358	215,080	214,183	266,658	59,620	39.7
urton	200,327	361,357	561,684	28,013	28,006	499,832	33,839	5.0
ngs	892,055	69,207	961,262	344,466	320,390	525,059	91,737	35.8
otals..........	2,143,935	489,285	2,633,220	826,626	796,668	1,495,671	310,923	31.4
oka	447,783	60,719	508,502	52,072	50,967	387,312	69,118	10.2
Sound........	286,320	19,591	305,911	29,642	24,354	258,434	17,835	9.7
na	269,835	46,372	316,207	36,184	38,185	254,067	25,956	11.4
ssing	118,816	10,122	128,938	7,267	6,880	121,561	110	5.6
otals..........	1,122,754	136,804	1,259,558	125,165	120,386	1,021,374	113,019	9.9
rovince.. 1888	20,823,426	1,234,853	22,058,279	11,314,725	....	8,512,740	2,230,814	51.3
1887	21,026,636	951,907	21,978,543	....	11,119,517	8,705,613	2,153,413	50.6

No agricultural statistics have been received from Nipissing, and the acreage has been omitted in uting averages.

FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	30,029	669,647	22.3	30,284	588,115	19.4	32,127	656,482	20.4
Kent	58,276	1,188,830	20.4	60,013	971,010	16.2	61,052	1,232,988	20.2
Elgin	43,391	763,682	17.6	43,615	654,225	15.0	44,744	875,340	19.6
Norfolk	33,286	515,933	15.5	31,925	461,954	14.5	33,206	597,861	18.0
Haldimand	32,682	359,502	11.0	33,085	520,758	15.7	33,100	547,105	16.5
Welland	22,172	268,281	12.1	22,826	349,923	15.3	22,964	371,246	16.2
Totals	219,836	3,765,875	17.1	221,748	3,545,985	16.0	227,193	4,281,022	18.8
Lambton	38,829	698,922	18.0	35,499	628,332	17.7	34,785	672,546	19.3
Huron	55,849	921,509	16.5	69,197	948,690	13.7	69,573	1,394,574	20.0
Bruce	39,302	660,274	16.8	45,402	656,513	14.5	50,110	986,168	19.7
Totals	133,980	2,280,705	17.0	150,098	2,233,535	14.9	154,468	3,053,288	19.8
Grey	23,578	440,909	18.7	22,026	363,209	16.5	27,887	566,817	20.3
Simcoe	49,502	990,040	20.0	51,019	881,608	17.3	54,094	1,156,269	21.4
Totals	73,080	1,430,949	19.6	73,045	1,244,817	17.0	81,981	1,723,086	21.0
Middlesex	69,013	1,131,813	16.4	71,820	1,151,993	16.0	74,861	1,489,078	19.9
Oxford	38,933	689,114	17.7	40,590	742,797	18.3	39,628	791,382	20.0
Brant	25,550	319,375	12.5	29,188	435,777	14.9	30,896	569,871	18.4
Perth	39,920	626,744	15.7	48,309	634,780	13.1	46.383	938,788	20.2
Wellington	19,382	329,494	17.0	26,077	431,835	16.6	27,922	566,314	20.3
Waterloo	36,115	617,567	17.1	40,647	666,611	16.4	40,348	843,311	20.9
Dufferin	7,426	115,103	15.5	9,423	132,487	14.1	11,422	222,773	19.5
Totals	236,339	3,829,210	16.2	266,054	4,196,280	15.6	271,460	5,421,517	20.0
Lincoln	19,113	160,549	8.4	21,521	347,134	16.1	22,058	398,724	18.1
Wentworth	27,409	246,681	9.0	31,256	517,912	16.6	31,836	596,794	18.7
Halton	17,188	183,912	10.7	21,154	440,638	20.8	22,296	429,012	19.2
Peel	19,938	299,070	15.0	24,349	396,645	16,3	27,070	585,756	21.6
York	26,513	524,957	19.8	34,116	595,665	17.5	38,123	841,141	22.1
Ontario	4.682	107,218	22.9	6,799	127,413	18.7	10,208	228,617	22.4
Durham	3,152	69,659	22.1	3,216	58,692	18.3	3,312	70,381	21.3
Northumberland	11,920	267,008	22.4	9,849	169,893	17.3	10,119	223,380	22.1
Prince Edward	1,148	21,238	18.5	957	17,082	17.9	2,124	34.530	16.3
Totals	131,063	1,880,292	14.3	153,217	2,671,074	17.4	167,146	3,408,335	20.4
Lennox and Addington	1,615	21,803	13.5	1,285	13,942	10.9	2,000	34.289	17.1
Frontenac	746	12,757	17.1	954	12,936	13.6	1,893	35,698	18.9
Leeds and Grenville	2,997	59,341	19.8	2,885	40,274	14.0	5,345	99,156	18.6
Dundas	157	3,737	23.8	149	2,384	16.0	1,227	21,998	17.9
Stormont	150	4,170	27.8	428	6,848	16.0	748	13,679	18.3
Glengarry	129	3,548	27.5	279	3,906	14.0	673	11,048	16.4
Prescott	55	825	15.0	26	390	15.0	85	1,056	12.4
Russell	165	3,465	21.0	72	972	13.5	227	4,058	17.9
Carleton	344	6,605	19.2	821	14,450	17.6	1,665	24,348	14.6
Renfrew	153	2,678	17.5	254	4,542	17.9	1,062	18,567	17.5
Lanark	1,525	32,483	21.3	1,935	30,825	15.9	3,134	60,871	19.4
Totals	8,036	151,412	18.8	9,088	131,469	14.5	18,059	324,768	18.0
Victoria	6,084	139,932	23.0	7,668	134,343	17.5	9,020	183,806	20.4
Peterborough	9,763	192,331	19.7	8,355	152,646	18.3	9,976	213,303	21.4
Haliburton	177	3,434	19.4	118	2,242	19.0	101	1,689	16.7
Hastings	7,280	143,416	19.7	7.834	115,630	14.8	8,151	158,113	19.4
Totals	23,304	479,113	20.6	23,975	404,861	16.9	27,248	556,911	20.4
Muskoka	110	1,837	16.7	60	1,140	19.0	64	1,111	17.4
Parry Sound	....	....	....	27	459	17.0	35	646	18.5
Algoma	789	11,394	14.4	431	10,991	25.5	387	7,975	20.6
Totals	899	13,231	14.7	518	12,590	24.3	486	9,732	20.0
The Province	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	948,041	18,778,659	19.8

OATS.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Oats in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8: also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	34,876	1,628,709	46.7	32,445	1,297,800	40.0	28,612	1,168,205	40.8
Kent	34,813	1,528,291	43.9	34,326	1,251,183	36.5	32,125	1,330,491	41.4
Elgin	35,815	1,651,072	46.1	33,131	1,065,162	32.2	31,939	1,271,526	39.8
Norfolk	28,829	1,072,439	37.2	28,135	598,150	21.3	26,449	902,107	34.1
Haldimand	26,729	1,165,384	43.6	22,780	577,929	25.4	21,975	774,026	35.2
Welland	22,017	854,260	38.8	21,160	556,296	26.3	19,073	632,224	33.1
Totals	183,079	7,900,155	43.2	171,977	5,346,520	31.1	160,173	6,078,579	38.0
Lambton	45,397	2,033,786	44.8	40,519	1,258,925	31.1	38,140	1,465,849	38.4
Huron	92,407	3,456,022	37.4	78,530	2,840,430	36.2	73,916	2,799,535	37.9
Bruce	73,123	2,281,438	31.2	61,746	1,835,091	29.7	57,332	1,940,094	33.8
Totals	210,927	7,771,246	36.8	180,795	5,934,446	32.8	169,388	6,205,478	36.6
Grey	108,125	3,059,938	28.3	90,888	2,602,123	28.6	83,377	2,687,883	32.2
Simcoe	74,728	2,256,786	30.2	66,934	1,910,966	28.6	61,059	2,077,794	34.0
Totals	182,853	5,316,724	29.1	157,822	4,513,089	28.6	144,436	4,765,677	33.0
Middlesex	85,378	3,654,178	42.8	72,309	2,350,042	32.5	69,860	2,763,046	39.6
Oxford	60,470	2,515,552	41.6	54,971	1,696,955	30.9	51,119	2,027,896	39.7
Brant	18,553	718,001	38.7	18,595	499,648	26.9	17,770	667,584	37.6
Perth	66,327	2,997,980	45.2	58,300	2,102,881	36.1	53,828	2,236,884	41.6
Wellington	85,120	3,123,904	36.7	77,013	2,389,713	31.0	67,219	2,467,757	36.7
Waterloo	40,997	1,619,382	39.5	36,396	1,193,789	32.8	34,087	1,314,899	38.6
Dufferin	34,921	1,302,553	37.3	31,944	1,034,347	32.4	27,734	978,108	35.3
Totals	391,766	15,931,550	40.7	349,528	11,267,375	32.2	321,617	12,456,174	38.7
Lincoln	18,101	762,052	42.1	18,451	426,772	23.1	17,519	614,273	35.1
Wentworth	30,595	1,333,942	43.6	28,861	744,902	25.8	28,090	1.085,994	38.7
Halton	20,902	800,547	38.3	18,729	579,850	31.0	18,142	668,986	36.9
Peel	35,399	1,384,101	39.1	28,882	893,320	30.9	27,813	1,056,163	38.0
York	70,478	3,129,223	44.4	66,076	2,192,402	33.2	60,642	2,487,384	41.0
Ontario	57,485	2,443,113	42.5	48,812	1,600,545	32.8	47,068	1,830,676	38.9
Durham	36,950	1,296,945	35.1	33,122	962,194	29.1	32,832	1,203,823	36.7
Northumberland	33,031	832,381	25.2	33,194	723,301	21.8	29,184	880,218	30.2
Prince Edward	12,896	366,246	28.4	13,747	271,916	19.8	13,437	373,016	27.8
Totals	315,837	12,348,550	39.1	289,874	8,395,202	29.0	274,727	10,200,533	37.1
Lennox and Addington	22,458	471,618	21.0	24,721	564,875	22.9	21,682	622,737	28.7
Frontenac	30,177	724,248	24.0	28,114	551,034	19.6	26,557	769,479	29.0
Leeds & Grenville	72,527	2,357,128	32.5	66,032	1,798,051	27.2	63,306	2,092,043	33.0
Dundas	33,184	1,317,405	39.7	29,716	841,854	28.3	28,884	1,083,742	37.5
Stormont	24,171	867,739	35.9	24,371	792,057	32.5	24,309	872,910	35.9
Glengarry	31,431	880,068	28.0	30,454	913,620	30.0	29,911	998,983	33.4
Prescott	26,617	910,301	34.2	27,632	889,198	32.2	25,510	823,598	32.3
Russell	18,261	536,873	29.4	19,261	561,843	29.2	17,877	585,098	32.7
Carleton	70,851	2,295,572	32.4	61,003	1,960,026	32.1	58,214	2,103,287	36.1
Renfrew	46,390	983,468	21.2	42,327	954,474	22.6	39,093	1,217,713	31.1
Lanark	40,739	953,293	23.4	40,619	965,920	23.8	35,507	1,128,231	31.8
Totals	416,806	12,297,713	29.5	394,250	10,792,952	27.4	370,850	12,297,821	33.2
Victoria	45,338	1,400,944	30.9	41,216	1,233,595	29.9	37,086	1,234,931	33.3
Peterborough	33,147	818,731	24.7	31,135	757,515	24.3	28,724	902,256	31.4
Haliburton	6,107	123,972	20.3	4,928	114,576	23.3	4,792	127,973	26.7
Hastings	42,939	944,658	22.0	42,510	912,690	21.5	40,940	1,197,215	29.2
Totals	127,531	3,288,305	25.8	119,789	3,018,376	25.2	111,542	3,462,375	31.0
Muskoka	10,137	249,370	24.6	9,326	242,756	26.0	8,303	241,803	29.1
Parry Sound	5,361	140,458	26.2	4,116	131,712	32.0	4,394	139,967	31.9
Algoma	5,571	222,840	40.0	4,986	205,673	41.3	3,941	149,018	37.8
Totals	21,069	612,668	29.1	18,428	580,141	31.5	16,638	530,788	31.9
The Province	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	1,569,371	55,997,425	35.7

RYE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Rye in Ontario for the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	837	20,004	23.9	659	12,468	18.9	788	16,580	21.0
Kent	813	18,536	22.8	1,051	17,268	16.4	621	13,255	21.3
Elgin	1,959	42,314	21.6	1,033	15,753	15.3	1,267	22,673	17.9
Norfolk	8,886	141,287	15.9	7,236	78,438	10.8	7,331	107,785	14.7
Haldimand	553	8,516	15.4	187	2,338	12.5	891	15,031	16.9
Welland	646	11,111	17.2	509	7,238	14.2	668	11,590	17.4
Totals	13,694	241,768	17.7	10,675	133,503	12.5	11,566	186,914	16.2
Lambton	316	5,530	17.5	55	825	15.0	210	3,410	16.2
Huron	236	3,540	15.0	218	3,968	18.2	271	4,825	17.8
Bruce	456	11,400	25.0	346	5,422	15.7	391	6,802	17.4
Totals	1,008	20,470	20.3	619	10,215	16.5	872	15,037	17.2
Grey	361	8,411	23.3	470	9,165	19.5	533	9,613	18.0
Simcoe	2,465	39,440	16.0	1,419	22,505	15.9	2,260	41,731	18.5
Totals	2.826	47,851	16.9	1,889	31,670	16.8	2,793	51,344	18.4
Middlesex	579	10,827	18.7	535	7,758	14.5	461	7,994	17.3
Oxford	1,643	28,424	17.3	672	8,602	12.8	1,157	17,543	15.2
Brant	1,596	28,888	18.1	967	12,893	13.3	950	14,585	15.4
Perth	45	675	15.0	414	4,140	10.0	227	3,313	14.6
Wellington	937	19,677	21.0	683	10,245	15.0	835	15,158	18.2
Waterloo	471	9,420	20.0	341	5,968	17.5	539	9,714	18.0
Dufferin	326	9,780	30.0	688	9,632	14.0	816	14,987	18.4
Totals	5,597	107,691	19.2	4,300	59,238	13.8	4,985	83,294	16.7
Lincoln	143	2,231	15.6	65	910	14.0	450	7,095	15.8
Wentworth	1,118	21,130	18.9	666	9,191	13.8	953	16,838	17.7
Halton	454	7,400	16.3	245	3,756	15.3	495	8,307	16.8
Peel	969	19,380	20.0	123	1,476	12.0	1,423	28,782	20.2
York	1,331	25,688	19.3	610	9,913	16.3	1,803	28,917	16.0
Ontario	1,833	34,827	19.0	1,459	22,863	15.7	2,929	52,134	17.8
Durham	3,871	60,775	15.7	3,568	43,101	12.1	5,119	77,674	15.2
Northumberland	10,014	125,175	12.5	9,035	100,831	11.2	11,382	155,398	13.7
Prince Edward	8,647	115,870	13.4	6,249	74,113	11.9	9,115	125,186	13.7
Totals	28,380	412,476	14.5	22,020	266,154	12.1	33,669	500,331	14.9
Lennox and Addington	3,233	37,503	11.6	2,872	40,811	14.2	5,272	78,141	14.8
Frontenac	2,820	39,480	14.0	1,015	12,495	12.3	3,800	63,073	16.6
Leeds and Grenville	1,749	23,262	13.3	1,776	22,289	12.6	6,865	121,101	17.6
Dundas	981	15,696	16.0	693	8,316	12.0	1,502	34,309	22.8
Stormont	240	4,800	20.0	181	3,801	21.0	503	10,590	21.1
Glengarry	18	270	15.0	....	....	......	59	1,030	17.5
Prescott	173	3,495	20.2	50	663	13.3	291	5,398	18.5
Russell	12	360	30.0	24	720	30.0	232	4,540	19.6
Carleton	3,326	56,209	16.9	3,317	53,570	16.2	6,464	115,310	17.8
Renfrew	4,305	63,714	14.8	4,821	65,999	13.7	6,647	129,002	19.4
Lanark	2,129	25,548	12.0	1,283	18,450	14.4	4,989	94,968	19.0
Totals	18,986	270,337	14.2	16,032	227,114	14.2	36,624	657,462	18.0
Victoria	1,023	20,460	20.0	365	7,300	20.0	1,147	19,298	16.8
Peterborough	2,073	32,132	15.5	2,133	27,153	12.7	3,249	52,227	16.1
Haliburton	122	1,867	15.3	258	3,225	12.5	263	4,409	16.8
Hastings	9,479	126,071	13.3	9,583	121,129	12.6	14,654	225,967	15.4
Totals	12,697	180,530	14.2	12,339	158,807	12.9	19,313	301,901	15.6
Muskoka	277	4,377	15.8	248	4,216	17.0	402	7,855	19.5
Parry Sound	150	2,250	15.0	55	825	15.0	371	7,708	20.8
Algoma	472	7,552	16.0	185	3,145	17.0	166	2,790	16.8
Totals	899	14,179	15.8	488	8,186	16.8	939	18,353	19.5
The Province	84,087	1,295,302	15.4	68,362	894,887	13.1	110,761	1,814,636	16.4

PEASE.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Pease in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	3,903	91,721	23.5	5,574	82,774	14.9	3,857	73,649	19.1
Kent	15,228	327,402	21.5	16,297	262,708	16.1	9,873	200,681	20.3
Elgin	14,833	370,825	25.0	17,862	200,054	11.2	11,863	230,751	19.5
Norfolk	17,693	431,709	24.4	20,196	192,468	9.5	14,227	279,075	19.6
Haldimand	14,433	362,268	25.1	14,120	156,308	11.1	12,942	247,672	19.1
Welland	4,402	97,724	22.2	5,412	75,227	13.9	3,970	69,414	17.5
Totals	70,492	1,681,649	23.9	79,461	969,539	12.2	56,732	1,101,242	19.4
Lambton	11,843	291,338	24.6	13,685	169,147	12.4	8,984	179,386	20.0
Huron	36,002	838,847	23.3	36,306	806,719	22.2	30,791	702,508	22.8
Bruce	40,152	831,146	20.7	39,263	883,025	22.5	36,410	834,852	22.9
Totals	87,997	1,961,331	22.3	89,254	1,858,891	20.8	76,185	1,716,746	22.5
Grey	50,168	862,890	17.2	46,286	943,309	20.4	44,815	951,289	21.2
Simcoe	33,023	567,996	17.2	32,068	566,321	17.7	30,907	656,765	21.2
Totals	83,191	1,430,886	17.2	78,354	1,509,630	19.3	75,722	1,608,054	21.2
Middlesex	28,687	708,569	24.7	27,294	466,454	17.1	20,864	426,421	20.4
Oxford	18,364	516,028	28.1	19,025	330,464	17.4	14,736	338,411	23.0
Brant	8,941	213,690	23.9	10,050	95,173	9.5	8,652	168,881	19.5
Perth	27,108	734,627	27.1	24,245	535,814	22.1	22,046	528,284	24.0
Wellington	39,575	933,970	23.6	40,801	861,309	21.1	36,717	846,034	23.0
Waterloo	16,384	439,091	26.8	15,736	243,436	15.5	13,832	317,931	23.0
Dufferin	13,023	272,181	20.9	11,872	251,568	21.2	11,280	235,012	20.8
Totals	152,082	3,818,156	25.1	149,023	2,784,218	18.7	128,127	2,860,974	22.3
Lincoln	5,014	111,812	22.3	5,723	64,842	11.3	4,536	84,356	18.6
Wentworth	12,447	313,664	25.2	12,436	175,348	14.1	10,167	212,108	20.9
Halton	10,704	259,037	24.2	11,734	136,466	11.6	10,239	221,344	21.6
Peel	15,851	369,328	23.3	14,981	221,569	14.8	13,128	275,688	21.0
York	32,016	813,206	25.4	29,657	570,897	19.3	27,149	612,398	22.6
Ontario	28,916	627,477	21.7	31,585	530,312	16.8	26,240	556,246	21.2
Durham	20,671	336,937	16.3	24,251	385,348	15.9	21,621	425,851	19.7
Northumberland	20,895	198,503	9.5	23,388	242,767	10.4	20,309	328,156	16.2
Prince Edward	17,794	249,116	14.0	22,979	252,769	11.0	11,972	199,415	16.7
Totals	164,308	3,279,080	20.0	176,734	2,580,318	14.6	145,361	2,915,562	20.1
Lennox and Addington	8,229	96,279	11.7	9,181	110,539	12.0	8,680	155,499	17.9
Frontenac	9,103	132,904	14.6	10,625	122.188	11.5	11,222	199,967	17.8
Leeds and Grenville	6,369	106,999	16.8	6,246	103,371	16.6	6,372	122,713	19.3
Dundas	1,593	35,843	22.5	1,761	35,220	20.0	1,751	38,823	22.2
Stormont	2,189	54,725	25.0	2,469	43,825	17.8	2,699	57,086	21.2
Glengarry	4,455	77,517	17.4	4,944	108,768	22.0	6,177	113,184	18.3
Prescott	4,855	110,209	22.7	7,090	123,721	17.5	9,533	154,371	16.2
Russell	1,909	30,353	15.9	3,155	59,314	18.8	3,963	77,748	19.6
Carleton	12,120	208,464	17.2	12,790	269,741	21.1	13,251	277,731	21.0
Renfrew	19,074	303,277	15.9	20,308	320,866	15.8	20,531	397,431	19.4
Lanark	11,049	142,532	12.9	11,755	183,966	15.7	11,323	238,296	21.0
Totals	80,945	1,299,102	16.0	90,324	1,481,519	16.4	95,502	1,832,849	19.2
Victoria	15,316	243,524	15.9	18,219	322,112	17.7	15,912	316,261	19.9
Peterborough	14,191	144,748	10.2	15,959	207,467	13.0	14,990	273,318	18.2
Haliburton	1,472	20,608	14.0	1,735	32,531	18.8	1,536	28,866	18.8
Hastings	17,930	191,851	10.7	19,769	220,622	11.2	17,952	298,331	16.6
Totals	48,909	600,731	12.3	55,682	782,732	14.1	50,390	916,776	18.2
Muskoka	2,748	51,113	18.6	2,816	54,011	19.2	2,651	53,973	20.4
Parry Sound	1,394	33,140	23.8	1,208	30,599	25.3	1,294	28,032	21.7
Algoma	4,587	114,675	25.0	3,900	121,875	31.3	3,450	89,301	25.9
Totals	8,729	198,928	22.8	7,924	206,485	26.1	7,395	171,306	23.2
The Province	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	635,414	13,123,509	20.7

CORN.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Corn in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average of the six years 1882-8 (1883 not included); also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels (in ear).	Bush. per acre.
Essex	35,308	3,273,052	92.7	29,523	1,858,768	63.0	31,094	2,412,985	77.6
Kent	28,994	2,336,916	80.6	23,568	1,146,583	48.7	26,018	1,908,177	73.3
Elgin	17,128	1,534,669	89.6	13,805	722,692	52.4	14,763	1,116,637	75.6
Norfolk	16,711	1,361.947	81.5	13,758	435,716	31.7	14,221	912,639	66.3
Haldimand	2,898	274,151	94.6	1,214	73,775	60.8	1,849	131,348	71.0
Welland	7,240	623,364	86.1	5,267	323,025	61.3	6,319	411,259	65.1
Totals	108,279	9,404,099	86.9	87,135	4,560,559	52.3	94,264	6,923,045	73.4
Lambton	9,067	719,013	79.3	6,209	307,780	49.6	7,197	456,923	63.5
Huron	1,884	168,806	89.6	923	76,729	83.1	1,509	111,766	74.1
Bruce	1,024	61,440	60.0	416	20,800	50.0	491	28,507	58.1
Totals	11,975	949,259	79.3	7,548	405,309	53.7	9,197	597,196	64.9
Grey	822	41,100	50.0	436	17,440	40.0	409	20,865	51.0
Simcoe	1,091	78,225	71.7	757	20,187	26.7	751	41,589	55.4
Totals	1,913	119,325	62.4	1,193	37,627	31.5	1,160	62,454	53.8
Middlesex	13,830	1,102,251	79.7	9,130	457,048	50.1	10,678	749,857	70.2
Oxford	10,512	791,554	75.3	7,501	379,926	50.7	8,458	550,623	65.1
Brant	6,247	471,649	75.5	4,005	193,562	48.3	4,670	326,643	69.9
Perth	1,002	82,665	82.5	787	41,973	53.3	688	48,447	70.4
Wellington	778	50,570	65.0	490	24,500	50.0	530	32,170	60.7
Waterloo	1,196	80,730	67.5	777	27,972	36.0	1,284	84,184	65.6
Dufferin	119	5,950	50.0	98	3,920	40.0	66	3,474	52.6
Totals	33,684	2,585,369	76.8	22,788	1,128,901	49.5	26,374	1,795,398	68.1
Lincoln	8,002	696,174	87.0	6,036	320,089	53.0	6,241	423,994	67.9
Wentworth	4,675	412,803	88.3	4,210	229,782	54.6	4,406	330,235	75.0
Halton	1,639	131,120	80.0	930	24,800	26.7	1,077	64,030	59.5
Peel	887	44,350	50.0	395	15,800	40.0	441	24,193	54.9
York	1,939	143,486	74.0	1,121	58,853	52.5	1,325	88,780	67.0
Ontario	3,501	277,279	79.2	2,296	98,407	42.9	2,461	149,944	60.9
Durham	2,250	96,975	43.1	1,592	50,037	31.4	1,810	90,127	49.8
Northumberland	5,235	274,314	52.4	3,572	163,419	45.8	3,766	200,111	53.1
Prince Edward	7,169	453,081	63.2	4,939	191,386	38.8	5,756	267,841	46.5
Totals	35,297	2,529,582	71.7	25,091	1,152,573	45.9	27,283	1,639,255	60.1
Lennox and Addington	2,930	160,271	54.7	1,746	72,023	41.3	2,210	110,596	50.0
Frontenac	2,080	112,736	54.2	1,392	63,712	45.8	1,657	85,297	51.5
Leeds and Grenville	7,581	521,573	68.8	4,859	316,272	65.1	5,116	312,836	61.1
Dundas	2,466	164,236	66.6	1,283	117,613	91.7	1,556	105,721	67.9
Stormont	1,347	80,820	60.0	1,162	65,851	56.7	1,245	67,819	54.5
Glengarry	783	31,320	40.0	474	23,700	50.0	704	30,075	42.7
Prescott	1,317	87,976	66.8	960	56,726	59.1	1,325	68,392	51.6
Russell	426	17,040	40.0	373	10,258	27.5	407	17,925	44.0
Carleton	1,967	85,565	43.5	925	43,318	46.8	1,253	59,602	47.6
Renfrew	466	13,980	30.0	426	25,560	60.0	447	23,293	52.1
Lanark	1,585	61,815	39.0	958	50,228	52.4	1,267	58,015	45.8
Totals	22,948	1,337,332	58.3	14,558	845,261	58.1	17,187	939,571	54.7
Victoria	883	70,640	80.0	537	26,850	50.0	502	32,644	65.0
Peterborough	392	15,680	40.0	376	10,528	28.0	347	16,511	47.6
Haliburton	79	3,950	50.0	90	3.600	40.0	114	5,499	48.2
Hastings	7,126	406,895	57.1	4,338	221,238	51.0	5,350	266,979	49.9
Totals	8,480	497,165	58.6	5,341	262,216	49.1	6,313	321,633	50.9
Muskoka	221	6,299	28.5	169	9,506	56.3	205	7,505	36.6
Parry Sound	35	1,400	40.0	35	1,400	40.0	33	1,500	45.5
Algoma	139	6,950	50.0	35	1,400	40.0	68	3,240	47.6
Totals	395	14,649	37.1	239	12,306	51.5	306	12,245	40.0
The Province	222,971	17,436,780	78.2	163,893	8,404,752	51.3	182,084	12,290,797	67.5

BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-8 (1883 not included); also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	589	15,785	26.8	487	10,310	21.2	586	15,256	26.0
Kent	719	13,445	18.7	919	15,807	17.2	834	18,717	22.4
Elgin	1,123	22,460	20.0	1,372	19,963	14.6	1,246	25,358	20.4
Norfolk	4,107	85,836	20.9	4,912	74,712	15.2	4,733	93,278	19.7
Haldimand	951	16,928	17.8	798	9,895	12.4	739	13,672	18.5
Welland	1,754	35,957	20.5	1,584	26,136	16.5	1,736	33,542	19.3
Totals	9,243	190,411	20.6	10,072	156,823	15.6	9,874	199,823	20.2
Lambton	361	6,642	18.4	311	8,008	25.8	402	8,987	22.4
Huron	137	2,055	15.0	243	6,075	25.0	254	4,730	18.6
Bruce	241	2,410	10.0	469	11,256	24.0	328	5,813	17.7
Totals	739	11,107	15.0	1,023	25,339	24.8	984	19,530	19.8
Grey	253	4.175	16·5	386	4,439	11.5	329	5,935	18.0
Simcoe	234	3,510	15.0	449	6,735	15.0	335	5,401	16.1
Totals	487	7,685	15.8	835	11,174	13.4	664	11,336	17.1
Middlesex	444	8,347	18.8	773	8,812	11.4	563	10,026	17.8
Oxford	484	7,260	15.0	622	6,220	10.0	619	12,097	19.5
Brant	532	12,023	22.6	731	7,676	10.5	678	13,784	20.3
Perth	64	960	15.0	117	1,170	10.0	119	2,430	20.4
Wellington	118	2,360	20.0	75	1,500	20.0	129	2,886	22.4
Waterloo	48	720	15.0	107	2,140	20.0	93	1,952	21.0
Dufferin	69	1,725	25.0	224	4,480	20.0	106	2,076	19.6
Totals	1,759	33,395	19.0	2,649	31,998	12.1	2,307	45,251	19.6
Lincoln	577	12,809	22.2	562	8,930	15.9	665	16,394	24.7
Wentworth	681	18,796	27.6	503	8,048	16.0	691	15,924	23.0
Halton	222	2,220	10.0	172	2,580	15.0	170	2,679	15.8
Peel	381	5,715	15.0	207	3,105	15.0	242	4,261	17.6
York	202	4,545	22.5	248	3,100	12.5	275	5,995	21.8
Ontario	472	11,800	25.0	405	7,561	18.7	388	9,005	23.2
Durham	1,788	42,912	24.0	1,208	23,471	19.4	1,094	23,691	21.7
Northumberland	6,105	114,774	18.8	6,501	128,395	19.8	5,158	108,468	21.0
Prince Edward	7,609	232,075	30.5	7,226	130,429	18.1	6,560	153,588	23.4
Totals	18,037	445,646	24.7	17,032	315,619	18.5	15,243	340,005	22.3
Lennox and Addington	2,053	43.934	21.4	2,802	43,151	15.4	2,649	63,448	24.0
Frontenac	1,306	30,169	23.1	1,981	34,093	17.2	1,533	35,872	23.4
Leeds and Grenville	5,020	82,830	16.5	4,515	81,089	18.0	5,256	118,507	22.5
Dundas	1,562	43,736	28.0	1,586	27,755	17.5	1,459	39,737	27.2
Stormont	1,609	37,972	23.6	1,998	44,955	22.5	2,053	54,368	26.5
Glengarry	1,156	23,120	20.0	713	11,408	16.0	964	23,718	24.6
Prescott	1,121	26,456	23.6	1,373	13.730	10.0	1,578	33,699	21.4
Russell	570	12,597	22.1	998	13,307	13.3	957	22,143	23.1
Carleton	3,443	57,498	16.7	4,390	41,310	9.4	3,862	79,363	20.5
Renfrew	935	15,895	17.0	1,266	19,357	15.3	1,117	25,500	22.8
Lanark	3,696	60,245	16.3	4,739	54,783	11.6	5,739	132,701	23.1
Totals	22,471	434,452	19.3	26,361	384,938	14.6	27,167	629,056	23.2
Victoria	392	5,880	15.0	373	3,357	9.0	407	6,289	15.5
Peterborough	455	9,146	20.1	997	11,366	11.4	702	14,226	20.3
Haliburton	166	2,490	15.0	143	1,716	12.0	237	3,405	14.4
Hastings	3,427	76,079	22.2	4,274	71,233	16.7	3,658	87,050	23.8
Totals	4,440	93,595	21.1	5,787	87,672	15.1	5,004	110.970	22.2
Muskoka	262	4,192	16.0	274	9,590	35.0	288	7,809	27.1
Parry Sound	13	260	20.0	21	420	20.0	99	2,344	23.7
Algoma	77	1,540	20.0	89	1,780	20.0	55	1,303	23.7
Totals	352	5,992	17.0	384	11,790	30.7	442	11,456	25.9
The Province	57,528	1,222,283	21.2	64 143	1,025,353	16.0	61,685	1,367,427	22.2

BEANS.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Beans in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the six years 1882-8 (1883 not included); also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the six years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	405	9,720	24.0	341	5,286	15.5	449	11,253	25.1
Kent	13,267	323,715	24.4	12,605	152,521	12.1	11,531	229,801	19.9
Elgin	955	22,729	23.8	946	12,676	13.4	1,049	23,264	22.2
Norfolk	256	6,400	25.0	298	3,874	13.0	619	11,660	18.8
Haldimand	210	4,473	21.3	55	825	15.0	142	2,995	21.1
Welland	507	9,380	18.5	289	3,000	10.4	673	10,937	16.3
Totals	15,600	376,417	24.1	14,534	178,182	12.3	14,463	289,910	20.0
Lambton	264	6,600	25.0	375	5,085	13.6	353	7,272	20.6
Huron	136	4,080	30.0	48	1,120	23.3	114	3,157	27.7
Bruce	78	2,418	31.0	126	2,520	20.0	103	1,959	19.0
Totals	478	13,098	27.4	549	8,725	15.9	570	12,388	21.7
Grey	83	1,378	16.6	106	1,484	14.0	107	1,754	16.4
Simcoe	147	2,058	14.0	60	1,875	31.3	105	2,027	19.3
Totals	230	3,436	14.9	166	3,359	20.2	212	3,781	17.8
Middlesex	253	6,350	25.1	165	2,035	12.3	317	6,148	19.4
Oxford	225	6,300	28.0	134	3,350	25.0	221	6,357	28.8
Brant	46	1,086	23.6	120	1,230	10.3	473	8,592	18.2
Perth	67	1,675	25.0	74	1,332	18.0	61	1,491	24.4
Wellington	50	900	18.0	42	756	18.0	36	684	19.0
Waterloo	30	750	25.0	28	560	20.0	34	732	21.5
Dufferin	21	420	20.0	27	729	27.0	18	385	21.4
Totals	692	17,481	25.3	590	9,992	16.9	1,160	24,389	21.0
Lincoln	172	4,592	26.7	99	1,208	12.2	151	3,245	21.5
Wentworth	107	3,210	30.0	109	1,908	17.5	124	2,682	21.6
Halton	43	860	20.0	35	642	18.3	42	816	19.4
Peel	56	1,120	20.0	43	860	20.0	59	1,498	25.4
York	138	3,312	24.0	91	2,093	23.0	137	3,744	27.3
Ontario	95	2,138	22.5	64	1,446	22.6	262	6,086	23.2
Durham	301	6,321	21.0	286	4,035	14.1	309	6,348	20.5
Northumberland	508	12,598	24.8	284	6,026	21.2	504	11,410	22.6
Prince Edward	462	9,425	20.4	435	4,829	11.1	479	10,038	21.0
Totals	1,882	43,576	23.2	1,446	23,047	15.9	2,067	45,867	22.2
Lennox and Addington	86	2,047	23.8	211	3,412	16.2	165	3,113	18.9
Frontenac	261	5,324	20.4	217	4,883	22.5	321	8,678	27.0
Leeds and Grenville	341	8,116	23.8	326	7,873	24.2	365	8,254	22.6
Dundas	424	8,480	20.0	296	5,920	20.0	233	5,455	23.4
Stormont	270	5,400	20.0	121	2,420	20.0	163	4,240	26.0
Glengarry	69	1,725	25.0	72	1,440	20.0	88	2,462	28.0
Prescott	505	11,767	23.3	290	5,055	17.4	498	14,365	28.8
Russell	109	2,867	26.3	132	1,804	13.7	217	4,941	22.8
Carleton	412	7,292	17.7	342	4,388	12.8	451	9,990	22.2
Renfrew	435	8,048	18.5	346	5,536	16.0	451	10,616	23.5
Lanark	217	5,794	26.7	218	4,033	18.5	213	5,150	24.2
Totals	3,129	66,860	21.4	2,571	46,764	18.2	3,165	77,264	24.4
Victoria	62	1,550	25.0	88	1,408	16.0	82	1,583	19.3
Peterborough	48	600	12.5	51	765	15.0	135	2,062	15.3
Haliburton	24	480	20.0	30	300	10.0	26	478	18.4
Hastings	446	9,232	20.7	224	3,002	13.4	284	6,139	21.6
Totals	580	11,862	20.5	393	5,475	13.9	527	10.262	19.5
Muskoka	64	896	14.0	22	363	16.5	40	832	20.8
Parry Sound	10	200	20.0	2	38	19.0	13	287	22.1
Algoma	35	700	20.0	2	30	15.0	10	202	20.2
Totals	109	1,796	16.5	26	431	16.6	63	1,321	21.0
The Province	22,700	534,526	23.5	20,275	275,975	13.6	22,227	465,182	20.9

HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons per acre.
Essex	38,163	55,718	1.46	35,483	51,450	1.45	35,200	53,903	1.53
Kent	53,476	66,845	1.25	47,890	71,835	1.50	50,337	73,906	1.47
Elgin	48,882	59,147	1.21	49,728	65,641	1.32	48,565	69,081	1.42
Norfolk	35,919	23,946	.67	40,773	45,258	1.11	40,060	51,771	1.29
Haldimand	47,226	27,863	.59	50,710	64,402	1.27	49,165	62,768	1.28
Welland	47,306	29,803	.63	46,195	59,130	1.28	45,690	59,016	1.29
Totals	270,972	263,322	.97	270,779	357,716	1.32	269,017	370,445	1.38
Lambton	54,104	58,432	1.08	49,834	79,734	1.60	52,017	73,780	1.42
Huron	97,987	94,068	.96	97,148	150,579	1.55	91,901	124,902	1.36
Bruce	91,116	91,116	1.00	88,775	133,163	1.50	80,503	99,559	1.24
Totals	243,207	243,616	1.00	235,757	363,476	1.54	224,421	298,241	1.33
Grey	121,857	104,797	.86	117,549	153,989	1.31	112,388	129,866	1.16
Simcoe	81,761	67,862	.83	74,631	108,215	1.45	73,670	95,606	1 30
Totals	203,618	172,659	.85	192,180	262,204	1.36	186,058	225,472	1.21
Middlesex	90,190	104,620	1.16	82,900	108,599	1.31	87,718	129,033	1.47
Oxford	58,867	68,286	1.16	60,122	78,760	1.31	61,481	90,183	1.47
Brant	26,869	15,315	.57	32,372	38,523	1.19	31,826	43,400	1.36
Perth	67,786	84,055	1.24	68,590	104,943	1.53	66,011	97,834	1.48
Wellington	85,397	78,565	.92	84,159	138,021	1.64	81,127	120,767	1.49
Waterloo	42,182	50,618	1.20	41,286	58,213	1.46	42,340	65,358	1.54
Dufferin	35,259	23,976	.68	32,700	49,050	1.50	32,559	41,622	1.28
Totals	406,550	425,435	1.05	402,129	576,109	1.43	403,062	588,197	1.46
Lincoln	41,221	28,442	.69	42,930	54,521	1.27	40,814	51,976	1.27
Wentworth	42,906	36,899	.86	44,943	52,124	1.16	44,813	62,135	1.39
Halton	31,019	17,060	.55	33,925	37,318	1.10	33,722	45,002	1.33
Peel	35,328	19,184	.56	39,198	51,741	1.32	37,463	52,971	1.41
York	68,379	48,549	.71	72,438	105,036	1.45	71,415	96,439	1.35
Ontario	50,860	37,128	.73	53,566	73,921	1.38	51,746	71,433	1.38
Durham	40,301	28,614	.71	41,610	57,838	1.39	43,233	58,411	1.35
Northumberland	51,821	36,793	.71	52,841	58,654	1.11	52,387	64,592	1.23
Prince Edward	26,036	12,237	.47	27,111	30,907	1.14	29,193	37,101	1.27
Totals	387,871	264,906	.68	408,562	522,060	1.28	404,786	540,060	1.33
Lennox and Add.	52,102	26,051	.50	52,432	39,324	.75	45,379	52,205	1.15
Frontenac	63,775	29,337	.46	62,123	44,729	.72	60,789	67,822	1.12
Leeds and Gren.	112,019	77,293	.69	114,820	129,747	1.13	108,499	137,523	1.27
Dundas	36,399	49,503	1.36	34,905	55,848	1.60	33,828	52,310	1.55
Stormont	34,482	49,999	1.45	31,781	47,672	1.50	31,061	47,398	1.53
Glengarry	40,781	63,211	1.55	35,595	68,342	1.92	34,470	55,819	1.62
Prescott	36,117	48,036	1.33	35,009	55,664	1.59	30,425	43,235	1.42
Russell	17,119	17,119	1.00	19,121	33,462	1.75	17,605	23,295	1.32
Carleton	61,871	63,727	1.03	62,209	110,732	1.78	57,533	77,739	1.35
Renfrew	68,597	34,299	.50	65,443	88,348	1.35	60,849	64,295	1.06
Lanark	61,151	40,360	.66	62,056	104,875	1.69	58,661	79,779	1.36
Totals	584,413	498,935	.85	575,494	778,743	1.35	539,099	701,420	1.30
Victoria	35,044	23,129	.66	40,385	47,250	1.17	37,031	42,527	1.15
Peterborough	37,811	19,284	.51	37,714	34,697	.92	37,625	40,862	1.09
Haliburton	10,974	9,108	.83	9,767	13,478	1.38	9,788	10,329	1.06
Hastings	69,040	46,947	.68	66,237	81,472	1.23	65,853	80,613	1.22
Totals	152,869	98,468	.64	154,103	176,897	1.15	150,297	174,331	1.16
Muskoka	22,699	22,245	.98	23,100	35,112	1.52	20,177	23,782	1.18
Parry Sound	9,461	6,623	.70	7,651	10,405	1.36	8,870	9,378	1.06
Algoma	10,978	12,808	1.17	10,888	10,888	1 00	9,463	11,574	1.22
Totals	43,138	41,676	.97	41,639	56,405	1.35	38,510	44,734	1.16
The Province	2,292,638	2.009,017	.88	2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	2,215,250	2,942,900	1.33

POTATOES.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	2,807	413,190	147.2	2,697	128,512	47.7	2,836	317,014	111.8
Kent	2,988	463,140	155.0	2,910	149,516	51.4	3,445	459,269	133.3
Elgin	2,890	486,098	168.2	2,794	143,081	51.2	2,920	308,141	105.5
Norfolk	3,004	410,046	136.5	3,093	102,502	33.1	3,538	387,844	109.6
Haldimand	1,429	243,216	170.2	1,153	56,739	49.2	1,527	182,490	119.5
Welland	2,238	298,325	133.3	2,233	110,065	49.3	2,441	246,335	100.9
Totals	15,356	2,314,015	150.7	14,880	690,415	46.4	16,707	1,901,093	113.8
Lambton	3,013	454,662	150.9	2,649	160,980	60.8	3,031	330,956	109.2
Huron	5,045	666,949	132.2	4,628	381,532	82.4	5,140	635,998	123.7
Bruce	4,857	757,692	156.0	4,292	306,792	71.5	4,816	561,051	116.5
Totals	12,915	1,879,303	145.5	11,569	849,304	73.4	12,987	1,528,005	117.7
Grey	6,779	1,039,899	153.4	6,025	575,388	95.5	6,973	880,074	126.2
Simcoe	6,898	1,122,305	162.7	6,111	387,926	63.5	6,741	871,038	129.2
Totals	13,677	2,162,204	158.1	12,136	963,314	79.4	13,714	1,751,112	127.7
Middlesex	5,250	836,325	159.3	4,890	305,576	62.5	5,711	635,002	111.2
Oxford	3,151	605,622	192.2	2,836	171,578	60.5	3,355	385,777	115.0
Brant	2,207	296,842	134.5	2,047	121,449	59.3	2,231	257,461	115.4
Perth	3,599	589,876	163.9	3,421	293,693	85.9	3,848	452,861	117.7
Wellington	6,030	859,878	142.6	5,303	448,104	84.5	5,933	722,758	121.8
Waterloo	2,867	476,782	166.3	2,715	210,331	77.5	2,936	368,486	125.5
Dufferin	3,237	598,845	185.0	2,839	309,792	109.1	3,081	443,226	143.9
Totals	26,341	4,264,170	161.9	24,051	1,860,523	77.4	27.095	3,265,571	120.5
Lincoln	2,004	299,398	149.4	1,831	116,928	63.9	1,970	203,331	103.2
Wentworth	3,402	498,053	146.4	2,928	218,692	74.7	3,559	446,100	125.3
Halton	1,543	241,788	156.7	1,450	60,639	41.8	1,639	191,837	117.0
Peel	3,069	433,650	141.3	2,735	142,576	52.1	2,864	320,094	111.8
York	7,867	1,335,030	169.7	6,408	467,528	73.0	7,569	791,259	104.5
Ontario	4,653	890,119	191.3	3,801	316,053	83.2	4,050	526,321	130.0
Durham	3,119	449,136	144.0	3,117	207,592	66.6	3,163	408,715	129.2
Northumberland	4,596	607,132	132.1	4,425	272,359	61.6	4,274	472,736	110.6
Prince Edward	2,433	328,455	135.0	2,201	123,344	56.0	2,439	239,294	98.1
Totals	32,686	5,082,761	155.5	28,896	1,925,711	66.6	31,527	3,599,687	114.2
Lennox and Addington	2,736	310,810	113.6	3,276	225,225	68.8	3,322	385,243	116.0
Frontenac	4,230	503,793	119.1	3,260	223,351	71.6	4,015	422,428	105.2
Leeds and Grenville	7,375	956,538	129.7	6,612	653,199	98.8	7,274	913,877	125.6
Dundas	2,498	278,027	111.3	2,129	252,819	118.8	2,456	363,539	148.0
Stormont	1,983	255,014	128.6	1,838	238,940	130.0	2,081	271,737	130.6
Glengarry	2,200	297,000	135.0	2,239	268,680	120.0	2,484	305,917	123.2
Prescott	2,205	441,000	200.0	2,369	250,474	105.7	2,412	317,762	131.7
Russell	1,252	109,049	87.1	1,407	115,205	81.9	1,517	154,215	101.7
Carleton	6,132	787,962	128.5	4,762	463,485	97.3	5,982	786,272	131.4
Renfrew	3,535	446,471	126.3	3,772	301,760	80.0	3,762	559,849	148.8
Lanark	3,328	398,029	119.6	3,354	279,221	83.3	3,603	513,044	142.4
Totals	37,474	4,783,693	127.7	35,018	3,272,359	93.4	38,908	4,993,883	128.4
Victoria	3,633	482,099	132.7	3,057	245,080	80.2	3,023	383,712	126.9
Peterborough	2,822	259,342	91.9	2,541	162,268	63.9	2,583	301,502	116.7
Haliburton	618	66,806	108.1	649	44,619	68.8	683	92,525	135.5
Hastings	5,428	630,191	116.1	4,716	312,671	66.3	5,833	704,649	120.8
Totals	12,501	1,438,438	115.1	10,963	764,638	69.7	12,122	1,482,388	122.3
Muskoka	1,427	175,949	123.3	1,417	124,965	88.2	1,321	175,439	132.8
Parry Sound	798	67,032	84.0	625	95,731	153.2	700	105,930	151.3
Algoma	740	106,042	143.3	728	131,040	180.0	685	116,077	169.5
Totals	2,965	349,023	117.7	2,770	351,736	127.0	2,706	397,446	146.9
The Province	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	140,283	10,678,000	76.1	155,766	18,919,185	121.5

MANGEL-WURZELS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Mangel-wurzels in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	195	81,237	416.6	210	61,091	290.9	193	79,626	412.6
Kent	333	137,629	413.3	302	74,821	247.8	272	110,745	407.2
Elgin	363	175,438	483.3	258	73,100	283.3	273	109,756	402.0
Norfolk	323	147,773	457.5	212	46,574	219.7	197	78,001	395.9
Haldimand	307	127,405	415.0	197	48,643	246.9	152	51,459	338.6
Welland	243	128,450	528.6	145	36,431	251.3	146	61,037	418.1
Totals	1,764	797,932	452.3	1,324	340,660	257.3	1,233	490,624	397.9
Lambton	562	301,063	535.7	319	110,454	346.3	370	150,871	407.8
Huron	1,685	683,942	405.9	1,532	575,955	376.0	1,439	649,061	451.1
Bruce	397	148,796	374.8	359	90,716	252.7	411	175,039	425.9
Totals	2,644	1,133,801	428.8	2,210	777,125	351.6	2,220	974,971	439.2
Grey	320	117,184	366.2	314	113,225	360.6	350	160,239	457.8
Simcoe	468	163,800	350.0	682	151,956	222.8	660	261,842	396.7
Totals	788	280,984	356.6	996	265,181	266.2	1,010	422,081	417.9
Middlesex	1,653	848,816	513.5	1,389	400,365	288.2	1,283	556,145	433.5
Oxford	1,705	827,266	485.2	1,336	569,310	426.1	1,153	556,956	483.0
Brant	365	235,863	646.2	362	104,075	287.5	347	180,057	518.9
Perth	1,895	1,051,725	555.0	1,522	693,332	455.5	1,472	732,351	497.5
Wellington	1,111	465,842	419.3	756	262,566	347.3	859	389,353	453.3
Waterloo	518	226,625	437.5	469	145,390	310.0	457	211,768	463.4
Dufferin	95	25,536	268.8	113	41,358	366.0	127	49,025	386.0
Totals	7,342	3,681,673	501.5	5,947	2,216,396	372.7	5,698	2,675,655	469.6
Lincoln	342	164,776	481.8	217	65,033	299.7	239	90,662	379.3
Wentworth	482	266,594	553.1	388	134,182	345.8	428	222,248	519.3
Halton	499	349,300	700.0	372	159,264	428.1	415	195,998	472.3
Peel	611	305,500	500.0	432	123,841	286.7	432	174,971	405.0
York	1,951	904,289	463.5	1,466	414,937	283.0	1,708	800,068	468.4
Ontario	766	481,508	628.6	493	162,399	329.4	759	332,282	437.8
Durham	483	198,851	411.7	434	128,390	295.8	444	189,284	426.3
Northumberland	491	215,893	439.7	433	113,736	262.7	450	191,006	424.5
Prince Edward	129	60,630	470.0	108	26,136	242.0	126	37,614	298.5
Totals	5,754	2,947,341	512.2	4,343	1,327,918	305.8	5,001	2,234,138	446.7
Lennox and Addington	95	34,438	362.5	325	106,785	328.6	135	44,974	333.1
Frontenac	235	75,482	321.2	135	35,412	262.3	171	62,907	367.9
Leeds and Grenville	318	112,636	354.2	175	46,053	263.2	209	88,368	422.8
Dundas	88	41,070	466.7	61	18,300	300.0	109	45,054	413.3
Stormont	14	3,734	266.7	5	1,000	200.0	30	12,023	400.8
Glengarry	55	11,000	200.0	123	36,900	300.0	64	19,486	304.5
Prescott	115	50,600	440.0	101	28,886	286.0	65	23,682	364.3
Russell	48	8,798	183.3	28	12,133	433.3	52	15,079	290.0
Carleton	445	134,969	303.3	498	94,087	188.9	523	191,940	367.0
Renfrew	84	12,180	145.0	102	16,065	157.5	106	35,573	335.6
Lanark	113	33,098	292.9	104	19,326	185.8	144	54,550	378.8
Totals	1,610	518,005	321.7	1,657	414,947	250.4	1,608	593,636	369.2
Victoria	731	414,258	566.7	561	168,300	300.0	486	230,929	475.2
Peterborough	313	97,593	311.8	298	60,828	204.1	286	100,696	352.1
Haliburton	4	600	150.0	8	2,000	250.0	7	2,266	323.7
Hastings	437	134,072	306.8	386	79,956	207.1	271	79,057	291.7
Totals	1,485	646,523	435.4	1,253	311,084	248.3	1,050	412,948	393.3
Muskoka	38	7,600	200.0	168	36,750	218.8	53	13,142	248.0
Parry Sound	7	1,400	200.0	5	1,500	300.0	10	2,247	224.7
Algoma	27	5,400	200.0	21	4,200	200.0	23	6,779	294.7
Totals	72	14,400	200.0	194	42,450	218.8	86	22,168	257.8
The Province	21,459	10,020,659	467.0	17,924	5,695,761	317.8	17,906	7,826,216	437.1

CARROTS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	122	24,400	200.0	100	20,300	203.0	83	21,838	263.1
Kent	168	47,561	283.1	148	31,287	211.4	141	40,853	289.7
Elgin	192	69,120	360.0	167	37,954	227.3	143	42,237	295.4
Norfolk	198	66,132	334.0	145	18,463	127.3	127	37,100	292.1
Haldimand	136	43,969	323.3	85	16,188	190.5	82	21,246	259.1
Welland	116	43,918	378.6	103	15,321	148.8	80	22,920	286.5
Totals	932	295,100	316.6	748	139,513	186.5	656	186,194	283.8
Lambton	271	90,053	332.3	167	42,346	253.6	180	53,774	298.7
Huron	510	179,979	352.9	384	107,685	280.4	511	203,836	398.9
Bruce	302	89,815	297.4	305	64,965	213.0	299	100,328	335.6
Totals	1,083	359,847	332.3	856	214,996	251.2	990	357,938	361.6
Grey	466	139,800	300.0	444	105,583	237.8	547	205,241	375.2
Simcoe	576	184,608	320.5	525	90,400	172.2	597	213,526	357.7
Totals	1,042	324,408	311.3	969	195,983	202.3	1,144	418,767	366.1
Middlesex	484	156,042	322.4	428	94,515	220.8	469	146,547	312.5
Oxford	471	186,940	396.9	248	75,824	305.7	341	140,836	413.0
Brant	222	104,162	469.2	161	40,538	251.8	214	93,087	435.0
Perth	392	135,593	345.9	410	139,728	340.8	421	170,255	404.4
Wellington	300	86,250	287.5	382	95,286	249.4	302	99,973	331.0
Waterloo	417	154,874	371.4	220	47,575	216.3	315	134,871	428.2
Dufferin	151	33,975	225.0	124	44,020	355.0	156	53,258	341.4
Totals	2,437	857,836	352.0	1,973	537,486	272.4	2,218	838,827	378.2
Lincoln	168	67,586	402.3	99	22,058	222.8	114	37,216	326.5
Wentworth	276	99,719	361.3	219	52,926	241.7	222	86.363	389.0
Halton	162	74,520	460.0	79	26,239	332.1	123	49,294	400.8
Peel	324	126,781	391.3	278	74,713	268.8	309	110,444	357.4
York	712	290,710	408.3	472	116,070	245.9	715	303,055	423.9
Ontario	470	249,711	531.3	386	106,250	275.3	523	200,229	382.8
Durham	585	202,059	345.4	446	95,194	213.4	494	181,418	367.2
Northumberland	402	129,404	321.9	169	35,248	208.6	258	85,694	332.1
Prince Edward	125	40,838	326.7	27	1,665	61.7	51	11,123	218.1
Totals	3,224	1,281,328	397.4	2,175	530,363	243.8	2,809	1,064,836	379.1
Lennox and Addington	66	20,130	305.0	78	15,990	205.0	58	15,467	266.7
Frontenac	274	58,800	214.6	148	28,332	191.4	160	40,124	250.8
Leeds and Grenville	190	58,900	310.0	160	43,859	274.1	152	47,614	313.3
Dundas	74	24,975	337.5	45	11,250	250.0	48	16,225	338.0
Stormont	86	12,900	150.0	34	3,400	100.0	39	10,068	258.2
Glengarry	62	12,400	200.0	52	14,300	275.0	41	9,922	242.0
Prescott	51	16,544	324.4	81	16,740	206.7	51	14,074	276.0
Russell	173	51,900	300.0	131	42,575	325.0	118	37,030	313.8
Carleton	534	123,407	231.1	490	87,676	178.9	527	172,940	328.2
Renfrew	90	11,250	125.0	98	17,314	176.7	108	31,918	295.5
Lanark	102	27,326	267.9	118	16,857	142.9	133	45,059	338.8
Totals	1,702	418,532	245.9	1,435	298,293	207.9	1,435	440,441	306.9
Victoria	386	166,482	431.3	336	84,981	252.9	293	106,878	364.8
Peterborough	354	100,713	284.5	269	39,782	147.9	324	97,402	300.6
Haliburton	23	5,750	250.0	27	6,750	250.0	19	5,842	307.5
Hastings	198	58,608	296.0	175	26,000	148.6	146	42,079	288.2
Totals	961	331,553	345.0	807	157,513	195.2	782	252,201	322.5
Muskoka	81	17,820	220.0	91	16,699	183.5	74	17,884	241.7
Parry Sound	24	4,560	190.0	28	9,240	330.0	25	6,893	275.7
Algoma	38	7,600	200.0	28	5,600	200.0	29	7,012	241.8
Totals	143	29,980	209.7	147	31,539	214.6	128	31,789	248.4
The Province	11,524	3,898,584	338.3	9,110	2,105,686	231.1	10,162	3,590,993	353.4

TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area and produce of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average yield per acre.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bush. per acre.
Essex	191	38,200	200.0	146	28,591	195.8	203	59,940	295.3
Kent	293	88,867	303.3	258	61,306	237.6	345	117,860	341.6
Elgin	404	164,145	406.3	315	83,790	266.0	344	117,964	342.9
Norfolk	1,630	727,306	446.2	1,149	319,698	278.2	863	346,414	401.4
Haldimand	281	98,350	350.0	82	12,710	155.0	103	29,497	286.4
Welland	199	79,600	400.0	210	44,100	210.0	164	58,306	355.5
Totals	2,998	1,196,468	399.1	2,160	550,195	254.7	2,022	729,981	361.0
Lambton	379	154,708	408.2	227	45,400	200.0	289	97,530	337.5
Huron	6,739	2,651,123	393.4	6,583	2,193,521	333.2	6,660	2,556,483	383.9
Bruce	6,079	2,355,613	387.5	5,800	1,643,604	283.4	5,532	2,191,705	396.2
Totals	13,197	5,161,444	391.1	12,610	3,882,525	307.9	12,481	4,845,718	388.2
Grey	9,458	3,348,132	354.0	9,835	2,960,532	301.0	8,830	3,556,579	402.8
Simcoe	3,812	1,519,463	398.6	3,165	640,628	202.4	3,244	1,268,120	390.9
Totals	13,270	4,867,595	366.8	13,000	3.601,160	277.0	12,074	4,824,699	399.6
Middlesex	1,989	895,050	450.0	1,644	459,219	279.3	1,656	623,064	376.2
Oxford	6,299	3,005,253	477.1	5,105	2,129,755	417.2	5,173	2,227,713	430.6
Brant	3.513	1,795,494	511.1	2,926	999,726	341.7	2,504	1,187,809	474.4
Perth	4,162	1,763,856	423.8	4,637	1,523,023	328.5	4,742	1,813,281	382.4
Wellington	13,380	5,796,216	433.2	12,791	4,132,644	323.1	12,900	5,482,527	425.0
Waterloo	5,034	2,315,640	460.0	5,234	1,731,250	330.8	5,115	2,063,391	403.4
Dufferin	2,505	826,650	330.0	2,349	770,895	328.2	2,321	850,318	366.4
Totals	36,882	16,398,159	444.6	34,686	11,746,512	338.7	34,411	14,248,103	414.1
Lincoln	288	140,083	486.4	247	57,015	230.8	223	75,824	340.0
Wentworth	3,215	1,767,286	549.7	2,722	805,249	295.8	2,274	1,093,668	480.9
Halton	2,046	1,135,530	555.0	1,835	626,964	341.7	1,665	753,722	452.7
Peel	1,626	665,684	409.4	1,493	345,525	231.4	1,284	461,491	359.4
York	4,231	1,833,292	433.3	3,344	937,724	280.4	3,047	1,193,085	391.6
Ontario	12,721	5,973,782	469.6	12,651	3,771,010	298.1	11,411	4,408,713	386.4
Durham	5,392	2.415,616	448.0	5,148	1,450,500	281.8	5,052	2,144,715	424.5
Northumberland	3,601	1,446,522	401.7	3,493	864,518	247.5	3,022	1,112,310	468.1
Prince Edward	175	59,500	340.0	104	18,330	176.3	110	25,252	229 6
Totals	33,295	15,437,295	463.7	31,037	8,876,835	286.0	28,088	11,268,780	401.2
Lennox and Addington	97	21,127	217.8	161	35,554	220.8	165	39,253	237.9
Frontenac	557	132,733	238.3	276	53,994	195.6	374	104,614	279.7
Leeds and Grenville	337	110,368	327.5	242	62,516	258.3	230	82,464	358.5
Dundas	82	28,700	350.0	30	5,250	175.0	62	18,173	293.1
Stormont	67	13,400	200.0	47	10,575	225.0	87	20,565	236.4
Glengarry	24	9,600	400.0	81	28,350	350.0	36	12,758	354.4
Prescott	120	47,472	395.6	171	37,375	218.6	113	42,787	378 6
Russell	328	131,200	400.0	288	148,800	516.7	265	97,322	367.3
Carleton	1,614	494,045	306.1	1,264	223,311	176.7	1,376	461,521	335.4
Renfrew	608	145,920	240.0	538	102,220	190.0	577	176,269	305.5
Lanark	566	207,552	366.7	566	96,735	170.9	455	154,128	338.7
Totals	4,400	1,342,117	305.0	3,664	804,680	219.6	3.740	1,209,854	323.5
Victoria	3,905	1,776,775	455.0	3,722	1,015,287	272.8	3,165	1,182,889	373.7
Peterborough	1,564	426,816	272.9	1,284	222,363	173.2	1,093	346,877	317.4
Haliburton	329	93,535	284.3	262	62,225	237.5	314	83,143	264.8
Hastings	1,293	346,136	267.7	856	140,324	163.9	751	198,456	264.3
Totals	7,091	2,643,262	372.8	6,124	1,440,199	235.2	5,323	1,811,365	340.3
Muskoka	1,065	251,447	236.1	1,191	279,885	235.0	964	272,686	282.9
Parry Sound	505	196,950	390.0	488	118,340	242.5	593	180,930	305.1
Algoma	485	145,500	300.0	362	113,125	312.5	475	164,674	346.7
Totals	2,055	593,897	289.0	2,041	511,350	250.5	2,032	618,290	304.3
The Province	113,188	47,640.237	420.9	105,322	31,413,456	298.2	100,171	39,556,790	394.9

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of total yields in 1888 to average of total yields for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	102	45	175	139	121	125	136	103	86	103	130	102	112	64
Kent	96	85	162	115	140	163	122	72	141	90	101	124	116	75
Elgin	87	29	124	130	187	161	137	89	98	86	151	160	164	139
Norfolk	86	46	122	119	131	155	144	92	55	46	106	189	178	210
Haldimand	66	84	121	151	57	146	209	124	149	44	133	248	207	308
Welland	72	18	92	135	96	141	152	107	86	51	121	210	192	137
Group	88	58	130	130	129	153	136	95	130	71	122	163	158	164
Lambton	104	27	136	139	162	162	157	74	91	79	137	200	167	159
Huron	66	11	121	123	73	119	151	43	129	75	105	105	88	104
Bruce	67	60	118	118	168	100	216	41	123	92	135	85	90	107
Group	75	31	124	125	136	114	159	57	106	82	123	116	101	107
Grey	78	57	80	114	87	91	197	70	79	81	118	73	68	94
Simcoe	86	88	120	109	95	86	188	65	102	71	129	63	86	120
Group	83	72	103	112	93	89	191	68	91	77	123	67	77	101
Middlesex	76	10	129	132	135	166	147	83	103	81	132	153	106	144
Oxford	87	14	125	124	162	152	144	60	99	76	157	149	133	135
Brant	56	3	148	108	198	127	144	87	13	35	115	131	112	151
Perth	67	11	112	134	20	139	171	40	112	86	130	144	80	97
Wellington	58	38	131	127	130	110	157	82	132	65	119	120	86	106
Waterloo	73	8	141	123	97	138	96	37	102	77	129	107	115	112
Dufferin	52	101	133	133	65	116	171	83	109	58	135	52	64	97
Group	71	38	131	128	129	133	144	74	72	72	131	138	102	115
Lincoln	40	48	130	124	31	133	164	78	142	55	147	182	182	185
Wentworth	41	34	151	123	125	148	125	118	120	59	112	120	115	162
Halton	43	84	136	120	89	117	205	83	105	38	126	178	151	151
Peel	51	81	135	131	67	134	183	134	75	36	135	175	115	104
York	62	92	140	126	89	133	162	76	88	50	169	113	96	154
Ontario	47	99	145	133	67	113	185	131	35	52	169	145	125	135
Durham	99	63	119	108	78	79	108	181	100	49	110	105	111	113
Northumberland	120	59	88	95	81	60	137	106	110	57	128	113	151	130
Prince Edward	62	54	104	98	93	125	169	151	94	33	137	161	367	236
Group	55	79	126	121	82	112	154	131	95	49	141	132	120	137
Lennox and Addington	64	35	69	76	48	62	145	69	66	50	81	77	130	54
Frontenac	36	93	84	94	63	66	132	84	61	43	119	120	147	127
Leeds and Grenville	60	81	99	113	19	87	167	70	98	56	105	127	124	134
Dundas	17	99	90	122	46	92	155	110	155	95	76	91	154	158
Stormont	30	116	84	99	45	96	119	70	127	105	94	31	128	65
Glengarry	32	102	125	88	26	68	104	97	70	113	97	56	125	75
Prescott	78	118	197	111	65	71	129	79	82	111	139	214	118	111
Russell	85	84	104	92	8	39	95	57	58	73	71	58	140	135
Carleton	27	98	132	109	49	75	144	72	73	82	100	70	71	107
Renfrew	14	78	108	81	49	76	60	62	76	53	80	34	35	83
Lanark	53	95	128	84	27	60	107	45	113	51	78	61	61	135
Group	47	90	92	100	41	71	142	69	87	71	96	87	95	111
Victoria	75	73	129	113	106	77	216	93	98	54	126	179	156	150
Peterborough	90	71	92	91	62	53	95	64	29	47	86	97	103	123
Haliburton	203	112	83	97	42	71	72	73	100	88	72	26	98	112
Hastings	91	45	76	79	56	64	152	87	150	58	89	170	139	174
Group	86	66	99	95	60	66	155	84	116	56	97	157	131	146
Muskoka	165	57	82	103	56	95	84	54	108	94	100	58	100	92
Parry Sound	....	26	46	100	29	118	93	11	70	71	63	62	66	109
Algoma	143	69	112	150	271	128	215	118	347	110	91	80	108	88
Group	136	61	80	115	77	116	120	52	136	93	88	65	94	96
The Province	74	70	118	117	71	109	142	89	115	68	118	128	109	120

RATIOS OF AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the per cent. ratios of average yields per acre in 1888 to average yields per acre for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.
Essex	109	116	107	114	114	123	119	103	96	95	132	101	76	68
Kent	101	114	114	106	107	106	110	83	122	85	116	101	98	89
Elgin	90	113	120	116	121	128	118	98	107	85	159	120	122	118
Norfolk	86	101	112	109	108	124	123	106	133	52	124	116	114	111
Haldimand	67	125	132	124	91	131	133	96	101	46	142	123	125	122
Welland	75	104	124	117	99	127	132	106	114	49	132	126	132	113
Group	91	117	121	114	109	123	118	102	120	70	132	114	112	111
Lambton	93	109	132	117	108	123	125	82	121	76	138	131	111	121
Huron	82	106	102	99	84	102	121	81	108	71	107	90	88	102
Bruce	85	114	97	92	144	90	103	56	163	81	133	88	89	98
Group	86	113	107	101	118	99	122	76	126	75	124	98	92	101
Grey	92	115	90	88	129	81	98	92	101	74	122	80	80	88
Simcoe	94	110	86	89	86	81	129	93	73	64	126	88	90	102
Group	93	114	88	88	92	81	116	92	84	70	124	85	85	92
Middlesex	82	96	120	108	108	121	113	106	129	79	143	118	103	120
Oxford	89	96	111	105	114	122	116	77	97	79	167	100	96	111
Brant	68	96	103	103	118	123	108	111	130	42	117	125	108	108
Perth	78	81	114	109	103	113	117	73	102	84	139	112	86	111
Wellington	84	114	104	100	115	103	107	89	95	62	117	92	87	102
Waterloo	82	137	107	102	111	117	103	71	116	78	133	94	87	114
Dufferin	80	120	102	106	163	100	95	128	96	53	129	70	66	90
Group	81	112	107	105	115	113	113	97	120	72	134	107	93	107
Lincoln	46	123	113	120	99	120	128	90	124	54	145	127	123	143
Wentworth	48	106	120	113	107	121	118	120	139	62	117	106	93	114
Halton	56	133	108	104	97	112	134	63	103	41	136	148	115	123
Peel	69	130	99	103	99	111	91	85	79	40	126	123	109	114
York	90	128	109	108	120	112	110	103	88	53	162	99	96	111
Ontario	102	122	107	109	107	102	130	108	97	53	147	144	139	122
Durham	104	115	91	96	103	83	87	111	102	53	111	97	94	106
Northumberland	102	96	76	83	91	59	99	89	110	58	119	104	97	109
Prince Edward	113	109	94	102	98	84	136	130	97	37	138	157	150	148
Group	70	120	100	105	98	99	119	111	104	51	136	115	105	116
Lennox and Addington	79	85	76	73	78	65	109	89	126	43	98	109	114	92
Frontenac	90	101	79	83	84	82	105	99	75	41	113	87	86	85
Leeds and Grenville	106	107	102	98	79	87	113	73	105	54	103	84	99	91
Dundas	133	119	111	106	70	101	98	103	85	88	75	113	100	119
Stormont	152	115	99	100	95	118	110	89	77	95	98	67	58	85
Glengarry	168	106	102	84	86	95	94	81	89	96	110	66	83	113
Prescott	121	120	121	106	109	140	129	110	81	94	152	121	118	104
Russell	117	113	83	90	153	81	91	96	115	76	86	63	96	109
Carleton	132	124	106	90	95	82	91	81	80	76	98	83	70	91
Renfrew	100	87	72	68	76	82	56	75	79	47	85	43	42	79
Lanark	110	99	89	74	63	61	85	71	110	49	84	77	79	108
Group	105	106	90	89	79	84	107	83	88	65	99	87	80	94
Victoria	113	105	100	93	119	80	123	97	130	57	105	119	118	122
Peterborough	92	86	84	79	96	56	84	99	82	47	79	89	95	86
Haliburton	116	125	89	76	91	74	104	104	109	78	80	46	81	107
Hastings	102	78	74	75	86	64	114	93	96	56	96	105	103	101
Group	101	93	87	83	91	67	115	95	105	55	94	111	107	110
Muskoka	96	97	99	85	81	91	78	59	67	83	93	81	91	83
Parry Sound	....	71	67	82	72	110	88	84	91	66	56	89	69	128
Algoma	70	97	111	106	95	97	105	84	99	96	85	68	83	87
Group	74	97	96	91	81	98	93	66	79	84	80	78	84	95
The Province	84	112	100	99	94	99	116	96	112	66	119	107	96	107

ACREAGE UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total area under crop (including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Potatoes, Mangels, Carrots, Turnips and Hay and Clover) in Ontario in the years 1882-8, with the yearly average for the period.

Counties.	Acres under crop.							
	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Average. 1882-8.
Essex	152,211	141,731	142,539	142,489	139,909	133,467	125,235	139,654
Kent	220,170	209,760	213,327	214,348	203,471	203,778	173,351	205,458
Elgin	172,972	170,316	163,126	164,044	158,221	167,957	163,117	165,679
Norfolk	157,981	158,987	149,639	150,016	151,136	159,717	145,072	153,221
Haldimand	143,110	140,657	144,177	138,240	137,315	143,981	135,399	140,411
Welland	112,042	110,625	107,818	110,258	109,451	109,937	109,608	109,963
Totals	958,486	932,076	920,626	919,395	899,503	918,837	851,782	914,386
Lambton	181,074	169,383	168,404	170,240	171,253	159,725	152,787	167,552
Huron	332,310	333.226	328,396	327,741	320,819	349,297	306,927	328,388
Bruce	287,834	279,224	275,320	264,737	251,250	281,104	250,859	270,047
Totals	801,218	781,833	772,120	762,718	743,322	790,126	710,573	765,987
Grey	365,428	350,404	350,694	350,267	340,838	368,928	353,270	354,261
Simcoe	324,815	305,780	296,462	296,446	291,006	300,804	283,794	299,873
Totals	690,243	656,184	647,156	646,713	631,844	669,732	637,064	654,134
Middlesex	315,042	294,600	298.447	305,922	285,139	309,525	307,698	302,339
Oxford	221,770	217,219	210.386	215,493	208,492	223,829	210,651	215,406
Brant	120.242	123,499	118,973	118,694	117,442	124,662	120,649	120,594
Perth	231,622	233,441	227,250	231,255	229,397	245,449	221,700	231,445
Wellington	303,399	299,848	289,422	289,973	281,689	295,770	277,936	291,148
Waterloo	167,647	162,251	162,489	163,017	157,933	169,354	159,544	163,176
Dufferin	129,541	124,518	119,102	123,393	116,059	123,174	116,495	121,755
Totals	1,489,263	1,455,376	1,426,069	1,447,747	1,396,151	1,491,763	1,414,673	1,445,863
Lincoln	100,890	102,570	102,793	100,938	103,746	105,206	96,175	101,760
Wentworth	143,818	144,974	143,029	139,371	140,809	147,147	141,255	142,915
Halton	104,948	106,601	105,898	105,984	105,512	111,294	105,162	106,485
Peel	168,759	160,720	157,939	157,563	155,536	161,615	152,674	159,258
York	307,019	302,072	291,799	296,885	287,868	295,127	296,330	296,729
Ontario	256,140	244,909	241,869	236,760	234,996	247,930	241,114	243,388
Durham	201,293	198,462	203,971	199,060	205,747	212,057	204,779	203,624
Northumberland	219,481	219,217	217,006	212,299	215,769	226,222	198,339	215,476
Prince Edward.	132,967	130,456	133,203	128,686	127,538	133,993	120,278	129,589
Totals	1,635,315	1,609,981	1,597,507	1,577,546	1,577,521	1,640,591	1,556,106	1,599.224
Lennox & Add'n	135,382	141,308	142,074	136,608	134,693	141,257	141,610	138,990
Frontenac	143,075	130,820	136,155	138,324	136,316	142,096	149,848	139,519
Leeds & Gren	237,859	232,218	241,882	226,582	229,244	239,339	229,283	233,773
Dundas	89,077	82,917	85,531	86,351	81,367	87,955	80,069	84.752
Stormont	73,149	71,549	72,935	71,875	71,596	68,837	73,702	71,949
Glengarry	91,431	85,813	85,671	85,337	81,262	82,925	88,951	85,913
Prescott	85,393	87,002	84,285	85,516	79,367	82,520	74,791	82,696
Russell.	45,240	50,772	49,947	51,702	54,020	53,865	37,828	49,054
Carleton	189,821	180,192	185,333	176,762	176,350	173,569	180,410	180,348
Renfrew	168,348	163,689	163,814	161,375	158,497	165,129	142,634	160,498
Lanark	143,727	145,042	148,463	147,594	138,210	138,625	135,284	142,421
Totals	1,402,502	1,371,322	1,396,090	1,368,026	1,340,922	1,376,117	1,334,410	1,369,913
Victoria	174,676	174,256	172,710	171,278	164,639	172,418	167,791	171,110
Peterborough	139,084	138,392	144,273	148,936	135,933	139,325	130,298	139,463
Haliburton	21,516	19,634	19,869	18,798	17,452	19,013	19,922	19,458
Hastings	215,826	207,178	225,397	206,168	216,756	237,707	238,875	221,129
Totals	551,102	539,460	562,249	545,180	534,780	568,463	556,886	551,160
Muskoka	40,441	40,805	39,849	37,223	35,850	36,610	25,238	36,574
Parry Sound	18,772	15,687	17,094	21,375	21.571	23,330	12,913	18,677
Algoma	29,008	26,360	24,521	24,520	22,494	27,054	25,578	25,648
Totals	88,221	82,852	81,464	83,118	79,915	86,994	63,729	80,899
The Province	7,616,350	7,429,084	7,403,281	7,350,443	7,203,958	7,542,623	7,125,223	7,381,566

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROPS.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of acres under the various crops in Ontario in 1888 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Total.
Essex	154.2	3.3	21.3	179.1	4.3	20.0	181.4	3.0	2.1	196.0	14.4	1.0	.6	1.0	781.7
Kent...........	205.6	7.3	30.9	122.9	2.9	53.7	102.3	2.5	46.8	188.7	10.5	1.2	.6	1.0	776.9
Elgin	160.9	1.8	16.9	132.8	7.3	55.0	63.5	4.2	3.5	181.3	10.7	1.3	.7	1.5	641.4
Norfolk	146.6	1.8	29.7	127.0	39.2	77.9	73.6	18.1	1.1	158.2	13.2	1.4	.9	7.2	695.9
Haldimand	164.5	9.8	67.1	134.6	2.8	72.7	14.6	4.8	1.0	237.8	7.2	1.5	.7	1.4	720.5
Welland.... ...	137.7	1.8	18.1	136.7	4.0	27.3	45.0	10.9	3.1	293.8	13.9	1.5	.7	1.2	695.7
Group......	164.7	4.4	30.3	137.2	10.3	52.8	81.2	6.9	11.7	203.1	11.5	1.3	.7	2.2	718.3
Lambton	137.5	6.1	53.0	160.8	1.1	41.9	32.1	1.3	.9	191.7	10.7	2.0	1.0	1.3	641.4
Huron	103.9	3.8	58.9	172.0	.4	67.0	3.6	.3	.3	182.4	9.4	3.1	.9	12.5	618.5
Bruce	89.6	17.0	53.0	166.7	1.0	91.5	2.3	.5	.2	207.7	11.1	.9	.7	13.9	656.1
Group......	106.5	8.9	55.5	167.6	.8	69.9	9.5	.6	.4	193.3	10.3	2.1	.8	10.5	636.7
Grey	43.4	40.3	39.1	198.9	.7	92.3	1.5	.5	.1	224.1	12.5	.6	.8	17.4	672.2
Simcoe	106.5	60.7	90.1	160.8	5.3	71.0	2.4	.5	.3	175.9	14.8	1.0	1.2	8.2	698.7
Group	72.5	49.7	62.6	181.3	2.8	82.5	1.9	.5	.2	201.9	13.6	.8	1.0	13.1	684.4
Middlesex	132.0	2.5	30.6	163.4	1.1	54.9	26.5	.8	.5	172.5	10.0	3.2	.9	3.8	602.7
Oxford	114.9	4.4	56.5	178.5	4.9	54.2	31.0	1.4	.7	173.7	9.3	5.0	1.4	18.6	654.5
Brant	151.2	0.3	151.3	109.8	9.4	52.9	37.0	3.2	.3	159.0	13.1	2.1	1.3	20.8	711.7
Perth	111.9	5.3	48.7	186.0	.1	76.0	2.8	.2	.2	190.1	10.1	5.3	1.1	11 7	649.5
Wellington	44.6	16.4	101.4	195.9	2.1	91.1	1.8	.3	.1	196.5	13.9	2.6	.7	30.8	698.2
Waterloo	156.3	1.5	91.0	177 4	2.0	70.9	5.2	.2	.1	182.5	12.4	2.2	1.8	21.8	725.3
Dufferin........	40.8	94.8	83.2	192.0	1.8	71.6	.7	.4	.1	193.8	17.8	.5	.8	13.8	712.1
Group	105.8	13.2	70.8	175.3	2.5	68.1	15.0	.8	.3	181.9	11.8	3.3	1.1	16.5	666.4
Lincoln	128.4	5.9	32.6	121.6	1.0	33.7	53.7	3.9	1.2	276.9	13.5	2.3	1.1	1.9	677.7
Wentworth	133.0	4.1	76.0	148.5	5.4	60.4	22.7	3.3	.5	208.3	16.5	2.3	1.4	15.6	698.0
Halton	104.3	13.2	99.2	126.9	2.8	65.0	9.9	1.3	.3	188.3	9.4	3.0	1.0	12.4	637.0
Peel	83.0	32.8	193.4	147.4	4.0	66.0	3.7	1.6	.2	147.1	12.8	2.5	1.4	6.8	702.7
York	64.9	46.3	176.9	172.4	3.3	78.3	4.7	.5	.3	167.2	19.2	4.8	1.7	10.4	750.9
Ontario	14.0	113.1	154.7	171.6	5.5	86.3	10.5	1.4	.3	151.8	13.9	2.3	1.4	37.9	764.7
Durham	11.1	73.6	217.0	130.2	13.6	72.9	7.9	6.3	1.1	142.1	11.0	1.7	2.1	19.0	709.6
Northumberland	38.4	56.8	171.2	106.3	32.2	67.2	16.8	19.6	1.6	166.7	14.8	1.6	1.3	11.6	706.1
Prince Edward	6.3	18.9	245.4	70.5	47.3	97.3	39.2	41.6	2.5	142.3	13.3	.7	.7	1.0	727.0
Group......	57.5	48.5	160.9	138.5	12.5	72.0	15.5	7.9	.8	170.0	14.3	2.5	1.4	14.6	716.9
Lennox & Add'n	8.0	13.1	184.3	111.7	16.1	40.9	14.6	10.2	.4	259.2	13.6	.5	.3	.5	673.4
Frontenac	3.5	37.7	92.4	142.7	13.3	43.1	9.9	6.2	1.2	301.6	20.0	1.1	1.3	2.6	676.6
Leeds & Gren ..	7.3	24.8	26.2	175.9	4.2	15.5	18.4	12.2	.8	271.7	17.9	.8	.5	.8	577.0
Dundas	1.2	29.6	42.3	249.7	7.4	12.0	18.5	11.7	3.2	273.9	18.8	.7	.6	.6	670.2
Stormont	1.3	39.2	17.1	208.3	2.1	18.9	11.6	13.9	2.3	297.1	17.1	.1	.7	.6	630.3
Glengarry	.9	53.7	18.6	221.4	.1	31.4	5.5	8.2	.5	287.3	15.5	.4	.4	.2	644.1
Prescott.........	.4	61.6	32.1	205.3	1.3	37.4	10.2	8.6	3.9	278.5	17.0	.9	.4	.9	658.5
Russell	2.2	41.3	23.3	242.1	.2	25.3	5.6	7.5	1.4	226.9	16.6	.6	2.3	4.4	599.7
Carleton........	1.2	62.7	34.4	256.9	12.1	44.0	7.1	12.5	1.5	224.4	22.2	1.6	1.9	5.9	688.4
Renfrew	.6	83.3	7.9	178.6	16.6	73.4	1.8	3.6	1.7	264.1	13.6	.3	.3	2.3	648.1
Lanark	5.3	47.2	13.3	140.6	7.3	38.1	5.5	12.8	.7	211.1	11.5	.4	.4	2.0	496.2
Group......	3.6	44.8	44.1	185.6	8.4	36.0	10.2	10.0	1.4	260.2	16.7	.7	.8	2.0	624.5
Victoria	25.4	94.5	164.4	189.6	4.3	64.1	3.7	1.6	.3	146.6	15.2	3.1	1.6	16.3	730.7
Peterborough ..	45.4	97.6	70.5	154.1	9.6	66.0	1.8	2.1	.2	175.8	13.1	1.5	1.6	7.3	646.6
Haliburton	6.3	41.5	9.2	218.0	4.4	52.6	2.8	5.9	.9	391.8	22.1	.1	.8	11.7	768.1
Hastings	21.1	27.2	120.2	124.7	27.5	52.1	20.7	9.9	1.3	200.4	15.8	1.3	.6	3.8	626.6
Group	28.2	65.4	116.3	154.3	15.4	59.1	10.3	5.4	.7	184.9	15.1	1.8	1.2	8.6	666.7
Muskoka	2.1	16.6	8.6	194.7	5.3	52.8	4.2	5.0	1.2	435.9	27.4	.7	1.6	20.5	776.6
Parry Sound ...	......	18.6	15.6	180.9	5.1	47.0	1.2	.4	.3	319.2	26.9	.2	.8	17.1	633.3
Algoma	21.8	124.4	15.7	154.0	13.0	126.8	3.8	2.1	1.0	303.4	20.5	.7	1.1	13.4	801.7
Group......	7.6	50.2	12.6	178.7	7.6	74.0	3.4	3.0	.9	365.9	25.2	.6	1.2	17.4	748.3
The Province...	73.2	32.5	79.2	163.6	7.4	61.6	19.7	5.1	2.0	202.8	13.6	1.9	1.0	10.0	673.6

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE No. XXVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average number of acres under various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land in Ontario for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay and Clover.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Totals.
Essex	179.7	9.1	14.2	160.1	4.4	21.6	170.8	3.5	2.4	196.9	15.9	1.1	.4	1.1	781.2
Kent..........	226.8	10.2	22.8	119.3	2.3	36.7	96.8	3.2	42.5	187.0	12.8	1.0	.5	1.3	763.2
Elgin	174.7	7.4	17.2	124 7	5.0	46.3	58.4	5.0	4.2	189.6	11.4	1.1	.6	1.4	647.0
Norfolk	150.3	4.0	27.8	119.8	33.2	64.4	65.8	21.9	3.7	181.4	16.0	.9	.6	3.9	693.7
Haldimand	170.7	15.0	75.3	113.3	4.6	66.8	10.6	4.0	.8	253.6	7.9	.8	.4	.5	724.3
Welland	147.6	10.8	25.3	122.6	4.3	25.5	42.6	11.3	4.9	293.6	15.7	.9	.5	1.0	706.6
Group......	178.3	9.2	29.6	125.7	9.1	44.5	74.4	7.9	11.5	211.1	13.1	1.0	.5	1.6	717.5
Lambton	140.2	27.6	58.3	153.7	.9	36 2	30.0	1.6	1.4	209.6	12.2	1.5	.7	1.2	675.1
Huron	136.7	38.4	52.2	145.3	.5	60.5	3.4	.5	.2	180.6	10.1	2.8	1.0	13.1	645.3
Bruce	123.3	34.9	47.0	141.2	1.0	89.7	1.3	.8	.3	198.2	11.9	1.0	.7	13.6	664.9
Group......	132.8	34.9	51.7	145.6	.8	65.5	8.3	.8	.5	192.9	11.2	1.9	.9	10.7	658.5
Grey	53.0	83.4	45.2	158 5	1.0	85.2	.8	.6	.2	213.6	13.2	.7	1.0	16.8	673.2
Simcoe	124.0	80.9	69.1	140.0	5.2	70.9	1.8	.7	.3	168.9	15.5	1.5	1.4	7 4	687.6
Group......	85.2	82.3	56.1	150.1	2.9	78.7	1.2	.7	.2	193.4	14.3	1.0	1.2	12.5	679.8
Middlesex......	150.4	25.3	30.0	140.3	.9	41.9	22.2	1.1	.7	176.2	11.5	2.6	.9	3.3	607.3
Oxford	119.5	31.9	50.8	154.1	3.5	44.4	26.8	2.0	.8	185.3	10.1	3.5	1.0	15.6	649.3
Brant	184.6	7.9	105.8	106.2	5.7	51.7	29.2	4.1	3.5	190.1	13.3	2.1	1.3	15.0	720.5
Perth	134.2	40.3	50.9	155.8	.6	63.8	2.2	.3	.2	191.0	11.1	4.2	1.2	13.7	669.5
Wellington	66.9	51.8	83.7	161.0	2.0	87.9	1.4	.3	.1	194.3	14.2	2.1	.7	30.9	697.3
Waterloo	175.9	25.0	69.4	148.6	2.4	60.3	6.2	.4	.2	184.6	12.8	2.0	1.4	22.3	711.5
Dufferin........	66.2	118.4	67.4	160.8	4.7	65.4	.5	.6	.1	188.7	17.9	.7	.9	13.5	705.8
Group......	125.6	39.9	59.9	148.8	2.3	59.3	12.8	1.1	.6	186.4	12.5	2.6	1.0	15.9	668.7
Lincoln	150.9	15.4	29.0	119.9	3.1	31.0	44.1	5.1	1.1	279.2	13.5	1.6	.8	1.5	696.2
Wentworth.....	155.2	12.9	60.6	137.0	4.6	49.6	22.6	3.6	.6	218.5	17.4	2.1	1.1	11.1	696.9
Halton..........	134.5	20.9	78.1	109.5	3.0	61.8	6.7	1.1	.3	203.4	9.9	2.5	.7	10.0	642.4
Peel	118.6	55.1	149.4	121.8	6.2	57.5	2.0	1.1	.3	164.1	12.6	1.9	1.4	5.6	697.6
York...........	94.7	65.3	140.2	150.6	4.5	67.4	3.4	.7	.4	177.4	18.8	4.2	1.8	7.6	737.0
Ontario	31.2	143.9	116.5	143.9	8.9	80.2	7.8	1.2	1.0	158.1	12.4	2.3	1.6	34.9	743.9
Durham........	12.2	140.8	172.3	120.9	18.9	79.6	7.1	3.9	1.3	159.2	11.7	1.6	1.8	18.6	749.9
Northumberland	33.4	94.8	151.7	96.4	37 6	67.1	13.1	16.4	1.7	173.0	14.1	1.5	.8	10.0	711.6
Prince Edward .	12.1	39.1	232.0	76.2	51.7	67.9	36.4	35.8	2.6	165.5	13.8	.7	.3	.6	734.7
Group......	75.1	75.5	131.2	123.4	15.1	65.3	13.0	6.7	1.0	181.9	14.2	2.2	1.3	12 6	718.5
Lennox & Add'n	10.1	32.1	205.6	109.3	26.6	43.8	11.7	13.4	.8	228.7	16.7	.7	.3	.8	700.6
Frontenac.......	9.4	43.0	91.3	132.0	18.9	55.8	8.2	7.7	1.5	302.1	19.9	.8	.8	1.9	693.3
Leeds & Gren...	13.5	34.0	27.9	159.6	17.3	16.1	13.0	13.7	.9	273.5	18.3	.5	.4	.6	589.3
Dundas	9 5	36.7	53.6	223.7	11.6	13.6	12.0	11.2	1.8	262.0	19.0	.8	.4	.5	656.4
Stormont.......	6.7	40.5	21.0	218.5	4.5	24.3	11.2	19.3	1.3	279.2	18.7	.3	.3	.8	646.6
Glengarry	5.0	58.5	15.9	220.6	.4	45.5	5.4	7.8	.8	254.2	18.3	.5	.3	.3	633.5
Prescott	.7	67.8	21.4	212.3	2.4	79.4	11.1	13.8	4.3	253.3	20.1	.5	.4	.9	688.4
Russell.........	3.2	58.0	19.4	247.6	3.2	54.9	5.9	13.3	3.1	243.9	21.0	.7	1.6	3.7	679.5
Carleton	6.4	83.2	29.4	223.3	24.8	50.8	4.7	14.6	1.7	220.7	22.9	2.0	2.0	5.3	691.8
Renfrew	4.5	103.4	5.8	166.3	28.3	87.3	2.0	5.0	1.9	258.9	16.0	.4	.5	2.5	682.8
Lanark	11.4	51.8	9.7	128.7	18.1	41.1	4.8	21.6	.8	212.7	13.1	.5	.5	1.6	516.4
Group......	8.5	55.4	45.5	173.6	17.1	44.7	8.2	13.0	1.5	252.4	18.2	.8	.7	1.7	641.3
Victoria........	39.3	141.5	132.5	161.4	5.0	69.3	2.2	1.7	.4	161.2	13.1	2.1	1.3	13.8	744.8
Peterborough...	47.9	123.0	66.4	137.9	15.6	72.0	1.7	3.3	.6	180.7	12.4	1.4	1.5	5.2	669.6
Haliburton.....	3.9	50 5	10.8	186.7	10.3	59.8	4.6	9.3	.9	381.3	26.6	.3	.7	12.2	757.9
Hastings.......	25.4	50.4	126.2	127.4	45.7	55.8	17.7	12.0	.9	204.9	18.2	.8	.5	2.3	688.2
Group......	34.7	96.4	108.4	142.1	24.6	64.2	8.5	6.6	.7	191.4	15.4	1.3	1.0	6.8	702.1
Muskoka	1.4	31.7	11.7	179.5	8.7	57.3	4.7	6.4	.9	436.2	28.6	1.1	1.6	20.8	790.6
Parry Sound ...	1.4	62.2	27.3	178.1	15.0	52.5	1.7	5.0	.5	359.6	28.4	.4	1.0	24.0	757.1
Algoma	12.8	208.4	18.6	129.9	5.5	113.8	2.3	2.1	.3	312.0	22.6	.8	.9	15.7	845.7
Group......	4.8	92.0	17.6	164.3	9.3	73.0	3.3	4.8	.6	380.3	26.7	.9	1.3	20.1	799.0
The Province...	87.7	54.5	70.1	145.2	10.2	58.8	17.3	5.8	2.1	204.9	14.4	1.6	.9	9.3	682.8

PASTURE.

TABLE No. XXIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area of Pasture in Ontario in the five years 1884-8; also the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in the year 1888.

Counties.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared in 1888.
Essex	27,563	27,584	64,251	62,457	46,864	141.6
Kent	45,405	48,229	89,037	89,292	69,097	160.2
Elgin	66,137	65,609	79,679	74,624	77,510	245.2
Norfolk	41,573	38,178	47,308	50,528	44,788	183.1
Haldimand	33,725	37,512	43,950	39,206	40,372	169.8
Welland	24,927	23,474	33,681	32,216	31,065	154.8
Totals	239,330	240,586	357,906	348,323	309,696	179.3
Lambton	63,157	62,980	95,926	88,689	90,831	223.7
Huron	141,642	135,339	152,711	140,784	141,278	263.6
Bruce	103,080	97,997	107,344	98,469	95,992	235.0
Totals	307,879	296,316	355,981	327,942	328,101	244.7
Grey	134,037	130,069	145,408	138,009	133,244	246.6
Simcoe	79,888	74,834	84,680	76,948	79,200	171.9
Totals	213,925	204,903	230,088	214,957	212,444	212.1
Middlesex	159,160	165,443	201,599	182,945	178,001	304.5
Oxford	85,081	85,497	104,404	103,255	104,277	251.1
Brant	27,981	27,327	34,683	34,402	33,736	165.6
Perth	80,827	79,952	92,925	89,555	86,036	226.7
Wellington	84,903	84,499	100,363	93,601	91,679	195.4
Waterloo	32,460	36,013	36,393	37,477	36,702	140.4
Dufferin	34,428	33,118	37,539	34,960	40,402	189.2
Totals	504,840	512,349	607,906	576,195	570,833	225.9
Lincoln	27,325	25,764	31,583	30,464	28,630	183.5
Wentworth	38,521	35,678	47,835	43,905	44,379	187.0
Halton	38,012	38,980	39,353	39,215	38,601	230.7
Peel	37,307	36,940	40,323	35,993	34,667	155.4
York	60,211	59,777	70,292	68,306	71,460	147.3
Ontario	57,188	61,746	69,971	68,628	67,936	170.7
Durham	50,062	46,827	53,979	55,059	53,913	176.5
Northumberland	60,775	64,257	72,179	70,475	62,609	195.5
Prince Edward	37,219	34,924	40,072	41,021	35,816	203.5
Totals	406,620	404,893	465,587	453,066	438,011	178.3
Lennox and Addington	48,017	51,121	65,471	67,812	63,711	238.9
Frontenac	52,589	55,039	71,217	74,306	61,898	248.7
Leeds and Grenville	151,590	142,604	174,549	168,109	154,231	367.7
Dundas	38,042	38,930	47,695	43,824	41,960	286.2
Stormont	38,028	36,033	42,724	39,609	39,276	327.7
Glengarry	39,978	44,873	48,086	46,675	48,167	281.6
Prescott	34,438	32,942	46,093	42,499	37,627	265.6
Russell	24,766	19,481	23,477	22,793	22,507	328.3
Carleton	69,207	75,490	90,008	82,294	87,307	251.0
Renfrew	67,273	59,946	72,794	69,711	62,423	259.0
Lanark	101,211	110,575	108,900	107,631	105,237	349.4
Totals	665,139	667,034	791,014	765,263	724,344	296.2
Victoria	38,258	40,763	47,718	49,735	47,941	160.0
Peterborough	51,935	50,567	52,550	55,785	46,477	241.5
Haliburton	4,974	5,112	7,060	5,494	5,022	177.6
Hastings	84,656	90,408	93,640	97,240	95,636	245.8
Totals	179,823	186,850	200,968	208,254	195,076	217.5
Muskoka	9,108	8,324	9,187	9,344	8,456	174.9
Parry Sound	4,336	4,042	3,064	3,869	4,332	146.3
Algoma	4,604	3,642	4,620	3,986	3,693	127.2
Totals	18,048	16,008	16,871	17,199	16,481	153.1
The Province	2,535,604	2,528,939	3,026,321	2,911,199	2,794,986	224.2

NOTE.—Previous to 1887 a portion of "bush" pasture was included. Returns of pasture land in 1887 and 1888 include cleared lands only.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TABLE No. XXX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the area in Orchard and Garden in Ontario as taken from the assessors' rolls in the seven years 1882-8, with the annual average for the period; also, the rate per 1,000 acres cleared in 1888 and the average for the period 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1882-8.	No. of acres per 1,000 cleared.	
									1888.	1882-8
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Essex	5,914	5,723	5,768	6,015	5,814	6,081	6,399	5,959	30.4	33.3
Kent	7,004	6,695	7,305	7,615	8,117	7,432	7,849	7,431	24.7	27.6
Elgin	6,856	6,572	6,696	6,881	6,951	7,360	7,640	6,994	25.4	27.3
Norfolk	7,256	6,826	7,470	8,024	7,909	7,935	8,770	7,741	32.0	35.0
Haldimand	4,222	4,150	4,541	4,528	4,755	4,995	4,891	4,583	21.3	23.6
Welland	6,763	7,101	7,248	6,781	6,406	6,281	7,151	6,819	42.0	43.8
Totals	38,015	37,067	39,028	39,844	39,952	40,084	42,700	39,527	28.5	31.8
Lambton	6,506	6,386	5,961	5,596	5,896	6,031	6,490	6,124	23.0	24.7
Huron	8,092	8,468	8,539	8,478	8,624	7,849	8,775	8,403	15.1	16.5
Bruce	5,744	5,020	5,446	5,851	5,432	6,027	6,213	5,676	13.1	14.0
Totals	20,342	19,874	19,946	19,925	19,952	19,907	21,478	20,203	16.2	17.4
Grey	7,297	6,778	6,719	7,105	7,160	7,347	8,262	7,238	13.4	13.8
Simcoe	4,323	4,351	4,378	4,450	4,417	4,881	6,085	4,698	9.3	10.8
Totals	11,620	11,129	11,097	11,555	11,577	12,228	14,347	11,936	11.5	12.4
Middlesex	9,800	9,309	10,100	11,000	10,966	10,534	12,242	10,564	18.8	21.2
Oxford	7,782	8,432	8,208	8,666	8,728	8,795	9,142	8,536	23.0	25.7
Brant	4,004	4,334	4,488	4,651	4,750	5,260	5,213	4,671	23.7	27.9
Perth	4,250	4,553	4,410	4,626	4,964	5,668	5,643	4,874	11.9	14.1
Wellington	4,350	4,406	4,643	4,772	5,181	5,136	5,790	4,897	10.0	11.7
Waterloo	5,030	4,958	5,221	5,295	5,450	5,693	5,191	5,263	21.8	22.9
Dufferin	1,308	1,410	1,234	1,583	1,589	1,714	1,766	1,515	7.2	8.8
Totals	36,524	37,402	38,304	40,593	41,628	42,800	44,987	40,320	16.3	18.6
Lincoln	7,333	7,863	8,059	8,075	8,057	7,808	7,878	7,867	49.3	53.8
Wentworth	9,291	8,922	9,197	9,324	9 340	9,529	8,134	9,105	45.1	44.4
Halton	4,677	4,551	4,603	4,991	4,721	4,829	5,332	4,815	28.4	29.0
Peel	4,491	3,786	4,452	4,128	4,000	4,001	4,556	4,202	18.7	18.4
York	7,379	6,836	8,128	7,744	7,394	9,239	8,881	7,943	18.0	19.7
Ontario	4,953	5,351	5,298	5,330	5,457	5,492	5,734	5,374	14.8	16.4
Durham	3,503	3,929	3,897	3,825	3,908	3,926	4,898	3,984	12.3	14.7
Northumberland	6,511	6,478	6,485	6,683	6,405	6,757	6,203	6,503	20.9	21.5
Prince Edward	5,743	6,364	6,503	6,696	5,830	5,777	6,943	6,265	31.4	35.5
Totals	53,881	54,080	56,622	56,796	55,112	57,358	58,559	56,058	23.6	25.2
Lennox & Add'on.	2,704	2,840	2,448	2,671	2,767	2,810	3,535	2,825	13.5	14.2
Frontenac	1,884	2,211	2,170	1,966	2,164	2,343	3,148	2,269	8.9	11.3
Leeds & Grenville.	2,624	2,968	3,121	3,062	3,210	3,410	4,412	3,258	6.4	8.2
Dundas	962	1,074	1,170	1,262	1,338	1,313	1,212	1,190	7.2	9.2
Stormont	926	888	930	920	1,029	1,216	1,400	1,044	8.0	9.4
Glengarry	316	460	470	525	634	704	983	584	2.2	4.3
Prescott	227	271	220	166	222	149	576	262	1.8	2.2
Russell	191	127	121	164	113	114	322	165	2.5	2.3
Carleton	555	319	431	470	593	467	1,391	604	2.0	2.3
Renfrew	365	269	283	842	1,043	897	738	634	1.4	2.7
Lanark	979	974	1,011	1,097	1,207	1,337	1,311	1,131	3.4	4.1
Totals	11,733	12,401	12,375	13,145	14,320	14,760	19,028	13,966	5.2	6.5
Victoria	1,266	1,423	1,729	1,818	2,299	2,022	2,279	1,834	5.3	8.0
Peterborough	1,889	1,829	1,861	1,969	1,954	2,025	2,352	1,983	8.8	9.5
Haliburton	95	61	176	37	62	78	190	100	3.4	3.9
Hastings	4,589	5,598	4,869	5,014	5,465	5,825	7,464	5,546	13.3	17.3
Totals	7,839	8,911	8,635	8,838	9,780	9,950	12,285	9,463	9.5	12.1
Muskoka	403	316	393	349	398	265	99	349	7.7	7.5
Parry Sound	4	7	....	56	48	50	317	30	.1	1.2
Algoma	196	255	216	165	70	48	46	150	5.4	4.9
Totals	603	578	609	570	516	363	462	529	5.1	5.2
The Province	180,557	181,442	186,616	191,266	192,837	197,450	213,846	192,002	16.0	17.8

PART II.

LIVE STOCK, THE DAIRY AND THE APIARY.

LIVE STOCK.

The condition of live stock in the spring varied considerably, according as the supply of fodder had been deficient or plentiful. There was a great scarcity of feed in very many districts owing to the backwardness of the season. As a result, all kinds of live stock, more especially cattle, were reported as unusually thin, though generally healthy. Where they had been well cared for they were in fine condition. The principal disease noted was horse distemper, which prevailed in many localities and caused numerous deaths; epizootic and strangles also affected horses in some sections. Where disease was absent horses were in better condition than cattle. A good many deaths among young pigs occurred, and the cold, late season was also unfavorable, though in a less noticeable degree, to the young of other animals. Sheep generally wintered well and ewes were prolific. A few cases of lung and head disease in sheep were mentioned.

In the Lake Erie group, more particularly in the counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin, and in a few of the West Midland counties, the condition of pastures at midsummer were most encouraging, but in the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay groups and in the eastern Ontario counties the unpleasant experience of last year was repeated. From Peel eastward correspondents reported brown pastures, and in many instances hand-feeding of stock. Warned by the drouth of the previous summer a number of farmers sowed corn, oats and millet for green feed, and thus supplemented what the stock could pick up in the rather uninviting pastures; others less prudent, actually started to feed cattle from the year's scant supply of hay—a fact which carries its own comment. Even in the more favored counties correspondents insisted upon the need of close economy in order to carry the stock in good form through the winter. In these counties there was a surplus of dairy produce, as the flow of milk had been kept up, but in the eastern counties and the two northern groups of the west the yield of milk began to fall off about the middle of July. It was generally remarked, however, that notwithstanding the poor appearance of the pastures all classes of stock appeared to be in really good condition.

Fall pastures were not in good condition, although much better than was expected when the August bulletin was issued. The great drouth of the early part of the summer left the fields very unpromising after cutting, but copious rains early in the fall revived the pastures to a considerable extent and gave live stock a supply of fresh, if rather short, grass. Cattle were ready to go into winter quarters in better form than was hoped for earlier in the season, but, in view of the scarcity of hay and fodder generally, many animals were parted with at a sacrifice rather than that they should be kept over for stall feeding. Sheep were sold freely during the summer, and only choice mutton was kept for the winter. A great number of young hogs changed owners in the fall, and many of these were purchased on foot by drovers for fattening. Those handling pork spoke favorably of the condition of the market during the fall. Not a single case of disease was reported among cattle, sheep or swine, and nothing was feared from the winter except that the scarcity of feed might keep the animals in thin condition. In a few of the western counties there was an abundance of coarse grains, or corn stalks, straw and roots, but everywhere there was a shortage of hay.

HORSES.—The appended table gives the number in each of the three classes of horses by county groups, and for the province in 1888 and the preceding year, and the total number in each of the five years 1884-8:

Horses.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working horses.	1888....	38,937	29,007	25,516	58,956	67,170	57,576	21,311	2,334	300,807
	1887....	39,442	28,754	24,218	59,061	65,430	55,304	22,181	2,114	296,504
Breeding mares.	1888....	16,729	14,289	10,047	24,983	23,507	20,390	7,322	1,113	118,380
	1887....	15,740	12,708	9,229	23,177	24,265	19,304	6,636	848	111,907
Unbroken horses.	1888....	25,815	19,802	14,677	35,062	37,252	31,195	12,130	1,098	177,031
	1887...	22,357	18,474	14,327	32,291	36,018	31,292	11,121	1,070	166,950
Totals....	1888....	81,481	63,098	50,240	119,001	127,929	109,161	40,763	4,545	596,218
	1887....	77,539	59,936	47,774	114,529	125,713	105,900	39,938	4,032	575,361
	1886....	77,949	59,879	46,828	111,454	126,204	105,228	38,066	4,041	569,649
	1885....	75,408	58,189	46,054	111,271	122,078	102,938	39,048	3,823	558,809
	1884....	74,116	56,414	43,316	106,324	117,985	96,889	37,412	3,497	535,953

There has been an increase of 20,857 in the total number of horses in the province compared with the previous year, of which 4,303 are working horses, 6,473 breeding mares and 10,081 unbroken animals. An increase is observable in every group in the total number of horses, although there has not been an increase in every class. Working horses have decreased in the Lake Erie, West Midland and East Midland groups.

HORNED CATTLE.—In the following table the number of cattle is given by classes in each county group and in the province for 1887 and 1888, together with the total number in each for the five years 1884-8:

Cattle.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Working oxen	1888	1,586	1,399	2,114	1,062	1,182	1,126	2,180	1,923	12,572
	1887	1,579	1,257	2,386	1,210	1,519	1,415	2,292	2,105	13,763
Milch cows...	1888	87,440	75,743	58,007	154,947	125,432	208,194	63,288	8,508	781,559
	1887	86,054	73,112	54,528	150,646	122,504	193,685	59,692	8,100	748,321
Store cattle over 2 years.	1888	47,250	64,699	37,852	89,255	59,017	60,824	25,547	4,495	388,939
	1887	46,208	58,125	37,679	94,102	63,523	63,543	25,137	4,263	392,580
Young and other cattle.	1888	90,055	108,017	77,047	173,174	115,126	125,512	45,876	10,761	745,568
	1887	98,493	112,467	75,564	183,398	124,937	136,587	51,856	10,298	793,600
Totals........	1888	226,331	249,858	175,020	418,438	300,757	395,656	136,891	25,687	1,928,638
	1887	232,334	244,961	170,157	429,356	312,483	395,230	138,977	24,766	1,948,264
	1886	239,183	250,631	178,296	447,929	326,751	412,176	137,991	25,216	2,018,173
	1885	230,142	244,300	179,073	438,807	316,302	401,086	139,938	26,832	1,976,480
	1884	222,016	246,755	176,464	431,885	303,675	384,215	135,047	25,613	1,925,670

The total number of horned cattle in the province in 1888 falls below that of any year since 1884, and is less by 19,626 than in 1887, the decrease being divided between working oxen, store cattle and young animals, while an increase of 33,238 is noted in the number of milch cows. In the last named class an increase was observed in every district, showing that notwithstanding the poor pastures of the previous year farmers were not parting too readily with their milking stock. In store cattle a decrease occurred in the West Midland, Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. Young cattle exceeded the number reported in 1887 only in two groups—the Georgian Bay counties and the Northern Districts. The greatest falling off in the total number of cattle took place in the Lake Ontario and West Midland groups, but in four of the groups an increase was made over their totals in 1887. Milch cows constitute 40.5 per cent. of the total cattle, from 30.3 per cent. in the Lake Huron counties to 52.6 in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group.

SHEEP.—Following is a table showing by classes of coarse and fine woolled sheep, the number over and under one year in the province, and by county groups for 1887 and 1888; also, the total number in each of the five years 1884-8:

Sheep.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Coarse-woolled:										
Over 1 year.	1888	62,120	83,682	78,200	117,027	97,630	142,161	44,303	7,841	632,964
	1887	66,775	84,104	82,975	119,414	100,220	162,112	50,194	8,141	673,935
Under 1 year	1888	43,671	52,422	47,261	76,270	61,678	76,353	24,609	4,238	386,502
	1887	44,546	56,716	51,040	80,456	60,019	88,223	27,311	5,464	413,775
Fine-woolled:										
Over 1 year.	1888	23,235	17,838	23,561	36,063	37,123	41,344	13,182	3,689	196,035
	1887	23,661	17,098	19,909	34,189	33,708	39,720	12,213	2,980	183,478
Under 1 year	1888	18,402	13,328	14,922	25,395	26,932	23,379	8,951	2,234	133,543
	1887	17,868	11,541	13,668	24,531	22,503	25,075	8,087	1,700	124,973
Totals........	1888	147,428	167,270	163,944	254,755	223,363	283,237	91,045	18,002	1,349,044
	1887	152,850	169,459	167,592	258,590	216,450	315,130	97,805	18,285	1,396,161
	1886	171,238	191,776	189,405	300,149	263,571	369,851	105,664	19,295	1,610,949
	1885	186,718	210,183	207,313	343,009	277,975	387,685	123,618	19,104	1,755,605
	1884	205,532	238,994	213,484	373,798	297,483	421,472	122,102	17,868	1,890,733

A falling off is still observable in the number of sheep in the province, but the decrease in 1888 is 47,117, as compared with 214,788 in 1887. The ratio of the number in 1888 to that in 1884 is as 5 to 7. The actual decrease, however, is confined to the coarse-woolled class, where the number is smaller by 68,244 than in 1887, a reduction occurring in each group. The number of fine-woolled sheep has increased by 21,127, contributed by every group except the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, in which a slight decrease occurs in lambs. An increase in the total number of sheep was made in but one district, the Lake Ontario counties, where the figures rose from 216,450 in 1887 to 223,363 in 1888.

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The Wool Clip.—The clip of coarse and fine wool is given by county groups and for the province for the years 1887 and 1888 in the following table, together with the average total clip for the seven years 1882-8 :

Total clip.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Coarse wool.	1888..	373,975	497,357	455,426	694,356	604,001	715,751	240,778	47,100	3,628,744
	1887..	388,093	482,146	458,825	691,324	609,958	769,106	259,989	46,213	3,705,654
	1882-8	500,441	621,718	550,701	973,618	813,683	937,463	306,339	45,563	4,749,526
Fine wool.	1888..	129,030	102,340	125,482	196,298	203,904	214,806	70,146	20,277	1,062,283
	1887..	121,129	93,483	101,870	179,534	185,774	197,061	59,293	14,451	952,595
	1882-8	114,251	90,262	94,274	173,553	174,944	217,210	64,988	13,925	943,407
Total...	1888..	503,005	599,697	580,908	890,654	807,905	930,557	310,924	67,377	4,691,027
	1887..	509,222	575,629	560,695	870,858	795,732	966,167	319,282	60.664	4,658,249
	1882-8	614,692	711,980	644,975	1,147,171	988,627	1,154,673	371,327	59,488	5,692,933

The total wool clip of the province exceeds that of 1887 by 32,778 pounds, there being a decrease in coarse wool of 76,910 pounds, and an increase in fine wool of 109,688 pounds. The clip of coarse wool exceeds its record of the previous year in the Lake Huron and West Midland groups and the Northern Districts, but an increase in the clip of fine wool is reported in every district. The new settlements comprising the Northern Districts show an increase over the average total clip for the seven years 1882-8, but in all the older groups a decided falling off is noticed. This is due, however, to the decrease in the number of animals, and not because of any decline in the weight of the average fleece, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the average weight per fleece for 1887, 1888, and for the seven years 1882-8 :

Clip per fleece.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb..	lb.	lb.	lb.
Coarse wool	1888..	5.91	5.77	5.65	5.78	5.98	4.92	5.30	5.79	5.58
	1887..	5.84	5.86	5.72	5.90	6.13	4.97	5.40	5.78	5.64
	1882-8	5.68	5.71	5.53	5.73	5.99	4.81	5.22	5.68	5.50
Fine wool..........	1888..	5.42	5.66	5.27	5.29	5.37	5.04	5.05	5.42	5.28
	1887..	5.15	5.47	5.13	5.21	5.48	5.01	5.16	5.15	5.22
	1882-8	5.02	5.40	5.17	5.28	5.36	4.87	4.90	5.21	5.13

Coarse wool was lighter by .06 lb. per fleece than in 1887, but exceeded its average for the seven years 1882-8 by .08 lb. Fleeces of fine wool, however, averaged .06 lb. heavier in 1888 than in 1887, and .15 lb. more than in the seven years period. The best averages for coarse woolled fleeces were in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie groups, being 5.98 lb. and 5.91 lb. respectively, while the lightest average clip, 4.92 lb. was returned in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties. In fine woolled fleeces the Lake Huron group led, the average being 5.66 lb. per fleece. The St. Lawrence and East Midland counties, however, showed only 5.04 and 5.05 pounds per fleece. The average weight of coarse wool exceeds that of fine wool by 3 lb. in ten fleeces.

Hogs.—The number of hogs in each group and in the province in 1887 and 1888 is given by classes in the appended table, together with the total for each year since 1884:

Hogs.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Over one year..	1888	35,491	16,454	15,999	27,782	32,099	43,144	14,611	2,074	187,654
	1887	35,638	15,644	18,457	30,611	37,770	47,513	19,868	1,443	206,944
Under one year	1888	150,693	54,889	56,853	137,625	116,192	75,243	34,802	5,128	631,425
	1887	150,205	54,056	52,558	131,990	116,908	78,548	36,931	4,677	625,873
Totals	1888	186,184	71,343	72,852	165,407	148,291	118,387	49,413	7,202	819,079
	1887	185,843	69,700	71,015	162,601	154,678	126,061	56,799	6,120	832,817
	1886	183,358	69,942	76,193	166,002	170,014	137,263	50,327	7,026	860,125
	1885	163,002	69,709	77,763	155,767	163,933	132,154	51,418	8,516	822,262
	1884	163,451	87,521	91,711	178,755	181,518	140,165	60,843	12,194	916,158

There has been a decrease from 1887 in the number of hogs of 13,738. There are fewer swine in the province than in any year of the Bureau's existence. An increase in the number of old hogs is noted only in two districts, while five groups report an increase in the class under one year. Swine raising is carried on most extensively in the corn growing counties of the Lake Erie group, where nearly 23 per cent. of the hogs of the province are reported, and the West Midland and Lake Ontario districts come next in order.

Poultry.—Domesticated fowls, like cattle, have a dual commercial value of flesh and product. In the following table no reference is made to the egg product, but the number of birds is given in their classes by county groups for 1887 and 1888, together with the total for the past five years:

Poultry.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
Turkeys	1888	54,614	28,921	25,848	62,580	58,075	79,832	22,992	3,157	336,019
	1887	70,365	27,817	33,451	71,320	84,951	96,878	21,812	3,004	409,598
Geese ..	1888	45,085	44,083	43,881	70,272	72,219	70,243	29,224	2.819	377,826
	1887	54,641	47,639	48,901	79,283	86,811	73,778	33,026	3,976	428,055
Other Fowls..	1888	761,885	639,794	478,753	1,171,145	982,704	989,152	369,947	56,889	5,450,269
	1887	817,635	628,393	467,537	1,141,482	1,088,892	1,012,061	389,924	54,784	5,600,708
Totals.	1888	861,584	712,798	548,482	1,303,997	1,112,998	1,139,227	422,163	62,865	6,164,114
	1887	942,641	703,849	549,889	1,292,085	1,260,654	1,182,717	444,762	61,764	6,438,361
	1886	1,007,965	740,057	579,679	1,377,089	1,371,697	1,394,001	433,790	64,637	6,968,915
	1885	942,877	655,455	524,427	1,284,037	1,234,590	1,247,901	390,272	57,246	6,336,805
	1884	824,977	671,133	525,544	1,232,858	1,234,179	1,266,214	413,263	69,438	6,237,606

Taking the totals for the province a decrease is observed in every class of poultry compared with 1887, there being a falling off of 73,579 in the number of turkeys, 50,229 in geese and 150,439 in other fowls, making a total decrease of 274,247. Of this decrease the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties are accountable for 228,713.

PROPORTIONATE NUMBERS OF LIVE STOCK.—The following table gives the average number of the various classes of live stock per 1,000 acres cleared, by county groups for 1888:

Live Stock.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.		
									1888.	1887.	1882-8.
Horses	61.1	50.1	49.8	53.3	56.1	48.6	49.3	38.6	52.7	51.8	51.5
Cattle	169.6	198.6	173.5	187.2	131.8	176.2	165.6	217.9	170.6	175.4	174.6
Sheep	110.5	132.9	162.6	114.0	97.9	126.1	110.1	152.7	119.3	125.7	155.8
Hogs	139.5	56.7	72.2	74.0	65.0	52.7	59.8	61.1	72.4	75.0	79.4
Poultry	645.6	566.5	543.9	583.5	487.9	507.2	510.7	533.2	545.1	579.6	572.8

Horses show an increase over 1887 and also over the average for the seven years, but all the other classes fall below their ratios for both periods. The highest rate for horses on the basis of 1,000 acres cleared is found in the Lake Erie group, the Lake Ontario counties coming second with five head less. The Northern Districts though lowest in the rate of horses, leads in the rate of cattle, followed closely by the Lake Huron counties. The rate of sheep is greatest in the Georgian Bay group, with the Northern Districts second. The proportion of hogs in the Lake Erie counties is nearly double that of any other group, 265 being the rate in Essex. In poultry the rates range from 487.9 in the Lake Ontario group to 645.6 in the Lake Erie counties. The latter group leads in rates of horses, hogs and poultry, while the Lake Ontario group has the lowest proportion in cattle, sheep and poultry.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

Robert Manery, Mersea, Essex: All stock have done well with the exception of cattle that were fed out of doors and had no shelter. They consumed an unusual amount of feed, and came out the poorest we have had them in a long while. There has been no disease but "hollow horn." We are pretty nearly cleaned out of fodder.

Alex. Young, Harwich, Kent: All live stock are healthy, and horses are in good demand for the American markets. Cattle are thin owing to the scarcity of feed and late spring. Sheep have wintered well, and have produced an unusually large number of lambs. Pigs are generally healthy, although some complain of the young ones dying.

Wm. Clark, Aldborough, Elgin: Horses are in good order, but cattle as a general thing are thin, though in good health generally speaking. Some sheep are very thin, while others are in ordinary condition. No disease has appeared but horse distemper, but it has not been of a very serious nature. Fodder is scarce as a general thing.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: No serious diseases have been reported among horses, cattle, sheep or pigs. Some colts died soon after foaling—from weakness or general debility. There is a great scarcity of fodder. Some have had to buy hay who imagined they would have more than they would require, and very little feed will be left over this year. On the whole stock will go on the grass in a lean condition, and will have to go before the grass has got a good start.

John Wright, Goderich, Huron: The condition of live stock varies a good deal. Horses generally are in fair condition, although some have been affected with distemper, and a few mares and colts have died this spring. Cattle are poor and thin, owing to the scarcity of fodder with a good many farmers, but sheep and pigs are in good order. Fodder is rather scarce this spring, owing to last summer being so dry.

James Johnston, Carrick, Bruce: Horses in many cases have been troubled this winter with influenza or a mild distemper, and are out of condition on that account, although but few were lost. Cattle generally are not in as good condition as usual; perhaps the scarcity of turnips may be the cause of this, as there is no scarcity of other feed. Sheep and pigs have done well. There is plenty of all kinds of feed except roots.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: Horses generally are in good condition. There was a good deal of distemper during the winter, and also a good deal of another disease which manifested itself in a swelling of the legs and up into the body, and which sometimes proved fatal. Cattle, sheep and pigs, are in ordinary condition, strong and healthy if not very fat. Fodder did not seem to have the "last" in it that it usually has for the same bulk, still, generally, there was a sufficient supply for all purposes.

John McPherson, Lobo, Middlesex : I heard a person once remark that when he started in life he had nothing, and that he had held his own remarkably well ever since. Now, that is about the way with the stock this spring—they went in winter quarters very thin and they have come out about the same. There has been no disease except distemper among the horses, but a great many young pigs I think were lost owing, I believe, to the cold weather. Fodder was very scarce, but farmers used economy from the start, and therefore managed to pull through.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford : The condition of live stock is not equal to former years. Some explain that this is partly due to the fact that the quality of rough feeds is not as good as usual. In no department of live stock is the condition up to the average. Otherwise stock is in a healthy condition. The generality of farmers are scarce of feed, and are praying for early grass.

John McDonald, Garafraxa W., Wellington : The condition of live stock is fair. There has been some kind of epidemic among horses, and some have been lost. There have also been many deaths amongst colts this spring. There has been a sufficiency of feed in this section.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth : Horses are thin in flesh, but in general good health. Cattle are going out this spring as poor as I ever saw them. Sheep and pigs have wintered well, and there has been no disease of any kind. The supply of fodder was short, and some turned out their stock before the grass got fairly started.

Alex. McCowan, Scarborough, York : Live stock are in very fair condition with some few exceptions. A good many pigs in this neighborhood have gone lame. They seem to loose all power of themselves, and do very little good afterwards. I do not know the cause unless the pea meal feed has been too strong for them. On the whole there has been a sufficient supply of fodder ; some have had to buy, while others were able to sell.

Franklin Jones, Hillier, Prince Edward : Live stock are rather thin in flesh, and in many cases poor and weak. No special disease has prevailed, although more than an average number of cases of sickness is observable amongst both horses and horned cattle. There were a few cases of horse distemper. There was enough fodder for winter feed, but a remarkable scarcity for March and April.

John Sharp, Ernesttown, Lennox and Addington : Live stock of all kinds are rather thin in flesh and weakly for the want of sufficient good feed. Horses have had some distemper, but not of a fatal character. Most of our farmers have had to feed sparingly on account of scarcity of fodder, and many had to buy feed.

Ambrose Derbyshire, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville : Live stock in general (milch cows especially) look unusually thin this spring on account of an insufficient supply of food, many farmers feeding very sparingly. Horses are looking as well as usual, and so are sheep and pigs. Oats and hay are very scarce. There will be enough, but little to spare. There are a few farmers this year, as in other years, who will have some hay left, but the great majority will have none to spare, and some will have to buy.

James Clark, Kenyon, Glengarry : Horses, cattle and sheep, have wintered well. A disease has broken out in the neighborhood by which some farmers have lost five or six head of cattle. The disease was rot in the hoof and upwards, and the stench in the stables in which these animals were was almost unbearable. No veterinary examined them. Fodder is sufficient for all purposes.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough : Horses and cattle are looking rather slim, but sheep and pigs are in fair condition. Horses had the distemper in adjoining localities, but all recovered. Fodder was not as plentiful as usual, but experience taught the farmers not to waste it in the forepart of the winter. There was enough for home supply.

John B. Morton, Huntingdon, Hastings : Horses have suffered from a distemper which caused the loss of some fine young animals. Cattle, owing to the scarcity of coarse grains, are very thin but healthy. Very few sheep are raised in this section. Pigs are in very good condition. Most of the farmers pinched through, but to the injury of their stock. Straw was abundant, but coarse grains and hay scarce.

James Early, Chaffey, Muskoka : There has been a disease among live stock. Their tails got diseased, and it effected their spines. They could not get up without help, and most of those attacked died. There was a plentiful supply of fodder throughout the winter.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent : Pastures have been good on account of the showery weather. Live stock are in good condition and the prospect is good for fall and winter feed. Butter is scarce and dearer than for many years—at this season.

Samuel Williams, Southwold, Elgin : Pastures are now looking well, although they got a late start this spring. The condition of cattle is reported as good. The prospects for fall and winter are fair. The supply of dairy produce is fairly good.

G. W. Newman, Walsingham, Norfolk : Pastures are good, as there is just sufficient rain to keep things nicely growing. Live stock are in good condition. Hay will be scarce, but there will be an adundance of coarse feed. Farmers are turning their attention to the dairy more than formerly.

Frederick Mehlenbacher, Rainham, Haldimand : Pastures are miserably poor. Live stock are in very fair condition considering the state of pastures, but numbers will have to be sold owing to the shortage of grass and the scarcity of hay. The supply of dairy produce is much below the average.

A. A. Myers, Sombra, Lambton : Pasture is not very good on account of lack of rain, but live stock look extra well. There will be plenty of fodder, and there is every prospect of an abundant supply of dairy produce.

George Hood, Morris, Huron : Pastures are very bare, but nevertheless cattle are in good condition. The prospect for fall and winter keep is by no means bright. Cows have failed very much in their yield of milk.

Wm. Whitelaw, St. Vincent, Grey : There is little or nothing on pastures. Live stock were in good condition until the middle of July when pastures gave out. If the rain continues, fall feed will be good, but winter feed will be scarce. The supply of dairy produce is about 80 per cent. of what it was last year.

George Sneath, Vespra, Simcoe : Pastures on high lands have been dried out for weeks ; consequently live stock is in poor condition. The prospects for fall and winter keep are very poor indeed, as there will not be nearly enough fodder to keep the stock through the winter. Farmers would gladly sell, but cannot find purchasers at any price. The supply of dairy produce has been much under the average.

Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, Middlesex : Pastures are very good as they have been kept fresh by frequent rains. Live stock are in very good condition, but there is rather poor prospect for winter supply. Some have sown Hungarian grass seed in their summer fallows to supplement the lack of hay. Our cheese factory has done fairly well, and milk is still keeping up the supply.

J. W. Whealy, Nissouri E., Oxford : Pastures have been very bare, but this week's rains will freshen them up. Live stock are in good condition, and the prospects for fall and winter keep are middling. As a large quantity of oats and corn are grown the loss of the hay crop will not be so keenly felt. The supply of dairy produce is rather light, although better than last year.

D. McDiarmid, Brantford, Brant : Pastures are short and stock is thin, yet the prospects are good for fall and winter keep—on account of western corn and millet being sown to a great extent. The supply of dairy produce is rather short.

John Campbell, Blanshard, Perth : Pastures have been very bare, consequently stock are in poor condition, but the prospect for fall feed is better. The creamery in this section was poorly supplied on account of the drouth in the early part of the season.

George Cushing, Arthur, Wellington : Pastures are in bad condition and have been all summer. Cattle are almost "spring poor," but since the rain came the fields are getting green again and the prospects for fall pasture are fair. Winter feed will be scarce. The supply of dairy produce will be short.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo : Pastures are short, but will keep live stock in thrifty condition. There will be no fattening on pasture, however, except on low lands where meadows are damp. While stock is in fair condition, many farmers will sell off their lighter stock and fatten none but the best, as it pays to feed only choice cattle for the British markets.

Matthew Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin : Pastures have been very poor, but the late rains have freshened them some. Live stock are in very poor condition, and many are wondering how they are going to keep their cattle over the winter.

Isaac A. Merritt, Grimsby S., Lincoln: Pastures are short on account of dry weather, and consequently live stock are not doing well. There is not a very good supply of dairy produce.

Robt. Inksetter, Beverley, Wentworth : Pastures have not been very good. Had it not been for green fodder cattle would have been hard up. They are now getting in fair condition after the short fare of last year. Dairy produce will not be up to the average quantity.

Colin Cameron, Nassagaweya, Halton : Pastures could hardly be any worse, as they are completely burned up, and there is no fresh clover to take its place for fall pasture. Live stock are in fair condition, but fodder is going to be scarce and dear. There are very poor prospects for much butter.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel : Pastures are very scant. I never before saw live stock in so thin a condition, and the prospects for fall and winter are not very bright, as hay and straw will not make one-half of a good average crop.

Thos. Ramage, Etobicoke, York : Pastures are poor. Live stock are in fair condition. For fall keep the prospects are better than they were last year, but for winter keep it will require great economy.

Robt. H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario : Pastures have improved since the rains of August 3rd. Live stock are in fair condition. There will probably be plenty of pasture from now till winter, but farmers will have to economize in their hay and straw for winter. The supply of dairy produce is small.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham : Pastures are very short, yet stock are in as good condition as could be expected. Hay was very short and straw was not very plentiful, and feed will not be too abundant. A great deal of western corn has been sown, which will partially supply the lack of other feed.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland : Pastures are very poor, and live stock are not in good condition. The rain has given the burnt up pasture fields a little start, and should we get frequent showers live stock may hold their own, but not otherwise. The prospect for the winter is a dreary one for a great many, owing to the great deficiency of both hay and straw. Butter and cheese are both scarce.

S. N. Smith, Sophiasburg, Prince Edward : Pastures are very poor, having been burnt up by drouth, and stock are looking thin. Many are planting western corn and sowing seed for fodder for the winter since the rain. The winter will be a trying one, as most farmers are short of feed for their stock.

C. R. Allison, Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Addington : Pasture is very short and stock as a general thing thin in flesh. The shortage of fodder will be felt very keenly by many farmers this winter, unless they can dispose of a large portion of their stock or import fodder from outside the country.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac : Pastures are in a very bad condition. Live stock are suffering for want of pasture and in many instances for want of water. Cattle are consequently not in good condition, and the prospects for fall and winter keep never were worse in this section. Dairy products are short of an average.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville : Pastures were in good condition in the forepart of the summer, but lately are poor. Live stock are in good condition as farmers are begining to feed green corn. Dairy produce is falling off very much.

Wm. Kyle, Williamsburg, Dundas: Pastures are pretty well burned out. Live stock are looking better than one would expect judging by the pastures. Winter fodder will be very scarce and dear. The supply of dairy produce is not large, but equal to last year.

P. A. Stewart, Lochiel, Glengarry: Pastures are dry generally. Live stock are in fair condition. A large quantity of corn has been grown for green fodder in order to supplement pastures during the dry weather and keep up the flow of milk. There will be plenty of feed for fall and winter and some to spare. There is not much butter exported, as most of the milk is made into cheese.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Pastures are in about the same condition as last year, but recent showers will improve them. Live stock have fallen off a good deal, and some farmers are already feeding hay. There is a prospect of fodder being scarce during the winter. The flow of milk has fallen off from 25 to 50 per cent.

Edmund Byrne, Burgess, Lanark: Pastures are the poorest we have ever had, as the drouth and grasshoppers have left scarcely anything. Cattle are in poor condition and nearly every person wants to sell owing to the likelihood of a scarcity of feed in winter.

John Campbell, jr., Mariposa, Victoria: Pastures are brown and bare. Live stock are in medium condition, and the prospects for the future are that feed must be carefully saved from the start, so as to tide over the winter. The supply of dairy produce is short.

John Moloney, Douro, Peterborough: Pastures are in miserable condition on account of the very dry season. Live stock are only in fair condition for want of good pasture. The prospects for keeping live stock in good condition during the coming fall and winter is very disheartening as feed is going to be very scarce and hard to be got. The supply of dairy produce will be small.

D. Galloway, Lutterworth, Haliburton: Pastures are medium to good. Live stock is in fair condition I think there will be plenty of feed for fall and winter, owing to the abundance of wild hay.

Charles Anderson, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Pastures are very poor on account of the excessive drouth and at one time it was feared that the grass was killed at the roots; but latterly we have had some fine rains, and pasture fields now begin to show a shade of green. Live stock are not in good condition, and the prospects for winter keep are gloomy indeed. Most farmers will either have to buy feed largely, or else get rid of part of their stock. The supply of dairy produce is falling off rapidly.

A. H. Smith, Monck, Muskoka: Pastures are fairly green and improving. Live stock are in good condition, and careful feeding with the use of the chaff cutter will enable farmers to pull through the winter. The supply of dairy produce is limited, with good prices.

Hugh Jackson, Humphrey, Parry Sound: Pastures are in a very poor state. Cattle pasture very much in the woods and are in very good condition. There is a good supply of butter, but no cheese is made.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Arthur J. Arner, Gosfield, Essex: Fall pastures are in fair condition. They have been much improved since Sept. 15. Cattle, horses and sheep have been doing well during the past month. Cattle and sheep are seldom fattened except on grass. Hogs are doing well. Most farmers are alive to the fact that early feeding pays, and many of them feed pease and barley as a start. The supplies for market are large. The winter supply of fodder is quite sufficient.

Robt. Wilkie, Harwich, Kent: Fall pastures are very poor, but cattle are in fair condition. Not many cattle or sheep are being fattened, but a great number of hogs are. Hay is scarce, but rough fodder is plentiful.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: Fall pastures have been good. Live stock is in very good condition; all beefing stock are doing first-class. Sheep are in the best condition we have had them for many years. The prospect for winter fodder is not bright, but if care is taken there may be enough. Large quantities of fodder corn have been raised.

G. E. Fitzgerald, Rainham, Haldimand: Live stock are looking very well, but are not likely to fatten until housed. Cattle are mostly sold in summer and fall. Winter feed will be scarce. Lambs are nearly all sold. There are a less number of hogs than usual.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Pastures are in better condition than last fall, and live stock are in very fair trim. Cattle do not fatten well this fall, and a great many have been offered for sale at prices lower than for years. Sheep and hogs are very scarce. From present appearances I should say that beef will be plenty but mutton and pork short. There is plenty of coarse feed to take the stock through the winter.

James Watson, Moore, Lambton: Pastures are very poor, as the rain did not come soon enough. After the ground was moistened the temperature of the atmosphere was too low for vegetation to make rapid progress. Stock are healthy, but rather thin in flesh. Hay is a light crop. Rough grains such as oats, pease and barley, are plentiful.

John Burgess, Turnberry, Huron: Pastures are good and live stock are now doing well, but suffered from bare pastures in July and August. Hogs are not kept largely on account of milk being mostly sent to the cheese factories, but what there are are doing well. Sheep have been mostly marketed. Fodder will be very scarce.

John Morice, Normanby, Grey: Fall pastures are very good, yet live stock are in fair condition. The fattening process has just commenced. Sheep and hogs are healthy, and there is the ordinary supply for market. The supply of fodder is very small.

Samuel Taylor, Orillia, Simcoe: Fall pastures have had next to nothing, there was so little growth owing to the nights being cold. Live stock are in usual condition. There will be plenty of stock for the market supply. Fodder will be scarce.

Adam H. Secord, Dorchester N., Middlesex: Fall pastures are about done for this fall. Live stock is looking well. There is not much fattening of stock here as this is a dairy country, and hogs are sold alive throughout the season. If the winter is not too long, we may get through with great care in feeding.

James Anderson, Zorra E., Oxford: We have had no pastures for the last two months. Stock look well, as plenty soiling crops are grown. All live stock are in as good condition as is usual at this time of year. The winter supply will be less than usual, as a good deal of stock has been sold to be fed elsewhere.

D. McCormick, Brantford, Brant: Pastures are poor, and live stock are in a similar condition. Very few are fat, and many have suffered from lack of pasture. There are very few sheep in this section, but they are all in a good condition. Hogs are scarce, but they, too, are in good trim. There is a great scarcity of fodder.

Wm. Courtice, Fullarton, Perth: Pastures are about done. Live stock look middling, and some people have put up their fat cattle. But there will not be nearly so many fatted this winter as for some years past, grain and hay being so dear. Sheep are not popular, wool being so low in price. Hogs are doing well and are in favor at fair prices. There will not be a large supply of fodder generally, although there is plenty of hay.

Duncan McFarlane, Puslinch, Wellington: Fall pasture is short. The most of the live stock will be stall fed. Cattle are thin. Sheep and hogs are good. The prospect for the winter supply of fodder is good, with the exception of hay.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Fall pasture is short, although live stock are in good, thrifty condition. We start about Nov. 1 to put up cattle for feeding. Few sheep are kept in this section and only a few hogs for local consumption. There will be a sufficient supply of beef, mutton and pork. A few farmers have adopted the syetem of ensilage but not as many as ought to; hard times will bring them to their senses.

M. G. Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: Pastures have been very bare this fall. Cattle are in usual condition. Very few intend to stall-feed cattle. Hogs are thriving, and some are ready to kill. There will be plenty of grass-fed cattle, but fodder will be scarce owing to the scarcity of straw.

John H. Lindebury, Clinton, Lincoln: Fall pastures are very short on account of drouth. Fattening is very slow, for there is but little pasture. There are plenty of cattle, but sheep and hogs are not so plentiful. Fodder is scarce.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The drouth of summer was bad on pastures, and it was cropped so close that the fall rains did it little or no benefit; consequently all stock are in poor condition. There will be very few hogs for market.

Wm. F. W. Fisher, Nelson, Trafalgar: Pastures are very short. Stock are thrifty but a little thin, and very little feeding has been done. There are plenty of cattle, but few sheep and pigs. Fodder will be somewhat scarce during the winter.

Wm. Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: Pastures are very bare, and there is not one-half the acreage in grass that there should be on account of the last two summers' drouth. Live stock are very thin, and while there will be plenty of lean cattle there will be few fat. Fodder will be very scarce, and it will require great economy to winter the stock, as there is a scarcity of both hay and straw.

D. James, Markham, York: Fall pastures are very fair, but much of the meadows was plowed up immediately after cutting. Cattle look much better than they did at the same time last year. Hogs are generally young, as the high price of pork all summer induced farmers to sell pigs before they made heavy pork. Fodder will be scarce.

Joseph Picket, Uxbridge, Ontario: Fall pasture is as good as it has been for some years, and consequently stock are looking pretty well for the time of year. Some have stalled their cattle for winter, and have had pigs up for fattening, while several have killed and marketed their hogs already. Feed is going to be very scarce in this locality this winter.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: Pastures have been middling good, and live stock are in fair condition for the winter, but the winter supply of fodder is likely to be short, and economy will have to be used to make both ends meet. The turnip crop, being a good one, will be a great help.

Walter Riddell, Hamilton, Northumberland: Since the rains came pastures have been fair. Many cattle will be sold off the grass. The supplies for market are large. There is hardly any hay, and straw, is a short crop. Winter feed will probably be short.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: The fall rains seemed to put new life into all vegetation, and pastures are good. Cattle and sheep are healthy and in good condition. Very few cattle or sheep have been fattened, except on grass. Hogs are chiefly raised for home consumption. Drovers are running everything off as fast as they can. I think there is enough fodder to winter with and some to spare.

Leonard Wager, Sheffield, Lennox and Addington: Pastures are good. Farmers have sold off nearly all their fat cattle and sheep. I think there will be a lack of meat for winter markets. Fodder will be very scarce.

Thos. Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac: The fall pastures are excellent, and live stock have improved very rapidly so as to be fit for marketing. Many of the farmers are killing and selling their beef and young cattle, there being a scarcity of hay and fodder, owing to the great drouth during the summer.

G. J. Carson, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Pastures are in good condition, and so are live stock. Not much beef is fatted in this section, and few cattle or sheep are for sale, as farmers go in chiefly for dairying; they keep all the milking cows they can and send the milk to the cheese factory. Fodder will be scarce this season. Most of the farmers will have enough, but few will have much to spare.

John Kennedy, Mountain, Dundas: Pastures are excellent, and live stock are looking well. The fodder supply is sufficient; but there will be no surplus.

G. E. Shaver, Osnabruck, Stormont: Pastures were never better. Cattle are in splendid condition, but there is no stall-feeding yet; the animals have fattened well on pasture. Most of the live stock is already marketed. There will be plenty of fodder for the winter.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: Pastures are in fair condition. Live stock are also in good order and fit for the market, but there is not much demand for beef. There is not much more than a supply of fodder for the winter.

Paul Labrosse, Hawkesbury E., Prescott: Pastures are in very good condition. Cattle were fat enough on grass for killing. Farmers sell all their surplus cattle, sheep and pigs to traders who send them to Montreal market. Droves are being sent every week from this township. There will be plenty of fodder.

Henry Armstrong, Clarence, Russell: Fall pastures are splendid this year, and live stock of all kinds are in good condition. There will be a scarcity of fodder for the winter, as straw and hay were short and thin in the ground.

John Scott, Goulbourn, Carleton: Fall pastures have done well since the rain. Cattle and sheep have improved, and quite a number have been exported—the heaviest cattle to Montreal for shipment to England, and the sheep to the United States. Hogs will be light as coarse grains are scarce. The fodder supply for winter is about sufficient.

A. T. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: Fall pastures were never better. Live stock are in splendid condition, and nearly all the surplus is sold. Hogs are generally all sold on foot. Fodder will be pretty scarce; every straw must be taken care of.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: Pastures are fair. Live stock generally are in fair condition. Very little has been so far done in the way of fattening either cattle or sheep, but hogs have been fattened in considerable numbers. Supplies for market will be about as usual. Fodder will be scarce with many farmers. Ensilage has been adopted and with excellent results.

F. Birdsall, Asphodel, Peterborough: Pastures are in good condition, and live stock are in fair trim. Not many have been fattened for market on account of the scarcity of hay and straw. Hogs are mostly sold off in the fall. There will be enough fodder if careful feeding is practiced. I am trying a silo on a small scale. I think it is the only one in the county.

J. C. Hanley, Tyendinaga, Hastings: Pastures are good and so are cattle. On account of the failure of hay and straw supplies and the short crops of coarse grains, all cattle, sheep and hogs that could be sold were disposed of. Less fodder will be purchased than was expected at one time.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Pastures have been bare. Cattle are in fair condition. Fattening of cattle, sheep and hogs is not much practised here. Supplies are more than are wanted for our local market immediately. Farmers are wanting to clear out surplus stock at once on account of the scarcity of fodder for winter.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: There is very little pasture; cattle can just live on it and that is all. Cattle get fat in the woods. The surplus has been sold to buyers and shipped. Supplies are about sufficient for local consumption. Fodder is scarce, and hay is likely to rule high.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

When correspondents wrote in October they reported that the second successive season of drouth had left its mark upon the dairying business. In some localities the falling off in milk was so great that a number of cheese factories were temporarily closed. The low price for cheese early in the season was also discouraging to patrons, but toward the close a more hopeful feeling prevailed. Butter was in demand all summer, and the good prices compensated to a large degree for the scarcity of milk and cream resulting from poor pastures. A panicky feeling existed in Lennox and other eastern counties during the early fall, and some good milking cows were sold at a sacrifice through fear that they could not be successfully wintered because of scarcity of fodder. The popularity of cheese factories and creameries was never more severely tested than during the season of 1888.

CHEESE.—In the following table the aggregate of milk used, cheese made and the value of cheese are given for the 737 factories reported as in operation, based on the averages furnished by 557 factories. A neat comparison is afforded in the case of the years 1887 and 1888, as exactly the same number of factories were reported in operation in those years. The list for 1888 contains 47 new factories, while as many have been closed as far as reported by correspondents and cheese factory secretaries.

Year.	No. of factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	Value of cheese per lb.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.	Average per factory of—		
		Milk used.	Cheese made.					Milk used.	Cheese made.	Value of cheese.
		lb	lb	$	cts.	lb	cts.	lb	lb	$
1888...	737	686,369,013	65,299,751	6,031,470	9.237	10.511	87.9	931,301	88,602	8,184
1887...	737	691,934,579	65,638,656	6,918,913	10.541	10.542	100.0	938,853	89,062	9,388
1886...	770	654,703,243	63,721,621	5,893,818	9.249	10.274	90.0	850,264	82,755	7,654
1885...	752	733,437,254	71,209,719	5,781,569	8.119	10.300	78.8	975,315	94,694	7,688
1884...	751	685,964,727	66,939,573	6,998,889	10.456	10.248	102.0	913,402	89,134	9,319
1883...	635	539,696,197	53,513,032	5,589,339	10.445	10.085	103.6	849,915	84,272	8,802
1883-8..	730	665,350,835	64,387,059	6,202,333	9.633	10.334	93.2	911,024	88,161	8,492

In every respect save the quality of the milk, the business falls behind that of 1887. There was a decrease of 5,565,566 lb, in the total quantity of milk used, and the amount of cheese made was less by 338,905 lb. This falling off in the amount of the product, together with a decline of 1,304 cent per lb. in the price of cheese, reduced the value of the make to $6,031,470 or $887,443 less than in 1887. The price realised for cheese per lb. in 1888 was lower than in any year of the six with the exception of 1885. The quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese was 10.511 lb., which, while .031 lb. below that of the previous year of drouth, was considerably higher than that of any other year, and .177 lb. more than that of the average for the six years. The value of the product of 100 lb. of milk was 87.9 cents, being 12.1 cents less than in 1887, when one dollar was realised. The average quantity of milk used per factory was 7,552 lb. less than in the preceding year, the amount of cheese was smaller by 460 lb., and the value by $1,204. The make of cheese exceeded the annual average per factory by 441 lb., but the value realised was $308 less.

Of the 557 factories reporting, however, but 404, or 55 per cent. of the number in operation, sent in complete returns. Notwithstanding this indication of a decrease of interest in dairy statistics on the part of factory managers and secretaries, a fair comparison is still afforded of the number of patrons and cows, together with other points of interest in connection with the industry, which are given in the following table :

Year.	No. of patrons returned.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	Number of—		No. per factory of		Average per cow—			Average return per patron.	Average No. of days worked.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.		Patrons.	Cows.	Patrons.	Cows.	Yield of milk.	Product of cheese.	Value of product.		
		lb	lb	$					lb	lb	$	$	
1888.	404	402,599,463	38,336,589	3,549,753	24,674	150,618	61	373	2,673	254.5	23.57	144	153
1887.	459	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,188	27,679	165,710	60	361	2,719	258.5	27.25	163	156
1886.	455	404,036,443	39,361,482	3,646,564	23,244	146,325	51	322	2,761	269.0	24.92	157	156
1885.	433	436,335,359	42,479,047	3,446,514	26,300	154,824	61	358	2,818	274.4	22.26	131	157
1884.	445	426,260,665	41,595,027	4,357,208	24,015	158,366	54	356	2,692	262.7	27.51	181	159
1883.	385	327.353,679	32,495,811	3,396,882	19,797	117,577	51	305	2,784	276.4	28.89	172	156
Av'g. 1883-8	430	407,849,815	39,516,901	3,818,685	24,285	148,903	56	346	2,740	265.4	25.66	157	156

The average number of patrons to a factory was 61, being one more than in the preceding year, and more than in any year except 1885, when 61 patrons were also reported. The number of cows to each factory was increased to 373, or 12 more than in 1887. The yield of milk per cow, however, was less than in any year of the six, being 67 lb. below the average for the period. The product of cheese per cow was also less than in any other year, the falling off being 4 lb. compared with 1887, and 10.9 lb. compared with the annual average. The value of the product is less than in any year of the term except 1885, being $3.68 less per cow than in 1887, and $2.09 below the annual average. The average return per patron was $144, a smaller showing than was made in any year except that dullest of dairying seasons, 1885. The decrease was $19 compared with 1887 and $13 compared with the annual average. The foregoing results are partially due to the shorter period of operation, which was 3 days less than in 1887, which was an average season.

The value of the product of cow's milk for one day may be taken as the measure in comparing the relative success or failure of a cheese season. The following comparative table compiled from the 404 factories giving the full data, shows by groups of counties the average business per factory and the results obtained per cow for the whole season and per day for 1887, 1888, and the six years 1883-8 :

Districts.		Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of— Milk used.	Quantity of— Cheese made.	Value of cheese.	No. of— Patrons.	No. of— Cows.	Average per cow. Yield of milk per— Seas'n	Average per cow. Yield of milk per— Day	Average per cow. Value of product per Seas'n	Average per cow. Value of product per Day	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Value of product of 100 lb. milk.
			lb	lb	$			lb	lb	$ c.	cts.	lb.	$ c.	cts.
Lake Erie.	1888..	155	974,062	92,101	8,628	78	359	2,712	17.5	24 02	15.5	10.58	9 37	88.6
	1887..	159	934,109	87,275	9,051	75	344	2,712	17.1	26 28	16.5	10.70	10 37	96.9
	1883-8	158	885,647	84,545	8,190	69	319	2,776	17.6	25 67	16.2	10.48	9 69	92.5
Lake Huron	1888..	136	1,023,960	95,386	8,926	94	405	2,526	18.5	22 02	16.1	10.73	9 36	87.2
	1887..	143	1,155,953	107,616	11,185	91	431	2,683	18.8	25 96	18.2	10.74	10 39	96.8
	1883-8	142	1,021,876	96,902	9,513	84	384	2,661	18.7	24 77	17.4	10.55	9 82	93.1
Georgian Bay.	1888..	130	670,582	63,391	5,754	59	288	2,325	17.8	19 95	15.3	10.58	9 08	85.8
	1887..	126	601,281	56,567	5,780	53	254	2,367	18.8	22 72	18.0	10.63	10 22	96.1
	1883-8	131	543,601	52,527	5,051	52	226	2,405	18.4	22 35	17.1	10.35	9 62	92.9
West Midland.	1888..	160	1,547,717	144,812	13,752	84	521	2,973	18.6	26 42	16.6	10.69	9 50	88.9
	1887..	164	1,489,820	139,197	14,592	84	506	2,931	17.9	28 71	17.5	10.70	10 48	97.9
	1883-8	165	1,395,633	132,502	13,169	74	467	2,989	18.1	28 20	17.1	10.53	9 94	94.4
Lake Ontario.	1888..	151	735,277	70,476	6,389	57	283	2,598	17.3	22 57	15.0	10.43	9 07	86.9
	1887..	145	731,070	69,269	7,287	62	280	2,610	18.0	26 01	17.9	10.55	10 52	99.7
	1883-8	151	750,726	73,024	6,852	57	275	2,730	18.1	24 92	16.5	10.28	9 38	91.3
St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	1888..	154	841,156	81,145	7,375	44	340	2,475	16.1	21 70	14.1	10.37	9 09	87.7
	1887..	154	815,314	78,836	8,359	44	320	2,550	16.6	26 14	17.0	10.34	10 60	102.5
	1883 8	154	811,747	79,945	7,612	42	319	2,545	16.5	23 86	15.4	10.15	9 52	93.8
East Midland.	1888..	156	848,506	83,142	7,568	46	311	2,730	17.5	24 35	15.6	10.21	9 10	89.2
	1887..	158	901,391	88,263	9,540	47	309	2,914	18.4	30 84	19.5	10.21	10 81	105.8
	1883-8	159	871,690	86,954	8,225	45	310	2,812	17.7	26 53	16.7	10.02	9 46	94.4
The Province.	1888..	153	996,533	94,893	8,787	61	373	2,673	17.4	23 57	15.4	10.50	9 26	88.2
	1887..	156	981,510	93,319	9,837	60	361	2,719	17.4	27 25	17.5	10.52	10 54	100.2
	1883-8		948,120	91,864	8,877	56	346	2,740	17.5	25 66	16.4	10 32	9 66	93.6

It is evident from the averages here shown that they are the largest factories that make the complete returns, the average milk used in each of those for 1888 being 996,533 lb. as compared with 759,054 lb. for the other 153 factories which have made but partial returns. Likewise the average of cheese made, value of cheese, and milk required to make one pound of cheese vary slightly from those derived from the whole 557 factories returned, as shown in table x.

The length of the season was 3 days less than in 1887, extensions being observed in only the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario groups, though neither exceeded its average season. Notwithstanding this early closing of the season, the milk used per factory exceeded that of 1887 by 15,023 lb., and the cheese make by 1,574 lb., due to an increase of patronage of 12 cows. The value of the cheese made was $1,050 less than in 1887 and $90 below the annual average business. The yield of milk per cow per day was the same as in 1887, or one-tenth of a pound below the average of the six seasons; but the value of the cheese product was less than in 1887 by 2.1 cents, or one cent below the annual average. This reduction in value from 1887 is equivalent to 12 cents per 100 lb. of milk, which is therefore wholly due to fall in prices of cheese, as the cheese producing quality of the milk was slightly better than in 1887. The factories in the West Midland group as usual had the longest season, which was five days shorter than the average season of that group. This group also had the largest factories, those in the Lake Huron group coming second with less than two-thirds of the business. The greatest number of patrons is found in the Lake Huron counties, but this is the only group in which the number of cows per factory was less than in 1887. The yield of milk per cow per day was highest in the West Midland group, or 2½ lb. more than in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group, where it was the lowest. These groups hold the same positions as regards the value of product per cow per day, the divergence being 2½ cents. The cheese producing quality of milk was best in the East Midland group, while the poorest results were obtained in this respect in the Lake Huron group. The make of the West Midland factories commanded the best prices, but the cheese producing quality of the milk in the East Midland factories predominated and placed that district first as to value of cheese product of 100 lb. of milk, the West Midland counties being a close second.

BUTTER.—During the season 1888 four new creameries were reported as in operation, making a total of 31, or 11 less than in 1887. The popularity of the creamery does not appear to be increasing among the farmers, more than one correspondent remarking that farmers seem a little shy in venturing to patronise creameries. Another says, "our people do not manifest their relish for good butter by paying the price it costs to make a first-class article." No less than three of the creameries of 1887 were converted into cheese factories in 1888. Returns have been received from 27 creameries. Of these three made both butter and cheese, the preference being apparently given to cheese. The statistics are given as usual by counties in table XIII. The three combination institutions used 2,078,257 lb. of milk, the product of which was 39,064 lb. of butter valued at $7,972, and 153,247 lb. of cheese valued at $12,350. The joint cheese and butter product of the milk was therefore $20,322, or 97.8 cents per 100 lb. The 24 butter factories produced 638,215 lb. of butter, or 26,592 lb. per creamery, as compared with 34,250 lb. in 1887, the decrease being due to the short season in Bruce and Grey chiefly, and the falling off of patronage. Four creameries also report milk collected, the average quantity of milk to a pound of butter being 24.9 lb., and the price realised was equivalent to 81.6 cents per 100 lb. of milk, which is 16.2 cents less than the combined butter and cheese process, and 6.6 cents less than obtained at 404 cheese factories. There does not appear to be any standard gauge for cream used, some stating it in pounds and others in inches from cans of various diameters. From the data furnished by five creameries using 713,537 lb. of cream, we find that 4.38 lb. of cream are required to make a pound of butter, and that the prices realised for the butter was equal to 4.63 cents per lb. of cream. Comparing this with results obtained above it appears to have taken 5.7 lb. of milk to produce as much butter as 1 lb. of cream. The average price realised for butter was a trifle higher than in 1887.

Of the 27 returns, however, only 14 were complete as regards the number of patrons nd cows. The following table shows the average business of these creameries compared ith the averages of a similar portion of the returns obtained in previous years, together ith the annual averages :

Year.	No. of Returns.	Average per Creamery of—				Value of product per cow per—		Average date of—		No. of days worked.
		No. of patrons.	No. of cows.	Butter made.	Value of butter.	Season.	Day.	Opening	Closing.	
				lb.	$	$ c.	cts.			
1888...........	14	101	423	33,440	6,769	16 00	12.69	May 16	Oct. 11	126
1887...........	23	109	468	37,270	7,563	16 17	12.65	" 16	" 15	128
1886......	20	82	379	30,803	6,023	15 89	12.41	" 19	" 16	128
1885...........	8	84	436	34,122	6,751	15 48	11.16	" 14	" 25	139
1884...........	5	67	318	23,658	5,143	16 16	13.71	June 3	" 20	118
1883.	5	56	228	18,977	3,924	17 21	14.50	May 21	" 9	119
1883-8	....	91	406	32,368	6,514	16 03	12.52	May 18	Oct. 16	128

As observed in the case of the cheese factories, the largest creameries are found in this list, these 14 creameries manufacturing 468,166 lb. of butter, while the other 10 partially reporting make but 170,049 lb. As this has been the case in other years, a comparison on these lines is quite fair. The patronage per creamery fell off by 8 patrons and 45 cows from that of 1887. The make of butter was 33,400 lb., as compared with 37,270 lb. in 1887, but was slightly above the annual average. The value was $794 per creamery less than in 1887, and the value of butter product per cow was 17 cents less for the season, which, however, was due to the time of working being two days less, as the daily average per cow was 12.69 cents against 12.65 cents in 1887. If to this be added .42 cent, (Prof. Robertson's estimate for the buttermilk), we have 13.11 cents as the daily butter product per cow, as compared with 15.36 cents obtained for the cheese product.

THE FAVORITE DAIRY COW.—"Many men, many minds," runs the adage, and in nothing does the saying hold truer than in the matter of the favorite cow for the Ontario dairy. This question of favorite breeds does not appear to be greatly influenced by geographical situation, for in every section of the province the leading breeds have their champions. While a few correspondents stand up stoutly for the "old native cow" as equal to the best of the fancy strains for dairy purposes, the preponderance of opinion is clearly in favor of Durhams and their grades. It is argued that the male calves of the Shorthorn bulls are usually raised with profit for beef, and that when grade cows have done their duty in the dairy they, too, can be turned over to the butcher with advantage. Ayrshires are holding their own, but they are doing very little more than that, while Holsteins and Jerseys are rapidly coming into favor. These last named breeds, however, have hardly been tested long enough by our dairymen for a fair comparison to be made between them and the Durhams and Ayrshires in actual practice under the ordinary conditions of a Canadian dairy farm. Scattering mention was made of other breeds, but none of these has a large support. It is very plain from the reports of correspondents that the question of milk production was never more closely considered by the farmers of Ontario than at the present day.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: There are no factories, either of cheese or butter in this township, but a large quantity of butter is made on the farms. The breeds of milch cows in most repute are grade Durhams and Ayrshires.

Francis Giffard, Camden, Kent: The dairy business has been in the worst condition I ever saw it. The cheese factories in this section had to shut down on account of the drouth but some of the farmers are making a little butter since the rains. Shorthorn grades are most in favor.

Sheldon Ward, Malahide, Elgin: The product of cheese as compared with butter is largely in favor of cheese. The supply of butter is hardly equal to the demand. Grades of all descriptions are used in this locality. Some fine milkers are got by a cross of Shorthorn stock, and the Holsteins are coming into favor.

James Morrison, Walsingham, Norfolk: Cheese is the leading business here; there are no butter factories. Durham grades are chiefly kept for the dairy, but some Holsteins have been introduced of late.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: There is very much more butter made here than cheese. Most of the cheese factories have been closed for the season. Durham grade milch cows are still the favorites, but some Ayrshires and Jerseys are being used in our dairies.

James Lovell, Brooke, Lambton: Butter is not of much account as compared with cheese. The severe drouth of the past three seasons has injured the dairy business. Durham grades are in the greatest favor.

John Scott, Howick, Huron: There are no butter factories in this township, consequently the main produce is cheese, as farm produce cannot compete with the factory system. There is a great diversity of opinion in regard to the best breeds of cows for the dairy. However, if we judge men by their actions, the shorthorn grade is in most favor, as there is by far the greater number of that breed in the township.

Thos. Welsh, Huron, Bruce: The season has not been favorable for the dairy. Cheese is the more important branch; butter is improving in quality. The breeds most in vogue are shorthorn grades and a sprinkle of Ayrshires and Shorthorns.

Malcolm Cameron, Bentinck, Grey: The dairy industry is gaining in this township. A new butter factory started here last May with good results. The price this year is better than it has been for some time. Many prefer the butter factory as the milk is kept for home use. The most popular cow for milk here is the Durham grade. The common Canadian cow is preferred by many.

John Darby, Vespra, Simcoe: There are no creameries here and butter is only produced by private dairies. Durham grades are mostly kept, with a view to beef as well as butter.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The dairy industry was run for all it was worth, but low prices have kept down the profits, and poor pastures have very much shortened the fall make. All the butter made has been required by the cities of London and St. Thomas and for local needs, and very remunerative prices were realized. Common cows, or Ayrshire and Durham grades, are preferred. The butter makers prefer the Durham as they invariably raise the calves. There is an usually large number of farrow cows.

J. W. Whealy, Nissouri E., Oxford: We don't raise enough butter for the farmers' own use—all cheese. Many farmers send all their milk to the factory and buy butter if they can get it, or do without it, as it will not pay to make special fixings for the manufacture of butter during the hot months. Ayrshires, Durhams and grades are most in favor. Holsteins have not yet got into general use.

John Pearson, Ellice, Perth: The dairy industry has not been brisk. The cheese factories have experienced some trouble to get their patrons to continue to send milk, butter being higher correspondingly than cheese. The old Canadian cows crossed with the Durham seem to be the favorites.

James McLuhan, Luther W., Wellington: This has been a poor year for dairying, pasture being poor and the price of cheese low. Home made butter has been as profitable as cheese this year, if not more so. Grade cattle are the best dairy cows, and Durham bulls are the kind in use.

W. C. Smith, Wilmot, Waterloo: Our butter factory has been in operation about twelve or fourteen years, and has not paid as well as our cheese factories. The grade Shorthorn is the favorite. We have some Holsteins, but they do not take very well.

Jonathan Varcoe, Amaranth, Dufferin: There has been far more butter made than cheese. Laurel cheese factory has been nearly a failure this season—it does not appear to have paid either patrons or manufacturer. Shorthorn grades are most in favor. Ayrshires have disappeared, and we have no distinct variety of milch cow.

Smith Bros., Chinguacousy, Peel: The dairy industry is increasing, but more so in the way of butter than in cheese. Holsteins and Jerseys are preferred for the dairy. Holsteins show the best results, and are fast coming into favor.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: A great deal more is done in butter than in cheese, although many farmers where they are handy to railways are sending their milk to Toronto. For general purposes the Shorthorn grade is as good as any, but for fancy butter making the Jersey leads.

Thos. Syer, Manvers, Durham: There is but one creamery or dairy establishment in this township, and it did nothing this season from lack of patronage, as people preferred to make their own butter. For all purposes grade Durhams are to be preferred.

J. C. Dunn, Brighton, Northumberland: There is a lively interest taken in the dairy industry in this township especially in the production of cheese. No butter is made in large quantities. Some are using Durham, bulls with native cows, with good results. Others are crossing with the Holstein. The best results seem to be with the latter.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Dairying is much carried on in this township, partiularly the manufacture of cheese, there being only one factory in which butter is made, while there are ur cheese factories. Ayrshires, Durhams and grades are chiefly used, and a few Holsteins are being ntroduced.

George Lott, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: The cheese factories receive nearly all the patronage. he favorite dairy cow is a cross of the Durham and the native stock.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: The tendency here is to cheese industry. The breeds are all or early all mixed grades of the various breeds, but the majority are crosses of the Durham and Ayrshires, hile some Ayrshires and Holsteins have been more recently introduced.

R. G. Murphy, Crosby S., Leeds and Grenville: Dairying is very largely entered into. The manuacture of cheese is largely in excess of that of butter. Butter is only made in the fall after the closing of he cheese factories. Ayrshire cattle are most preferred.

A. Harkness, Matilda, Dundas: The dairy industry is flourishing. There are ten cheese factories and but one butter factory in the township, though there is still a good deal of butter made in private dairies. For several years there has been more money in cheese, although the loss of the skim milk is to some a serious objection. Grade Ayrshires and Holsteins are preferred for the dairy.

John McRae, Roxborough, Stormont: Very few are making butter. Nearly all who have six cows or upward send milk to the cheese factories. Grade Ayrshires and Holsteins are in greatest favor.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Butter is made here to some extent, but not so extensively as cheese. Our milch cows are mostly grades—a cross of Durham or Ayrshire with our Canadian cows. The Durham grades are good milkers, and make more beef than the Ayrshires.

James Wallace, Gower N., Carleton: More than half of the milk here is made into cheese. Butter and cheese will be a little below the average this season owing to the drouth. Our Canadian cow crossed with the Durham is most in use here. There are some Ayrshires, and they are acknowledged to be the best milkers.

J. M. Kennedy, Alice and Fraser, Renfrew: There is no cheese—all butter. Nearly all the cows here are common, except grade Durhams and Ayrshires.

Wm. Paterson, Ramsay, Lanark: Cheese has done rather poorly here; it seems to me that butter is going to have the best of it this year. Durham grades are most in favor, although a few Holsteins are coming in.

James S. Cairnduff, Harvey, Peterborough: Farmers make all their butter at home yet. We had one cheese factory started south of the lake, but those interested could not agree; they blamed each other for watering milk, etc., and broke up. Ayrshires are preferred, but some of the old stock if well cared for will beat the bloods for milk and butter.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: Cheese is the principal dairy product; there is not a single creamery in this county. Farmers and stockmen are very much divided in opinion as to breeds or grades for milch cows, some favoring shorthorns, some Holsteins and others a cross between Shorthorn and grades, and others Jerseys. For my own part, I think the choice lies between Shorthorns and Holsteins.

John Hollingworth, Watt, Muskoka: Butter has realised a rather better figure during the last season. We have only the common cow here, and she consequently must be the one in greatest favor.

Wm. Jenkin, Perry, Parry Sound: We have no creameries or cheese factories here, but there is more butter made than is required for local consumption. Some is shipped north and some is sent to Toronto. The grade Shorthorn is most in favor.

ENSILAGE.—The replies to queries regarding ensilage sent out by this Bureau in the spring were few. It could readily be seen that the question had not taken a general hold of the agricultural community, although some of our more progressive farmers are thoroughly alive to the benefits of ensiling fodder. In his bulletin on "Ensilage," issued on August 6, 1888, by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Prof. Robertson says:

> "A few years ago 'ensilage generally meant fodder which had been kept in a succulent condition without regard to its sourness or sweetness, its partial rottenness or preservation; it now denotes a product from fodders which may be obtained of uniformly wholesome, sweet and nutritious properties. Careful investigation and experimental work, mainly by the practical farmers of the continent within the past decade, have brought to light the true principles of the system. When these are followed with good judgment satisfactory results are almost certain to be realized. Absolutely sweet silage is very rare, but practically sweet, cured or ripened silage is easily and certainly obtainable."

But while a good deal has been talked and written about silage in this province during the past two or three years, very little has been done in the way of constructing silos. Even in this age of agricultural societies and farmers' institutes progress in agriculture is made with a slow and hesitating tread; only a small proportion hear and see, and of these but a trifling percentage will carry out in practice that which commends itself in theory. The very name "silo" has an outlandish sound to the ear of the average Canadian farmer, and so he cautiously waits and watches for ocular proof of success on the part of other experimenters before he leaves the beaten path of agricultural practice. So long as his staple fodder crops of hay, corn and roots continue to give fairly satisfactory results he does not care to attempt "untried schemes," especially such as require some outlay of ready money. However, the discussion of ensiled feed at farmers' institutes and dairymen's conventions has awakened some interest on the subject, and it is probable that a few more experimental silos will be erected shortly in various parts of the province. If it can be shown that the milk product of an acre may be trebled by adopting the system, as has been demonstrated by patrons of creameries in Wisconsin, it will no doubt rise quickly into favor.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

R. W. Smith, Oxford W., Oxford: Mr. J. C. Harris is the only person who has adopted it. It is not likely to come into general use as the building of a silo deters the farmers.

George Allison, Flamboro' E., Wentworth: I only know of one place as yet where ensiling is practiced and that is at the Oaklands Jersey Farm. The crop used is most corn.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: We never had but one silo in the township and that has been abandoned. The desire for ensilage does not seem to be making much headway.

R. S. Webster, Scott, Ontario: Nothing has been done in ensilage here, more than to read and talk about it. It strikes me that the conditions are so favorable for root crops here that unless those conditions change ensiling will not be popular here.

James Benson, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward: Ensiling is not practiced to a great extent in this locality. Mr. Sprague has adopted the scheme and I am told has succeeded admirably in perfecting it. It may come into more general use, as it seems to be looked upon favorably.

James Collison, Matilda, Dundas: So far we have had no silos, but we had Prof. Robertson at our farmers' institute last winter, and he gave us a cheap plan for a silo; and I have no doubt that farmers will go into it.

P. Madden, Nepean, Carleton: We know very little about ensilage in practice. I know of only one silo in the township.

THE APIARY.

It was evident when the bees were placed in winter quarters in 1887 that the season would be very trying to them. The flow of honey had ceased unusually early in the previous summer, and so had breeding, and as a consequence stores were light in the hives and the occupants were chiefly old bees lacking the vitality to stand a long period of winter seclusion. Losses were reported as general, ranging from 5 to 75 per cent., and probably about one-fourth of the colonies entering the winter died before the time came for their spring flight. The counties of Huron, Bruce and Simcoe seem to have suffered most heavily in the matter of winter losses. In many instances the bees died of actual starvation, owing to the scant supply of summer honey, and poorly ventilated cellars are also ascribed as a cause of loss, although several experienced apiarists express themselves as puzzled to account for the mortality in certain cases. Many of the surviving colonies were weak from long confinement in their winter repositories, and the cold and backward spring thinned them out in several districts. Complaints were also made of losses from dysentery and spring dwindling. Where specially well fed and cared for during the winter, the honey makers came out as a rule very lively, and were soon busily engaged carrying early pollen. The summer proved to be most unfavorable for the apiary. The season was backward and swarming was very light. In many instances there was not sufficient swarming to make up for winter losses. Linden and white clover failed, and there was a general scarcity of nectar in forest and field. But for the patches of Canada thistles, which presented an inviting and valuable foraging ground, many colonies could not have subsisted until buckwheat and fall flowers bloomed. Most of the surplus honey was obtained from buckwheat, and is consequently dark and not of first quality. Some correspondents report a surplus ranging from 10 to 100 pounds, but only one or two touch the higher figure, while scores are close to the latter. A number claim a positive loss, as they extracted but little honey, and fed back a greater value in syrup or sugar. It is safe to say that the average colony netted about one pound of honey where in former years it would generously give four. A few correspondents expressed fear as to the prospects of wintering, as many of the hives are composed almost entirely of old bees. The brightest fact in connection with apiary matters in 1888 is that hardly any disease was reported. The cold weather late in September and early in October put a stop to brood rearing unusually early.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

John Bishop, Orford, Kent: Bees wintered in cellars have done best, but most of them were well. I suppose that about one-fourth were lost, or, rather, starved to death. They are working well now.

Ila Michener, Sherbrooke, Haldimand: Bees were in good condition when taken from their winter quarter ; but nearly all wintered on summer stands packed in chaff or chaff hives, and spring dwindling is general owing to bright days and cool weather. About 8 per cent. were lost for want of proper care in the winter.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: Bees wintered well until March and April, when over half the bees died. The cause was the drouth last fall. When the honey flow ceased the bees stopped breeding, and they commenced the winter with about all old bees, and they died before they could increase in the spring. At present they are weak in numbers, and not likely to swarm until late.

Jesse Neff, jr., Warwick, Lambton: Bees were very weak when taken from their winter quarters, and were short of stores; consequently the loss was great, running from 10 to 100 per cent. The causes were various, but they suffered most from insufficiency of stores and long confinement, and the extreme cold weather now leaves them very weak and often queenless.

Thomas Kay, Usborne, Huron: The hives are very light. I lost nearly 25 per cent. of my stock, as the supplies were rather light in the fall. They look strong and healthy now.

John Douglass, Arran, Bruce: Bees have wintered fairly well where they went into winter quarters with sufficient provisions for the winter; where otherwise, all the weak swarms have been lost. About half the colonies around here have died, but the remainder are doing well.

Thomas Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe: Bees suffered in consequence of the dry fall. Not getting honey, they did not breed late. As many as 50 per cent. died during last winter from starvation, and as there were many old bees they have suffered from spring dwindling. The present condition of those having plenty of stores is favorable, and they are now increasing fast.

W. W. Revington, Biddulph, Middlesex: I lost no bees during the winter. I have kept bees for the last twenty-four years, but I consider 1887 the poorest year for bees I have known.

George Duncan, West Zorra, Oxford: My bees, when taken from winter quarters, were in very good condition. My loss was only about 4 per cent.; cause, loss of queens and lack of food. Young bees are fast increasing.

R. W. McDonnell, Dumfries N., Waterloo: Bees where properly kept are in good average condition. In my own case I lost about 25 per cent. from faulty management late in the fall and the unsatisfactory condition of my cellar. I have not heard of any losses from honey dew.

R. T. Wood, Etobicoke, York: The condition of bees is very good this spring. Mine wintered outdoors on their summer stands, and they came out strong, in fact, the best I ever had at this time of year. Some have died, however, on account of being queenless. At present my apiary is strong in bees, with plenty of hatching brood.

Robert H. Shipman, Brock, Ontario: Bees were in fair condition when taken from the cellars (April 26). About 33 per cent. have been lost during the winter, and the cause in some cases is hard to assign. Bees are now in good shape considering the backward state of the weather.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: Bees were taken out this spring in rather weak condition. Not including my own stock, about 50 to 75 per cent. of bees in this township were lost in winter and spring. My own loss was about 7 per cent. The general cause of loss was drouth last summer and mismanagement.

L. U. Phelps, Bastard, Leeds and Grenville: About 7 per cent. are dead, and the rest are not in good condition. Bee men are divided in their opinion as to causes, but on the whole I conclude that a scarcity of good food in the fall and a long period in their winter quarters were the chief causes. They are now doing well.

Ferguson Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria: Bees wintered as well as usual. About one-fourth died, many of them of starvation. Mine winter outdoors, and twelve colonies died out of 105: fifty are prosperous and forty rather weak. They commenced bringing in pollen on the 27th—a week later than last year.

F. Brenton, Thurlow, Hastings: My bees wintered well considering their condition last fall in consequence of want of forage and the necessary consumption of stores before going into winter quarters. I lost about one-fifth from lack of stores and want of queens.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka: Bees are in a better condition than was expected. Of thirty colonies four died, but not for want of food; twenty are in good condition, two are not so good, and four are very weak.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

S. McDonald, Orford, Kent: Swarming was rather late on account of the cold, backward spring. The supply of nectar was scant, and white clover was a total failure. All the honey had to be gathered from a few early plants and basswood. Bees are now thrifty.

E. Heal, Yarmouth, Elgin: There has been but little swarming, but no complaint This has been the poorest season for nectar I ever knew, as there has been barely enough for the support of the colony. I am sorry to say the surplus will be nothing; in fact, bees will have to be fed for winter or the loss will be great. Bees seem to be in a healthy and thrifty condition, and are now doing nicely, gathering quite a little nectar from the much-condemned Canada thistles, from which the flow this season is grand, and I am sure will save me in winter feed to the extent of $100.

Isaac Overholt, Cayuga S., Haldimand: There has been scarcely any swarming at all, but bees have been healthy. They have made scarcely enough honey to live on, and I do not think they can gather enough to winter on.

F. A. Hutt, Stamford, Welland: The continual dry, cold weather in the spring retarded increase. The supply of nectar seemed to be very limited, and very little surplus honey has been made. The bees are at present in a thrifty condition, and are beginning to work nicely on the buckwheat.

G. A. Deadman, Grey and Morris, Huron: Only strong and united colonies swarmed--say 10 per cent. There is no increase in this section that I am aware of. The supply of nectar has been very meagre. The weather was cold and backward in the early part of the season and too hot and dry in the latter part. Any honey taken from colonies in this section will have to be replaced by an equal amount for next winter's supply; in fact, many colonies will not have enough for their own use. Colonies that ventured to swarm during a portion of July had to be fed to keep them from starving. Bees are in a thrifty condition at present, except some first swarms which could not gather sufficient honey for their own use.

John Tolton, Brant, Bruce: There are general complaints about swarming very little, and I have heard of one case of foul brood. The drouth very materially affected the honey flow, and consequently some of our largest bee-keepers have extracted but little. Bees appear to be thrifty at present.

John O'Hara, Holland, Grey: There was not much swarming at the proper time. There was very little nectar to be had except from basswood and thistles. The surplus will be about 10 lb. per hive, spring count. Bees are thrifty, being numerous in the hive and much inclined to swarm if let.

Thos. Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe: Swarming was quite limited—not more than 40 per cent. The supply of nectar was abundant, but the weather was unpropitious, there being too much high north-west winds. When the weather was favorable honey came in fast. Bees are still swarming and honey is coming in yet. The average yield per colony will be about 50 lb.

Wm. Riddell, Nissouri W., Middlesex: Bees have swarmed but little in this section. Bees have suffered from no complaint but idleness. The supply of nectar was far from abundant. The average surplus per hive will be about five pounds, and some bee-keepers will have no honey at all.

F. Malcolm, Blandford, Oxford: There has not been much swarming. One of the vital questions among bee-keepers is how to prevent swarming. The cold spring was very hard on bees; spring dwindling and queenlessness were the main troubles. The supply of nectar has been anything but abundant. After bees have been put in good winter condition, there may be said to be no surplus. But if sugar is fed instead of honey ten pounds per colony will cover the surplus.

Alex. McFarlane, Norwich S., Oxford: Swarming commenced very late, and they are still at it. No complaint has appeared. Bees are getting rather scarce in the township. We have about 80 swarms on our place. At first it was thought there would be no honey or swarms, but since the rains have come they are busy with honey making from thistles and buckwheat, and are filling up rapidly. Bees are thrifty now, but as yet we have very little surplus honey.

R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Brant: A few have had much swarming, and bees in consequence gave nothing in honey and sometimes needed feeding; otherwise there was very little increase. I know of no disease in the county. It is the worst season for nectar since I have been in the business. However, since linden was over, thistles have yielded enough for colonies for the winter, and perhaps a surplus of 10 or 15 lb. per colony. The late flow will leave bees in good condition, and enough stores for winter if rightly distributed amongst weak and strong, and not taken away for marketing.

G. B. Allan, Garafraxa W., Wellington: We have had fifteen swarms out of thirty-three stocks. Taking bees all around here, about 10 per cent. have swarmed. There has been no disease among bees and they are in good condition just now, but if any honey is extracted they will have to be fed.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: The last two seasons were very poor indeed for bee-keepers. Bees will hardly have increased more than one-half and these were all early swarms, but fortunately there are no diseases. The supply of honey is very limited, so limited, indeed, that many have deemed it prudent to extract no honey and leave all for winter stores.

Wm. M. Kierman, Mulmur, Dufferin: There was scarcely any swarming until late in the season. The bees suffered only from scarcity of nectar. The supply of honey has not been as scarce in twenty years. The average per colony will be only about 10 lb. The bees are in good order where the extractor has not been too freely used.

John McPhedran, Nassagaweya, Halton: Bees have done very badly this season. Many colonies have not swarmed at all. Very little honey has been extracted. The surplus will be about four pounds per colony. Bees are now in good condition, but I fear some will starve if not fed during the winter.

Peter McLeod, Chinguacousy, Peel: Since I kept bees I have not experienced a season like this. Swarms are rare, although otherwise bees are in good condition. This year I have extracted only 20 lb., while last year from the same number of hives I took 500 lb.

L. Weller, Scott, Ontario: I had six swarms from forty-four colonies—two of them this month. Bees appear to be perfectly healthy, and quite willing to light on one sharp end first in defence of their stores. The supply of nectar has been scarce, and the average yield of honey is about 15 lb. per hive.

Platt Hinman, Haldimand, Northumberland: Bees that survived the winter have about doubled the colonies. The supply of nectar was fair in the forest, but scarce in the field. Bees are now thrifty. The surplus will average about 20 lb.

Louis P. Hubbs, Hillier, Prince Edward: Bees did not swarm much, but otherwise there is nothing the matter with them. The supply of nectar has been abundant since the rains. The surplus of honey will be about 10 lb. per colony.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox: About ten per cent. of the colonies swarmed. They have not suffered from any disease. The yield of nectar is very light, owing to drouth. The average yield of honey will be 5 to 10 lb. per colony. Bees are healthy and fairly thrifty in brooding.

Isaiah Wright, Augusta, Leeds and Grenville: Swarming was a good average, and bees are healthy and full of energy. The supply of nectar was great in the spring, but bees gathered little on account of cold. There was the least flow this summer ever known here.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: Notwithstanding the severe drouth of last summer white clover and alsike bloomed splendidly this spring, and consequently bees that were in good condition swarmed quite as much as other years. There was a goodly supply of nectar well into July, but drouth and a night frost on the 15th of July chilled the linden bloom, so there was no honey from that source this year. The honey yield will be about 30 lb. per colony. We have had some nice rains lately, and the prospects for a good yield of honey are fair indeed.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: There was no swarming when it ought to have been done—at least not more than two to five per cent., but there is too much now when they are not wanted and will have to starve. Feeding will have to be resorted to or plenty of colonies will starve before New Year.

Wm. Cookman, Somerville, Victoria: Very little swarming. Only about one half swarmed, and that but once. Nectar was scarce; white clover was a failure. Fall flowers are better, and there is a fair prospect of going well into winter quarters. There may be a surplus of 10 lb. per colony.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings: No swarms. There are some cases of foul brood, but this is kept as sly as possible. The surplus up to date is about 5 or 10 lb per colony. Queens are far below in laying, owing to the scarcity of nectar.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka: There have been no swarms, and no complaint among bees except old age. The supply of nectar was very indifferent, and up the present the surplus honey has averaged about nine pounds per hive. Bees are now thrifty and are making up first rate.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Daniel Stewart, Tilbury, W., Essex: This has been another poor season for the apiary; there was scarcely any surplus honey. However, the bees are going into winter quarters with plenty of stores, and the prospects are hopeful for another year.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: As it has been a cold season the bees have made scarcely any honey, and many colonies will have to be fed in order to keep them alive during the winter.

Ed. Heal, Yarmouth, Elgin: There is no honey—not even enough for winter food. Bees that are not fed this fall and well cared for will be numbered with the dead in the spring. This has been the worst year for bees for a long period.

Wm. Kindree, Cayuga, N., Haldimand: Bees have done poorly. Very little nectar was to be found in flowers this season. I have fed my bees sugar to winter them upon. I have been in the bee keeping business for fifty years, but this is the poorest year I have yet seen.

John E. Cohoe, Wainfleet, Welland: The bees in this locality are in very good shape to go into winter quarters. In the fore part of the season, owing to drouth, the bees had hardly enough to live on, but during the latter months they filled up and gave some surplus. The last two years have driven a great many bee-keepers out of the business; they can see no money in it.

Calvin Boyd, Enniskillen, Lambton: The early honey crop was a total failure on account of last year's drouth, which killed the white clover, but owing to late rains bees have done fairly well on buckwheat and fall flowers, and have honey enough for winter, with a surplus of 25 pounds per colony. Colonies generally are in good condition for winter.

G. A. Deadman, Morris and Grey, Huron: Bees are in good condition, although they have been confined to their hives during October owing to the unusually cold weather. Brood rearing was carried on well during the early portion of September, but it must have entirely ceased by October 1st. The supply of nectar has been very meagre during the year. White clover yielded some, basswood very little, and more from Canada thistles, but all told there was very little more than sufficient for daily consumption. If no honey had been extracted, each colony would average about half enough to supply their winter's need; the balance, say 12 pounds, will have to be fed by the bee-keeper, and consequently this represents the loss per colony independent of the time devoted to them. It is likely that more bees will die of starvation this coming winter than for many years past, as it has been the worst season known in this section. If colonies are supplied with good winter stores I see no reason why they should not winter well, and no doubt breeding will begin early in the season.

John Nicholls, Kinloss, Bruce: The season has been a very unfavorable one for bees, of which there are a large number in this neighborhood. The cold, wet spring and the cold, dry summer was hurtful to the yield of honey. Our own bees increased about 75 per cent., with about 12 pounds surplus and enough for winter stores.

George Binnie, Glenelg, Grey: There was no honey flow of any account until August, and bees swarmed scarcely at all; but in August they gathered rapidly, filled up the hives, and in some cases gave a small surplus. They go into winter quarters in good condition, except that some hives are possibly scarce of bees.

Thos. Stokes, Vespra, Simcoe: We are in a rather favored locality for this year. Of 41 colonies in two apiaries in this locality, 2,400 lb. of extracted honey has been secured and the number of colonies doubled, with the bees in first-class condition and an abundance of stores for the winter. We had a good fall flow of honey in the latter part of August and the beginning of September.

James Husband, Metcalfe, Middlesex: The honey produce is a failure. We have taken 175 pounds of comb honey from 180 colonies and fed 500 pounds of sugar.

Martin Emigh, Norwich, N.. Oxford: This has been the poorest season I ever saw for the production of honey. Where buckwheat was plenty some surplus was secured. Bees are generally healthy, with plenty of stores for winter, but the colonies going into winter quarters will consist of very old bees as a rule, owing to no fall breeding.

Archibald Dawson, Oakland, Brant: My bees were lighter in the summer than they were in the spring. Light colored honey is very scarce, but I never had so much buckwheat honey. Bees are in good shape for winter.

George Leversage, Fullarton, Perth: The production of honey has been small this year. One apiarist told me that last year he had 5,000 lb. of honey, whilst this year he will scarcely have 1,000.

Benj. Devitt, Waterloo, Waterloo: Bees have been doing nothing this season, and have to be fed, or half of them will go by spring. I have had bees for twenty-five years, and never saw so poor a honey season.

D. W. Moore, Clinton, Lincoln: Honey is a complete failure. From 300 colonies I have had only about 300 pounds of comb honey and no extracted. Owing to the drouth of last year there was no white clover, and the basswood only lasted a few days. What little honey they did get was from buckwheat and golden rod.

N. V. Watson, Chinguacousy, Peel: There were very few swarms of bees this year. Honey will be scarce on account of the absence of clover and the drouth.

Thos. Ramage, Etobicoke, York: Bees are in good condition, and I believe that with care most of them can be carried over the winter. The surplus of honey, however, will be small—about 10 pounds per colony.

R. Lowey, Athol, Prince Edward: The early part of the season was very poor for honey owing to drouth, and there was very little surplus though plenty of swarms. The fall flow (dark honey) was unusually large, which makes the season's average a good one. Bees are in fine condition; there is plenty of stores and young bees.

Allen Pringle, Richmond, Lennox and Addington: The honey crop this season is a failure owing to the excessive drouth up to about the 20th of July. True, there has been a fair fall flow from buckwheat, but it is mostly required for winter stores.

Thos. Tapping, Barrie, Frontenac: Bees did not swarm in the spring owing to poverty. They had no supplies to start with, but they just managed to hold their own. I did not hear of any loss after being placed on summer stands, but the cry has been "no swarms." I had ten colonies, all new swarms last summer. They did not fill the hives with comb. I had only one swarm this summer; but they have made a large amount of honey, averaging fully 100 pounds to each colony. We use the old-fashioned box-hives.

John Rabb, Emsley S., Leeds and Grenville: Honey from clover and basswood was a complete failure, but some buckwheat honey has been secured. Bees have an abundant supply for winter, and are in good condition at this date.

F. Clare, Longueuil, Prescott: I commenced the season with 14 stocks in good condition. The bees gathered no more honey than just enough for brood rearing till the beginning of August, when the season is about over. Then commenced honey gathering with a vengeance. My colonies increased to 38 by natural swarming, and gave me 900 pounds of extracted honey, besides a few sections of comb honey. I "doubled down" to 35 colonies, and all are apparently in good order for the winter.

Lewis Morton, Goulbourn, Carleton: Bees have not done well. A number of colonies died in the summer, likely from lack of sustenance or on account of the drouth. There was no honey production except from buckwheat after the rain came.

H. A. Schultz, Sebastopol, Renfrew: It appears to me that the dry weather was conducive to the progress of honey making, for I never before in my twelve years of bee-keeping had as heavy a crop of honey as this year, and in quality it is unsurpassed.

J. K. Darling, Ramsay, Lanark: Bees have been a poor investment this year. There has generally been a reduced yield, and some have not taken on an average more than one pound of honey per hive, and it was very dark. There is not one-tenth part of the honey in this section that could be sold at what would be considered a fair price in a good season. Bees are healthy, and if well supplied with stores will come through the winter in good shape.

F. Whiteside, Mariposa, Victoria: Owing to the dry weather bees did not gather enough to winter them. Strong colonies that did not swarm gave 30 pounds of surplus honey, but after feeding weaker colonies an average of only about 8 pounds per hive was netted. The hives were full of bees all summer, but very little swarming was done.

Lewis Marsh, Huntingdon, Hastings: Bees have had the hardest year this season of any which I remember. About nine weeks of very dry weather discouraged them very much. Many colonies had to be wholly or partially fed to prevent starvation. Many colonies refused to nurse brood, dragging it out of the cell, etc. Only a little fall honey was taken this year.

James Kay, Stephenson, Muskoka: I have 17 colonies in good condition, but I had to feed back more pounds of sugar syrup than I took honey from them. There are plenty of late hatched bees. I cannot say whether the late gathered stores are enough to winter upon.

STATISTICS OF
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

HORSES.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Working Horses, Breeding Mares and Unbroken Horses in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	Working Horses.	Breeding Mares.	Unbroken Horses.	Totals.				
				1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex	7,154	3,201	4,842	15,197	13,434	14,368	14,112	14,385
Kent	8,574	4,218	6,323	19,115	18,448	18,464	17,184	15,949
Elgin	7,283	2,973	4,354	14,610	14,105	13,849	13,675	13,266
Norfolk	6,197	2,324	3,726	12,247	12,053	11,610	11,491	11,540
Haldimand	5,052	2,187	3,632	10,871	10,625	10,786	10,394	10,841
Welland	4,677	1,826	2,938	9,441	8,874	8,872	8,552	8,135
Totals	38,937	16,729	25,815	81,481	77,539	77,949	75,408	74,116
Lambton	6,966	3,145	4,797	14,908	13,388	13,482	13,127	13,726
Huron	12,130	6,894	8,986	28,010	26,955	26,848	26,478	25,460
Bruce	9,911	4,250	6,019	20,180	19,593	19,549	18,584	17,228
Totals	29,007	14,289	19,802	63,098	59,936	59,879	58,189	56,414
Grey	13,121	5,214	7,275	25,610	24,576	23,803	23,402	21,758
Simcoe	12,395	4,833	7,402	24,630	23,198	23,025	22,652	21,558
Totals	25,516	10,047	14,677	50,240	47,774	46,828	46,054	43,316
Middlesex	13,384	5,938	8,892	28,214	26,786	26,279	26,651	25,066
Oxford	9,395	3,478	5,214	18,087	17,070	17,227	17,149	16,151
Brant	5,267	1,810	2,998	10,075	9,741	9,375	8,824	8,860
Perth	8,850	4,654	5,879	19,383	18,850	17,799	17,906	17,420
Wellington	10,961	4,729	6,577	22,267	21,715	20,828	20,273	19,351
Waterloo	6,656	2,593	3,279	12,528	12,182	12,101	12,066	11,742
Dufferin	4,443	1,781	2,223	8,447	8,185	7,845	8,402	7,734
Totals	58,956	24,983	35,062	119,001	114,529	111,454	111,271	106,324
Lincoln	4,966	1,510	2,620	9,096	8,747	9,195	8,304	8,509
Wentworth	6,582	2,273	3,860	12,715	12,005	11,961	11,698	11,561
Halton	4,566	1,444	2,322	8,332	7,993	8,742	8,125	8,152
Peel	6,614	2,629	3,528	12,771	12,120	11,860	11,378	10,983
York	12,804	4,854	7,113	24,771	24,102	24,069	24,259	22,424
Ontario	8,792	4,143	5,491	18,426	18,536	18,021	18,148	17,791
Durham	7,923	2,320	4,142	14,385	14,662	15,152	14,154	13,916
Northumberland	9,691	2,317	4,610	16,618	16,747	16,684	15,911	15,425
Prince Edward	5,232	2,017	3,566	10,815	10,801	10,520	10,101	9,224
Totals	67,170	23,507	37,252	127,929	125,713	126,204	122,078	117,985
Lennox and Addington	5,472	1,684	2,630	9,786	10,404	10,136	9,870	9,244
Frontenac	5,235	1,621	2,686	9,542	9,199	9,659	8,791	8,155
Leeds and Grenville	10,663	2,973	5,801	19,437	18,934	18,396	17,340	16.518
Dundas	4,149	1,317	2,560	8,026	7,499	7,648	7,691	6,976
Stormont	3,351	1,547	2,288	7,186	6,211	6,665	6,609	5,808
Glengarry	4,049	2,097	2,392	8,538	8,682	8,263	8,293	7,882
Prescott	3,131	1,744	2,129	7,004	6,947	6,532	7,039	6,211
Russell	1,949	1,062	1,436	4,447	4,555	4,351	4,539	4,404
Carleton	7,494	2,469	3,759	13,722	12,952	13,330	12,802	12,819
Renfrew	6,498	1,928	2,997	11,423	10,517	10,438	10,120	9,721
Lanark	5,585	1,948	2,517	10,050	10,000	9,810	9,844	9,151
Totals	57,576	20,390	31,195	109,161	105,900	105,228	102,938	96,889
Victoria	5,973	2,307	4,015	12,295	12,195	11,787	12,249	11,184
Peterborough	5,375	1,915	2,688	9,978	10,351	9,630	10,307	9,015
Haliburton	675	193	119	987	1,010	807	876	793
Hastings	9,288	2,907	5,308	17,503	16,382	15,842	15,616	16,420
Totals	21,311	7,322	12,130	40,763	39,938	38,066	39,048	37,412
Muskoka	1,214	529	521	2,264	2,141	1,983	1.893	1,725
Parry Sound	453	220	200	873	765	838	863	981
Algoma	667	364	377	1,408	1,126	1,220	1,067	791
Totals	2,334	1,113	1,098	4,545	4,032	4,041	3,823	3,497
The Province	300,807	118,380	177,031	596,218	575,361	569,649	558,809	535,953

CATTLE.

: No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Oxen, Milch 's, Store Cattle and young and other Cattle in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

ties.	Working Oxen.	Milch Cows.	Store Cattle over two years.	Young and other Cattle.	Totals.				
					1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
... ...	248	13,411	7,785	15,171	36,615	34,375	35,344	33,859	33,626
....	132	18,755	14,576	23,893	57,356	56,210	59,821	56,699	54,511
....	207	17,586	10,009	19,094	46,896	49,772	50,695	48,744	48,423
......	536	16,196	5,815	11,528	34,075	34,973	35,686	36,666	34,725
and ..	166	12,575	5,428	12,321	30,490	34,122	35,614	32,626	31,121
d	297	8,917	3,637	8,048	20,899	22,882	22,023	21,548	19,610
als....	1,586	87,440	47,250	90,055	226,331	232,334	239,183	230,142	222,016
n	116	17,416	15,618	25,314	58,464	56,974	57,807	55,626	61,236
......	411	30,717	29,653	46,147	106,928	105,550	107,815	107,070	104,649
......	872	27,610	19,428	36,556	84,466	82,437	85,009	81,604	80,870
als....	1,399	75,743	64,699	108,017	249,858	244,961	250,631	244,300	246,755
....	1,626	33,801	21,257	47,377	104,061	101,664	105,979	105,615	105,762
.. ..	488	24,206	16,595	29,670	70,959	68,493	72,317	73,458	70,702
als....	2,114	58,007	37,852	77,047	175,020	170,157	178,296	179,073	176,464
sex ...	29	35,267	26,085	43,858	105,239	107,408	117,397	113,183	113,868
......	160	33,534	11,322	21,214	66,230	69,807	73,528	71,871	70,388
....	52	9,976	4,108	9,553	23,689	26,525	28,918	27,307	25,529
....	80	25,842	16,655	33,836	76,413	79,616	78,482	79,491	76,413
ton ..	350	26,029	17,823	35,254	79,456	79,038	80,476	78,555	78,100
o	113	14,423	5,392	16,041	35,969	36,711	38,320	36,992	36,655
n......	278	9,876	7,870	13,418	31,442	30,251	30,808	31,408	30,932
als....	1,062	154,947	89,255	173,174	418,438	429,356	447,929	438,807	431,885
......	125	8,914	3,038	7,718	19,795	21,942	21,451	21,194	19,319
rth ..	200	13,153	5,187	11,542	30,082	32,734	34,127	32,748	31,362
......	241	9,999	6,133	9,966	26,339	27,648	29,374	29,488	27,070
....	38	12,939	6,953	11,308	31,238	32,646	33,723	31,328	30,351
....	79	20,869	10,089	16,097	47,134	47,952	50,825	51,029	47,425
......	28	16,304	10,070	22,944	49,346	51,171	51,984	50,007	50,911
n......	137	12,450	7,833	14,590	35,010	35,462	39,344	36,574	37,264
n'land.	286	21,023	6,858	15,370	43,537	43,712	44,368	44,893	42,638
Edw'd.	48	9,781	2,856	5,591	18,276	19,216	21,555	19,041	17,335
als....	1,182	125,432	59,017	115,126	300,757	312,483	326,751	316,302	303,675
& Ad.	282	14,279	5,829	9,939	30,329	35,430	35,137	32,290	29,256
ac	363	17,039	6,121	10,323	33,846	32,689	36,847	30,682	31,177
Gren.	119	47,048	9,644	21,232	78,043	75,092	78,899	75,989	74,680
......	39	17,188	3,744	7,108	28,079	28,317	29,288	28,460	26,512
at	....	15,471	1,884	6,731	24,086	23,546	25,028	26,659	22,842
ry	18	18,655	2,934	8,953	30,560	28,926	30,764	32,525	30,912
t......	69	12,586	2,243	6,630	21,528	21,097	23,273	23,893	20,819
......	48	6,077	2,674	4,888	13,687	14,817	15,955	16,764	15,627
n	....	23,946	8,021	17,374	49,341	47,549	48,817	45,176	45,133
v	188	17,184	7,787	17,380	42,539	41,245	43,045	44,665	42,468
......	....	18,721	9,943	14,954	43,618	46,522	45,123	43,983	44,789
als....	1,126	208,194	60,824	125,512	395,656	395,230	412,176	401,086	384,215
a......	310	12,248	10,956	13,062	36,576	39,339	37,411	40,710	37,014
rough.	430	14,327	6,848	12,466	34,071	34,336	33,716	36,640	32,735
ton ...	310	2,231	1,152	2,119	5,812	6,541	6,301	6,499	6,246
s	1,130	34,482	6,591	18,229	60,432	58,761	60,563	56,089	59,052
als....	2,180	63,288	25,547	45,876	136,891	138,977	137,991	139,938	135,047
a	919	4,529	2,026	5,480	12,954	13,717	12,854	13,651	13,437
ound .	454	1,841	965	2,296	5,556	4,679	5,113	6,131	6,435
......	550	2,138	1,504	2,985	7,177	6,370	7,249	7,050	5,741
als....	1,923	8,508	4,495	10,761	25,687	24,766	25,216	26,832	25,613
vince.	12,572	781,559	388,939	745,568	1,928,638	1,948,264	2,018,173	1,976,480	1,925,670

SHEEP.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Coarse and Fine Woolled Sheep in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	Coarse woolled.		Fine woolled.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex	10,120	7,050	2,637	2,078	21,885	22,572	27,526	25,879	24,074
Kent	13,158	8,669	3,979	2,645	28,451	25,233	32,469	36,706	37,428
Elgin	13,417	9,893	4,323	3,795	31,428	31,866	30,068	34,854	46,753
Norfolk	7,954	6,079	4,464	3,509	22,006	23,301	27,177	28,875	32,997
Haldimand	10,421	8,086	2,762	2,082	23,351	27,705	29,945	32,809	38,545
Welland	7,050	3,894	5,070	4,293	20,307	22,173	24,053	27,595	25,735
Totals	62,120	43,671	23,235	18,402	147,428	152,850	171,238	186,718	205,532
Lambton	14,881	10,342	4,329	3,692	33,244	30,218	36,344	41,316	55,462
Huron	31,672	20,589	7,297	5,363	64,921	69,476	79,323	85,677	97,356
Bruce	37,129	21,491	6,212	4,273	69,105	69,765	76,109	83,190	86,176
Totals	83,682	52,422	17,838	13,328	167,270	169,459	191,776	210,183	238,994
Grey	49,592	31,600	11,445	7,667	100,304	101,555	111,784	122,431	130,775
Simcoe	28,608	15,661	12,116	7,255	63,640	66,037	77,621	84,882	82,709
Totals	78,200	47,261	23,561	14,922	163,944	167,592	189,405	207,313	213,484
Middlesex	22,086	15,419	5,849	4,039	47,393	46,005	52,192	61,468	72,194
Oxford	10,322	7,215	4,265	3,549	25,351	26,027	28,923	34,145	40,333
Brant	7,384	5,455	2,322	1,752	16,913	19,936	23,146	26,763	27,352
Perth	21,374	15,590	4,487	3,197	44,648	45,498	54,409	56,217	63,599
Wellington	31,288	18,822	8,994	6,066	65,170	66,938	75,999	87,412	94,515
Waterloo	11,213	6,118	7,393	5,092	29,816	30,362	35,674	40,722	40,601
Dufferin	13,360	7,651	2,753	1,700	25,464	23,824	29,806	36,282	35,204
Totals	117,027	76,270	36,063	25,395	254,755	258,590	300,149	343,009	373,798
Lincoln	5,357	3,506	3,639	3,223	15,725	13,796	18,919	18,241	19,304
Wentworth	8,788	6,589	3,224	2,615	21,216	21,215	24,987	25,648	28,605
Halton	7,704	5,101	2,066	1,724	16,595	17,376	18,857	21,099	22,795
Peel	10,605	5,789	2,949	1,755	21,098	22,773	27,849	26,676	29,412
York	14,034	9,501	8,692	5,466	37,693	36,939	47,063	51,871	49,438
Ontario	15,649	9,813	8,374	5,721	39,557	32,987	44,775	45,788	50,394
Durham	14,417	8,214	3,770	2,807	29,208	28,390	33,443	34,338	40,159
Northum'd.	15,118	9,974	2,652	2,090	29,834	31,470	32,587	38,785	39,738
Prince Ed.	5,958	3,191	1,757	1,531	12,437	11,504	15,091	15,529	17,638
Totals	97,630	61,678	37,123	26,932	223,363	216,450	263,571	277,975	297,483
Len. & Ad.	6,604	3,896	3,731	1,760	15,991	23,013	29,038	27,070	27,732
Frontenac	9,212	5,889	4,171	2,768	22,040	25,580	32,222	34,180	33,051
Leeds & G.	20,782	12,383	7,707	4,124	44,996	47,204	62,925	66,677	75,681
Dundas	5,604	2,904	2,347	1,247	12,102	13,801	18,818	20,104	20,691
Stormont	6,071	2,911	2,197	1,160	12,339	13,619	15,071	16,464	15,501
Glengarry	8,479	3,427	4,093	2,106	18,105	20,180	22,333	25,716	25,117
Prescott	8,154	5,407	1,634	1,107	16,302	15,521	18,113	21,840	21,039
Russell	4,666	1,554	1,354	630	8,204	10,543	15,055	14,094	15,655
Carleton	19,081	9,982	5,869	3,234	38,166	41,092	46,737	44,035	56,018
Renfrew	29,437	14,842	6,255	3,742	54,276	53,615	55,379	57,427	67,827
Lanark	24,071	13,158	1,986	1,501	40,716	50,962	54,160	60,078	63,160
Totals	142,161	76,353	41,344	23,379	283,237	315,130	369,851	387,685	421,472
Victoria	14,514	7,442	3,808	2,782	28,546	34,631	34,358	38,624	40,313
Peterboro'	12,465	7,298	1,668	1,269	22,700	22,366	24,325	31,881	32,378
Haliburton	2,281	945	690	445	4,361	3,935	4,122	7,262	5,636
Hastings	15,043	8,924	7,016	4,455	35,438	36,873	42,859	45,851	43,775
Totals	44,303	24,609	13,182	8,951	91,045	97,805	105,664	123,618	122,102
Muskoka	3,782	2,089	1,642	1,009	8,522	9,961	9,914	10,314	10,500
Parry Sound	1,614	525	680	310	3,129	2,966	3,193	3,952	3,557
Algoma	2,445	1,624	1,367	915	6,351	5,358	6,188	4,838	3,811
Totals	7,841	4,238	3,689	2,234	18,002	18,285	19,295	19,104	17,868
The P'vince	632,964	386,502	196,035	133,543	1,349,044	1,396,161	1,610,949	1,755,605	1,890,733

HOGS.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Hogs (over and under 1 year) in Ontario in 1888; also the totals for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	1888.		Totals.				
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex	11,446	40,150	51,596	43,006	47,424	44,061	43,069
Kent	10,395	44,830	55,225	54,523	50,712	42,515	40,687
Elgin	5,827	26,995	32,822	35,824	32,832	26,450	26,839
Norfolk	4,359	21,064	25,423	27,113	23,003	22,381	23,851
Haldimand	2,208	10,912	13,120	16,070	18,584	16,858	17,736
Welland	1,256	6,742	7,998	9,307	10,803	10,737	11,269
Totals	35,491	150,693	186,184	185,843	183,358	163,002	163,451
Lambton	4,204	14,229	18,433	17,422	19,259	16,944	20,251
Huron	7,198	22,048	29,246	28,631	27,717	28,675	37,151
Bruce	5,052	18,612	23,664	23,647	22,966	24,090	30,119
Totals	16,454	54,889	71,343	69,700	69,942	69,709	87,521
Grey	7,824	25,678	33,502	33,027	36,447	35,275	44,594
Simcoe	8,175	31,175	39,350	37,988	39,746	42,488	47,117
Totals	15,999	56,853	72,852	71,015	76,193	77,763	91,711
Middlesex	5,592	33,876	39,468	38,557	39,874	35,147	39,395
Oxford	4,840	25,103	29,943	30,259	29,580	25,858	27,121
Brant	2,088	11,504	13,592	14,232	12,877	13,223	15,946
Perth	4,515	18,606	23,121	22,553	23,505	21,133	25,201
Wellington	5,481	25,733	31,214	30,894	30,550	29,947	35,532
Waterloo	2,117	12,879	14,996	14,175	15,536	15,507	18,681
Dufferin	3,149	9,924	13,073	11,931	14,080	14,952	16,879
Totals	27,782	137,625	165,407	162,601	166,002	155,767	178,755
Lincoln	1,654	8,273	9,927	11,225	14,135	13,179	12,850
Wentworth	2,600	11,700	14,300	14,413	16,816	15,908	18,388
Halton	1,474	7,515	8,989	9,838	11,027	11,603	12,711
Peel	3,377	14,973	18,350	19,120	20,801	19,866	20,456
York	6,981	29,404	36,385	34,191	38,567	34,850	38,002
Ontario	6,266	18,028	24,294	23,207	26,303	24,894	26,631
Durham	3,497	10,680	14,177	17,452	16,847	17,596	23,116
Northumberland	5,013	12,075	17,088	17,675	18,019	19,106	20,992
Prince Edward	1,237	3,544	4,781	7,557	7,499	6,931	8,372
Totals	32,099	116,192	148,291	154,678	170,014	163,933	181,518
Lennox and Addington	2,263	5,709	7,972	8,168	8,255	8,715	10,179
Frontenac	2,729	5,300	8,029	8,228	8,734	8,229	9,396
Leeds and Grenville	6,829	12,281	19,110	20,761	22,342	20,686	23,085
Dundas	2,932	5,544	8,476	8,477	10,142	9,600	10,332
Stormont	2,312	4,626	6,938	6,678	8,941	7,217	7,829
Glengarry	3,096	5,395	8,491	7,858	9,112	9,484	9,145
Prescott	3,616	5,355	8,971	8,618	10,165	10,130	8,942
Russell	1,539	3,487	5,026	5,823	6,917	7,363	8,015
Carleton	5,285	10,730	16,015	18,690	22,771	19,843	22,071
Renfrew	7,272	8,716	15,988	18,839	15,707	17,077	16,954
Lanark	5,271	8,100	13,371	13,921	14,177	13,810	14,217
Totals	43,144	75,243	118,387	126,061	137,263	132,154	140,165
Victoria	3,880	10,870	14,750	19,561	16,447	17,235	19,044
Peterborough	3,891	10,453	14,344	13,541	13,613	14,449	17,259
Haliburton	568	909	1,477	1,657	1,837	1,504	1,716
Hastings	6,272	12,570	18,842	22.040	18,430	18,230	22,824
Totals	14,611	34,802	49,413	56,799	50,327	51,418	60,843
Muskoka	846	1,875	2,721	2,740	2,419	3,052	4,236
Parry Sound	512	1,139	1,651	1,424	1,837	1,808	3,505
Algoma	716	2,114	2,830	1,956	2,770	3,656	4,453
Totals	2,074	5,128	7,202	6,120	7,026	8,516	12,194
The Province	187,654	631,425	819,079	832,817	860,125	822,262	916,158

POULTRY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number of Turkeys Geese and other Fowls in Ontario in 1888; also the totals of Poultry for the five years 1884-8.

Counties.	Turkeys	Geese.	Other fowls.	Totals.				
				1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Essex	9,885	12,501	157,172	179,558	182,855	197,515	205,417	161.895
Kent	11,905	9,534	167,873	189,312	202,211	220,571	214.911	168,862
Elgin	10,358	6,215	147,964	164,537	177,374	188,167	157,556	137,544
Norfolk	7,541	6,346	117,248	131,135	148,488	147,204	143,150	137,773
Haldimand	7,088	6,648	92,580	106,316	128,552	135,883	118,227	114,894
Welland	7,837	3,841	79,048	90,726	103,161	118,625	103,616	104,009
Totals	54,614	45,085	761,885	861,584	942,641	1,007,965	942,877	824,977
Lambton	9,789	7,157	142,597	159,543	154,992	176,338	138,032	149,575
Huron	11,227	22,480	294,511	328,218	327,671	337,030	314,705	307,845
Bruce	7,905	14,446	202,686	225,037	221,186	226,689	202,718	213,713
Totals	28,921	44,083	639,794	712,798	703,849	740,057	655,455	671,133
Grey	13,700	21,696	253,279	288,675	288,217	300,057	272,483	269,909
Simcoe	12,148	22,185	225,474	259,807	261,672	279,622	251,944	255,635
Totals	25,848	43,881	478,753	548,482	549,889	579,679	524,427	525.544
Middlesex	23,229	14,764	295,405	333,398	319,395	355,322	322,300	277,276
Oxford	8,252	6,383	178,378	193,013	181,020	199,916	187,528	169,649
Brant	4,986	3,594	77,447	86,027	94,758	97,752	88,487	90,254
Perth	5,472	15,838	206,184	227,494	225,632	237,419	230,743	240,553
Wellington	10,683	16,756	210,676	238,115	241,555	237,418	226,363	229,880
Waterloo	2,856	3,243	119,110	125,209	130,878	139,754	126,247	120,684
Dufferin	7,102	9,694	83,945	100,741	98,847	109,508	102,369	104,562
Totals	62,580	70,272	1,171,145	1,303,997	1,292,085	1,377,089	1,284,037	1,232,858
Lincoln	3,766	3,767	64,838	72,371	86,608	99,790	95,762	82,295
Wentworth	5,181	5,370	88,159	98,710	114,600	123,278	109,908	105,890
Halton	5,000	6,028	65,956	76,984	88,918	98,925	84,716	88,247
Peel	7,877	9,883	103,360	121,120	143,721	147,705	144,392	154,423
York	11,764	16,853	185,292	213,909	226,895	254,970	225,005	213,763
Ontario	6,928	9,367	157,514	173,809	183,451	186,048	173,517	181,040
Durham	8,920	9,840	116,912	135,672	154,384	183,128	149,397	149,598
Northumberland	7,280	7,298	127,726	142,304	156,302	170,013	155,942	162,941
Prince Edward	1,359	3,813	72,947	78,119	105,775	107,840	95,951	95,982
Totals	58,075	72,219	982,704	1,112,998	1,260,654	1,371,697	1,234,590	1,234,179
Lennox & Addingt'n	1,507	2,759	77,534	81,800	99,762	96,573	88,994	90,848
Frontenac	2,793	5,140	66,809	74,742	83,238	105,232	86,289	92,698
Leeds & Grenville	18,604	16,165	173,801	208,570	199,633	248,587	224,576	237,399
Dundas	4,045	5,117	97,150	106,312	110,869	122,663	119,231	113,029
Stormont	3,085	4,179	77,395	84,659	78,427	97,777	83,332	78,906
Glengarry	3,593	4,080	88,080	95,753	90,096	94,807	85,150	87,214
Prescott	3,233	2,405	52,112	57,750	57,799	68,174	66,981	62,073
Russell	4,981	2,416	34,600	41,997	50,635	55,892	54,361	52,584
Carleton	17,764	9,359	133,387	160,510	154,476	228,579	182,810	195,894
Renfrew	10,473	9,787	92,173	112,433	113,875	119,136	103,005	105,805
Lanark	9,754	8,836	96,111	114,701	143,907	156,581	153,172	149,764
Totals	79,832	70,243	989,152	1,139,227	1,182,717	1,394,001	1,247,901	1,266,214
Victoria	8,652	9,830	110,974	129,456	141,419	129,479	114,436	127,845
Peterborough	6,431	9,274	113,244	128,949	127,524	124,645	119,991	118,209
Haliburton	456	901	10,592	11,949	14,701	13,554	13,199	12,747
Hastings	7,453	9,219	135,137	151,809	161,118	166,112	142,646	154,462
Totals	22,992	29,224	369,947	422,163	444,762	433,790	390,272	413,263
Muskoka	1,643	1,420	26,237	29,300	33,461	32,175	24,344	32,244
Parry Sound	314	149	12,598	13,061	9,964	12,429	11,666	19,370
Algoma	1,200	1,250	18,054	20,504	18,339	20,033	21,236	17,824
Totals	3,157	2,819	56,889	62,865	61,764	64,637	57,246	69,438
The Province	336,019	377,826	5,450,269	6,164,114	6,438,361	6,968,915	6,336,805	6,237,60

RATIOS OF LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the number and value of Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888 per 1,000 acres of cleared land.

Counties.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Poultry.		Value of Live Stock.	
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
											$	$
Essex	78.1	72.2	188.1	184.7	112.4	121.3	265.0	231.1	922.3	982.6	11,906	11,370
Kent	67.4	65.3	202.4	198.9	100.4	89.3	194.9	192.9	668.0	715.6	11,361	10,635
Elgin	54.2	54.2	173.9	191.4	116.5	122.6	121.7	137.8	610.1	672.2	9,524	9,925
Norfolk	54.0	53.0	150.1	153.7	96.9	102.4	112.0	119.1	577.7	652.4	8,358	8,297
Haldimand	54.7	53.7	153.5	172.4	117.6	140.0	66.1	81.2	535.2	649.7	8,679	9,283
Welland	58.6	55.7	129.8	143.7	126.1	139.3	49.7	58.5	563.4	647.9	8,717	8,970
Group	61.1	59.0	169.6	176.9	110.5	116.4	139.5	141.5	645.6	717.7	9,840	9,788
Lambton	52.8	52.8	207.1	224.7	117.8	119.2	65.3	68.7	565.1	611.3	10,023	10,635
Huron	52.1	51.3	199.0	200.7	120.8	132.1	54.4	54.4	610.8	623.0	10,223	10,270
Bruce	46.0	45.7	192.6	192.4	157.5	162.9	53.9	55.2	513.0	516.3	9.067	9,305
Group	50.1	49.6	198.6	202.8	132.9	140.3	56.7	57.8	566.5	582.7	9,775	10,004
Grey	47.1	45.8	191.4	189.5	184.5	189.3	61.6	61.6	531.0	537.2	8,791	8,969
Simcoe	53.0	51.1	152.6	150.9	136.9	145.5	84.6	83.7	558.9	576.6	8,933	8,900
Group	49.8	48.2	173.5	171.8	162.6	169.2	72.2	71.7	543.9	555.2	8,856	8,937
Middlesex	54.0	52.1	201.4	208.7	90.7	89.4	75.5	74.9	637,9	620.7	10,256	11,550
Oxford	53.4	51.1	195.4	209.0	74.8	77.9	88.4	90.6	569.6	541.9	10,107	10,526
Brant	59.6	57.8	140.2	157.5	100.1	118.4	80.5	84.5	509.2	562.6	9,188	10,170
Perth	54.4	53.2	214.3	224,8	125.2	128.5	64.8	63.7	638.0	637.1	10,558	10,980
Wellington	51.2	50.2	182.8	182.9	150.0	154.9	71.8	71.5	547.9	558.9	9,423	9,898
Waterloo	54.2	52.3	155.6	157.5	129.0	130.2	64.9	60.8	541.8	561.4	9,357	9,485
Dufferin	46.4	45.7	172.8	168.9	140.0	133.0	71.9	66.6	553.8	551.8	8,248	7,858
Group	53.3	51.7	187.2	193.8	114.0	116.7	74.0	73.4	583.5	583.2	9,783	10,362
Lincoln	61.1	58.9	133.0	147.8	105.6	92.9	66.7	75.6	486.1	583.2	9,145	9,399
Wentworth	61.7	58.3	146.0	158.9	103.0	103.0	69.4	70.0	479.1	556.3	9,818	11,219
Halton	50.6	48.1	159.9	166.3	100.7	104.5	54.6	59.2	467.2	534.8	8,732	9,339
Peel	53.2	51.8	130.1	139.6	87.9	97.4	76.4	81.8	504.4	614.7	9,097	9,585
York	60.6	58.2	115.3	115.9	92.2	89.3	89.0	82.6	523.2	548.3	9,898	9,419
Ontario	55.0	55.9	147.3	154.4	118.1	99.5	72.5	70.0	518.9	553.5	9,839	10,572
Durham	50.7	54.0	123.4	130.7	103.0	104.6	50.0	64.3	478.2	568.8	8,127	8,602
Northumberland	53.5	53.7	140.1	140.0	96.0	100.8	55.0	56.6	457.8	500.8	7,990	8,233
Prince Edward	59.1	59.0	99.9	105.1	68.0	62.9	26.1	41.3	427.1	578.3	7,293	7,742
Group	56.1	55.5	131.8	137.9	97.9	95.5	65.0	68.3	487.9	556.2	8,975	9,365
Lennox & Add	48.7	52.3	150.9	178.0	79.5	115.6	39.7	41.0	406.9	501.3	7,362	8,079
Frontenac	45.1	45.3	160.1	161.1	104.2	126.1	38.0	40.6	353.5	410.3	7,511	7,877
Leeds & Grenville	47.1	46.4	189.3	184.0	109.1	115.6	46.4	50.9	505.9	489.1	8,000	8,203
Dundas	60.4	54.4	211.3	205.5	91.1	100.1	63.8	61.5	799.9	804.7	9,780	9,787
Stormont	61.9	54.2	207.5	205.5	106.3	118.8	59.8	58.3	729.5	684.3	9,897	9,872
Glengarry	60.2	62.0	215.3	206.4	127.5	144.0	59.8	56.1	674.6	642.9	10,058	10,029
Prescott	54.0	54.0	166.0	164.0	125.7	120.7	69.2	67.0	445.4	449.3	8,366	8,434
Russell	59.0	59.4	181.4	193.2	108.8	137.5	66.6	75.9	556.8	660.3	9,348	9,516
Carleton	49.8	47.7	178.9	175.0	138.4	151.2	58.1	68.8	582.1	568.5	8,938	9,060
Renfrew	44.0	42.9	163.8	168.4	208.9	218.9	61.5	76.9	432.8	464.9	7,632	8,064
Lanark	34.7	35.2	150,6	163.6	140.6	179.2	46.2	49.0	396.0	506.1	6,282	7,037
Group	48.6	47.9	176.2	178.9	126.1	142.7	52.7	57.7	507,2	535.4	8,148	8,462
Victoria	51.4	52.1	153.0	168.1	119.4	147.9	61.7	83.6	541.5	604.1	8,518	8,912
Peterborough	46.4	48.3	158.4	160.3	105.5	104.4	66.7	63.2	599.5	595.4	7,670	8,069
Haliburton	35.2	36.1	207.5	233.6	155.7	140.5	52.7	59.2	426.6	524.9	7,053	8,353
Hastings	50.8	51.1	175.4	183.4	102.9	115.1	54.7	68.8	440.7	502.9	8,738	8,461
Group	49.3	50.1	165.6	174.4	110.1	122.8	59.8	71.3	510.7	558.3	8,339	8,484
Muskoka	43.5	42.0	248.8	269.1	163.7	195.4	52.3	53.8	562.7	656.5	8,791	10,152
Parry Sound	29.5	31.7	187.4	193.6	105.6	122.7	55.7	58.9	440.6	412.3	6,754	8,587
Algoma	38.9	33.0	198.3	187.1	175.5	157.2	78.2	57.4	566.7	537.9	8,058	7,606
Group	38.6	36.9	217.9	226.7	152.7	167.4	61.1	56.0	533.2	565.5	8,054	9,011
The Province	52.7	51.8	170.6	175.4	119.3	125.7	72.4	75.0	545.1	579.6	9,095	9,399

WOOL.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Coarse Wool in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Essex	10,268	62,181	6.06	10,563	62,748	5.94	12,111	68,585	5.66
Kent	13,116	79,924	6.09	10,293	61,685	5.99	17,299	99,652	5.71
Elgin	13,933	83,297	5.98	14,821	85,834	5.79	19,626	111,038	5.66
Norfolk	8,205	46,523	5.67	9,548	52,882	5.54	13,431	72,502	5.40
Haldimand	10,429	64,159	6.15	12,539	78,563	6.27	15,569	95,217	6.12
Welland	7,320	37,891	5.18	8,655	46,381	5.36	10,125	53,447	5.28
Totals	63,271	373,975	5.91	66,419	388,093	5.84	88,161	500,441	5.68
Lambton	15,214	91,143	5.99	14,546	90,179	6.20	22,472	131,396	5.85
Huron	32,603	186,734	5.73	32,815	189,995	5.79	44,267	251,436	5.68
Bruce	38,440	219,480	5.71	34,898	201,972	5.79	42,167	238,886	5.67
Totals	86,257	497,357	5.77	82,259	482,146	5.86	108,906	621,718	5.71
Grey	51,289	288,959	5.63	50,593	288,992	5.71	61,597	339,323	5.51
Simcoe	29,366	166,467	5.67	29,633	199,833	5.73	38,062	211,378	5.55
Totals	80,655	455,426	5.65	80,226	458,825	5.72	99,659	550,701	5.53
Middlesex	22,316	137,454	6.16	21,079	132,234	6,27	34,407	204,472	5.94
Oxford	10,679	62,371	5.84	10,555	63,136	5.91	17,540	101,699	5.80
Brant	7,500	44,812	5.97	8,454	48,298	5.71	12,282	71,198	5.80
Perth	21,771	123,475	5.67	21,657	127,097	5.87	29,602	166,612	5.63
Wellington	32,760	187,304	5.72	31,686	186,066	5.87	41,815	240,026	5.74
Waterloo	11,587	63,406	5.47	11,833	64,686	5.47	17,979	98,929	5.50
Dufferin	13,571	75,534	5.57	11,932	69,807	5.85	16,212	90,682	5.59
Totals	120,184	694,356	5.78	117,196	691,324	5.90	169,837	973,618	5.73
Lincoln	5,463	27,637	5.06	4,814	25,700	5.34	7,840	40,911	5.22
Wentworth	9,491	57,076	6.01	9,182	56,090	6.11	13,004	74,688	5.74
Halton	7,837	47,596	6.07	8,155	51,839	6.36	10,676	67,092	6.28
Peel	10,853	71,734	6.61	10,793	76,944	7.13	14,314	95,477	6.67
York	14,754	94,402	6.40	14,851	94,287	6.35	22,421	138,289	6.17
Ontario	15,989	97,844	6.12	13,902	89,503	6.44	21,361	134,168	6.28
Durham	15,040	85,413	5.68	15,794	89,155	5.64	19,504	112,701	5.78
Northumberland	15,509	91,760	5.92	16,764	98,908	5.90	19,254	110,065	5.72
Prince Edward	6,108	30,539	5.00	5,284	27,532	5.21	7,554	40,292	5.33
Totals	101,044	604,001	5.98	99,539	609,958	6.13	135,928	813,683	5.99
Lennox and Addington	7,076	39,486	5.58	10,350	55,729	5.40	12,819	67,009	5.23
Frontenac	9,352	50,549	5.41	11,171	59,539	5.33	16,110	79,635	4.94
Leeds and Grenville	21,064	101,494	4.82	23,063	111,959	4.85	31,655	152,446	4.82
Dundas	5,807	29,523	5.08	6,389	33,176	5.19	9,381	46,623	4.97
Stormont	6,497	34,564	5.32	7,186	40,617	5.65	8,097	41,278	5.10
Glengarry	8,542	39,310	4.60	8,861	41,620	4.70	12,791	58,627	4.58
Prescott	8,350	41,627	4.99	6,170	30,314	4.91	8,970	42,546	4.74
Russell	4,610	21,377	4.64	4,811	23,707	4.93	6,760	31,664	4.68
Carleton	19,765	101,163	5.12	19,968	106,547	5.34	25,327	126,803	5.01
Renfrew	29,980	138,821	4.63	28,333	128,757	4.54	31,477	139,677	4.44
Lanark	24,481	117,837	4.81	28,373	137,141	4.83	31,696	151,155	4.77
Totals	145,524	715,751	4.92	154,675	769,106	4.97	195,083	937,463	4.81
Victoria	14,754	82,889	5.62	16,593	99,024	5.97	19,070	105,664	5.54
Peterborough	12,802	68,094	5.32	11,838	63,799	5.39	15,913	84,451	5.31
Haliburton	2,323	11,242	4.84	2,218	10,940	4.93	2,396	11,632	4.85
Hastings	15,559	78,553	5.05	17,525	86,226	4.92	21,336	104,592	4.90
Totals	45,438	240,778	5.30	48,174	259.989	5.40	58,715	306,339	5.22
Muskoka	3,960	21,891	5.53	4,542	25,171	5.54	4,440	24,126	5.43
Parry Sound	1,649	9,554	5.79	1,149	6,706	5.84	1,371	8,098	5.91
Algoma	2,530	15,655	6.19	2,309	14,336	6.21	2,212	13,339	6.03
Totals	8,139	47,100	5.79	8,000	46,213	5.78	8,023	45,563	5.68
The Province	650,512	3,628,744	5.58	656,488	3,705,654	5.64	864,312	4,749,526	5.5

WOOL.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the clip of Fine Wool in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average number of pounds per fleece.

Counties.	1888.			1887.			Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		
	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.
Essex	2,698	14,974	5.55	3,215	16,236	5.05	2,475	12,754	5.15
Kent	4,003	22,019	5.50	3,878	21,622	5.58	3,923	20,532	5.23
Elgin	4,467	31,028	6.95	3,421	19,897	5.82	3,679	20,697	5.63
Norfolk	4,526	21,482	4.75	3,963	19,540	4.93	4,331	20,700	4.78
Haldimand	2,879	14,753	5.12	3,694	18,268	4.95	3,587	17,691	4.93
Welland	5,234	24,774	4.73	5,330	25,566	4.80	4,759	21,877	4.60
Totals	23,807	129,030	5.42	23,501	121,129	5.15	22,754	114,251	5.02
Lambton	4,289	25,246	5.89	3,285	18,331	5.58	3,690	20,033	5.43
Huron	7,490	42,345	5.65	7,290	40,302	5.53	6,446	34,706	5.38
Bruce	6,304	34,749	5.51	6,513	34,850	5.35	6,571	35,523	5.41
Totals	18,083	102,340	5.66	17,088	93,483	5.47	16,707	90,262	5.40
Grey	11,687	62,111	5.31	9,483	49,732	5.24	9,531	49,708	5.22
Simcoe	12,126	63,371	5.23	10,368	52,138	5.03	8,692	44,566	5.13
Totals	23,813	125,482	5.27	19,851	101,870	5.13	18,223	94,274	5.17
Middlesex	6,018	35,031	5.82	4,655	26,544	5.70	5,214	29,316	5.62
Oxford	4,284	22,544	5.26	4,622	23,603	5.11	4,203	22,200	5.28
Brant	2,383	12,529	5.26	2,612	12,279	4.70	3,015	15,857	5.26
Perth	4,627	24,920	5.39	4,617	24,851	5.38	4,413	23,797	5.39
Wellington	9,501	49,143	5.17	7,830	39,052	4.99	7,968	41,010	5.15
Waterloo	7,567	37,429	4.95	7,010	36,224	5.17	5,571	27,733	4.98
Dufferin	2,721	14,702	5.40	3,142	16,981	5.40	2,502	13,640	5.45
Totals	37,101	196,298	5.29	34,488	179,534	5.21	32,886	173,553	5.28
Lincoln	3,682	17,258	4.69	3,528	17,896	5.07	3,137	15,401	4.91
Wentworth	3,280	17,846	5.44	2,643	13,755	5.20	2,949	15,046	5.10
Halton	2,099	12,066	5.75	1,965	11,322	5.76	1,815	10,055	5.54
Peel	3,072	16,768	5.46	3,076	17,360	5.64	2,263	12,448	5.50
York	8,841	45,968	5.20	8,177	43,463	5.32	7,179	38,298	5.33
Ontario	8,411	46,910	5.58	6,879	40,140	5.84	7,048	39,415	5.59
Durham	3,774	21,836	5.79	2,722	15,511	5.70	2,694	15,340	5.69
Northumberland	2,684	14,643	5.46	3,080	16,661	5.41	2,785	14,990	5.38
Prince Edward	2,135	10,609	4.97	1,845	9,666	5.24	2,769	13,951	5.04
Totals	37,978	203,904	5.37	33,915	185,774	5.48	32,639	174,944	5.36
Lennox and Addington	3,786	20,776	5.49	3,626	18,642	5.14	3,674	18,716	5.09
Frontenac	4,308	21,261	4.94	4,488	21,582	4.81	4,018	19,929	4.96
Leeds and Grenville	7,896	36,619	4.64	6,943	33,356	4.80	8,622	42,088	4.88
Dundas	2,470	12,428	5.03	2,578	13,141	5.10	2,703	13,153	4.87
Stormont	2,302	12,212	5.30	2,034	10,902	5.36	2,517	12,881	5.12
Glengarry	4,017	19,889	4.95	3,692	17,879	4.84	3,983	18,980	4.77
Prescott	1,637	9,374	5.73	2,023	11,093	5.48	2,453	12,315	5.02
Russell	1,372	7,343	5.35	1,633	7,592	4.65	1,676	8,288	4.95
Carleton	6,027	31,972	5.30	4,252	21,814	5.13	5,401	26,981	5.00
Renfrew	6,704	32,683	4.88	5,217	26,051	4.99	6,203	28,124	4.53
Lanark	2,069	10,249	4.95	2,885	15,009	5.20	3,343	15,755	4.71
Totals	42,588	214,806	5.04	39,371	197,061	5.01	44,593	217,210	4.87
Victoria	4,105	22,170	5.40	4,480	24,445	5.46	3,754	20,551	5.47
Peterborough	1,828	9,197	5.03	1,490	6,733	4.52	2,027	9,754	4.81
Haliburton	695	3,538	5.09	516	2,630	5.10	1,052	4,541	4.32
Hastings	7,271	35,241	4.85	4,998	25,485	5.10	6,421	30,142	4.69
Totals	13,899	70,146	5.05	11,484	59,293	5.16	13,254	64,988	4.90
Muskoka	1,694	8,562	5.05	1,378	6,786	4.92	1,378	7,015	5.09
Parry Sound	680	4,076	5.99	554	3,026	5.46	609	3,260	5.35
Algoma	1,367	7,639	5.59	872	4,639	5.32	687	3,650	5.31
Totals	3,741	20,277	5.42	2,804	14,451	5.15	2,674	13,925	5.21
The Province	201,010	1,062,283	5.28	182,502	952,595	5.22	183,730	943,407	5.13

WOOL.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total Clip of Wool in Ontario in the seven years 1882-8 with the yearly average for the seven years.

Counties.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Yearly average 1882-8.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Essex	77,155	78,984	95,746	85,558	87,551	79,258	65,120	81,339
Kent..........	101,943	83,307	113,151	134,948	127,534	149,459	130,945	120,184
Elgin	114,325	105,731	96,696	115,548	163,734	162,154	163,959	131.735
Norfolk	68,005	72,422	87,420	94,031	109,006	117,999	103,529	93,202
Haldimand.....	78,912	96,831	109,863	117,758	145,337	128,978	112,675	112,908
Welland	62,665	71,947	74,731	87,606	84,198	78,385	67,735	75,324
Totals......	503,005	509,222	577,607	635,449	717,360	716,233	643,963	614,692
Lambton	116,389	108,510	127,795	147,756	201,224	183,975	174,356	151,429
Huron	229,079	230,297	264,712	301,663	334,812	346,859	295,571	286,142
Bruce..........	254,229	236,822	270,407	294,646	305,715	309,938	249,109	274.409
Totals......	599,697	575,629	662,914	744,065	841,751	840,772	719,036	711,980
Grey	351,070	338,724	384,923	436,381	445,835	413,773	352.510	389,031
Simcoe	229,838	221,971	273,941	313,686	292,498	269,319	190,354	255,944
Totals......	580,908	560,695	658,864	750,067	738,333	683,092	542,864	644,975
Middlesex	172,485	158,778	198,638	223,630	267,475	313,559	301,953	233,788
Oxford	84,915	86.739	99,628	118,750	142,939	166,579	167,748	123,899
Brant....	57,341	60,577	77,647	95,119	98,163	110,429	110,105	87,055
Perth	148,395	151,948	180,785	192,723	215,322	232,718	210,972	190,409
Wellington.....	236,447	225,118	271,628	308,846	339,207	328,514	257,494	281,036
Waterloo	100,835	100,910	120,501	138,478	144,760	141,082	140,064	126,662
Dufferin........	90,236	86,788	102,066	120,581	122,155	112,282	96,146	104,322
Totals	890,654	870,858	1,050,893	1,198,127	1,330,021	1,405,163	1,284,482	1,147,171
Lincoln	44,895	43,596	59,032	58.398	61,256	65,715	61,294	56,312
Wentworth.....	74,922	69,845	88,046	89,092	101,877	109,327	95,030	89,734
Halton	59,662	63,161	72,061	82.384	91,559	87,700	83,501	77,147
Peel	88,502	94,304	111,556	108,831	120,066	115,490	116,724	107,925
York	140,370	137,750	181,695	199,834	182,368	203,530	190,562	176,587
Ontario	144,754	129,643	177,162	181,491	205.297	203,983	172,750	173,583
Durham	107,249	104,666	126,137	132,495	161,761	136,700	127,279	128,041
Northumberland	106,403	115,569	118,622	138,888	140,612	134,165	121,130	125,055
Prince Edward.	41,148	37,198	54,144	53,113	57,840	64,484	71,773	54,243
Totals	807,905	795,732	988,455	1,044,526	1,122,636	1,121,094	1,040,043	988,627
Lennox & Add'n	60,262	74,371	100,004	87,790	92,985	96,828	87,837	85,725
Frontenac	71,810	81,121	101,940	108,356	99,604	119,563	114,544	99,564
Leeds & Gren ..	138,113	145,315	193,986	211,051	226,558	240,986	205,730	194,534
Dundas	41,951	46,317	58,765	63,739	62,502	82,666	62,493	59,776
Stormont.......	46,776	51,519	51,633	55,362	53,767	64,945	55,116	54,159
Glengarry......	59,199	59,499	78,121	84,447	79,512	92,810	89,660	77.607
Prescott........	51,001	41,407	56,412	69,173	54,863	58,719	52,450	54,861
Russell.........	28,720	31,299	47,002	44,335	42,091	52,424	33,796	39,952
Carleton	133,135	128,361	160,000	143,288	179,495	174,527	157,677	153,784
Renfrew	171,504	154,808	169,544	168,906	191,129	184,777	133,942	167,801
Lanark.........	128,086	152,150	169,275	188,319	190,580	196,318	143,644	166,910
Totals......	930,557	966,167	1,186,682	1,224,766	1,273,086	1,364,563	1,136,889	1,154,673
Victoria........	105,059	123,469	120,512	135,490	145,383	142,735	110,861	126,215
Peterborough...	77,291	70,532	87,740	111,826	112,680	108,474	90.888	94,205
Haliburton	14,780	13,570	12,800	23,312	18,704	15,799	14,248	16,173
Hastings	113,794	111,711	135,431	147,986	146,873	154,242	133,094	134,734
Totals......	310,924	319,282	356,483	418,614	423,640	421,250	349,091	371,327
Muskoka	30,453	31,957	33,094	37,179	35,747	31,206	18,354	31,141
Parry Sound ...	13,630	9,732	11,871	14,883	13,850	10,320	5,224	11,358
Algoma	23,294	18,975	21,004	19,190	15,494	14,725	6,239	16,989
Totals	67,377	60,664	65,969	71,252	65,091	56,251	29,817	59,488
The Province...	4,691,027	4,658,249	5,547,867	6,086,866	6,511,918	6,608,418	5,746,185	5,692,933

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the quantity and value of cheese made at 557 factories in Ontario in 1888, the average dates of opening and closing, and the total number of factories reported in operation.

Counties.	No. of Factories.			Quantity of—		Value of cheese made.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Average date of—	
	Rept'd in operation.		Returns made.	Milk used.	Cheese made.				Opening	Closing.
	1887	1888								
				lb.	lb.	$ c.	lb.	$ c.		
Essex	1	1	1	1,640,440	157,624	14,865 92	10.41	9 43	May 1	Oct. 31
Kent.......... ..	13	12	8	5,456,402	508,170	47,268 85	10.74	9 30	" 18	" 12
Elgin	21	26	18	19,430,686	1,830,864	173,611 67	10.61	9 48	April 29	Nov. 3
Norfolk	22	20	15	12,097,467	1,147,281	106,289 26	10.54	9 26	May 2	" 6
Haldimand	12	14	7	4,812,207	456,877	42,840 37	10.53	9 38	" 12	Oct. 21
Welland.... ...	6	4	3	2,075,806	195,002	17,454 62	10.65	8 95	" 12	" 16
Totals......	75	77	52	45,513,008	4,295,818	402,330 69	10.59	9 37	May 6	Oct. 28
Lambton	20	17	14	12,857,088	1,189,569	110,056 84	10.81	9 25	May 19	Oct. 12
Huron	15	15	14	16,462,583	1,521,314	142,033 76	10.82	9 34	" 14	" 15
Bruce	19	22	21	19,060,030	1,769,056	162,968 95	10.77	9 21	" 17	" 16
Totals......	54	54	49	48,379,701	4,479,939	415,059 55	10.80	9 26	May 17	Oct. 15
Grey	9	10	9	6,306,655	591,614	52,808 03	10.66	8 93	May 16	Oct. 9
Simcoe	5	6	4	1,538,443	145,833	13,863 88	10.55	9 51	" 31	" 4
Totals	14	16	13	7,845,098	737,447	66,671 91	10.64	9 04	May 20	Oct. 8
Middlesex	39	41	34	45,356,604	4,211,788	401,095 24	10.77	9 52	May 2	Nov. 1
Oxford	43	45	36	65,186,566	6,148,124	584,112 44	10.60	9 50	April 20	" 10
Brant	4	6	5	4,437,139	418,817	39,162 38	10.59	9 35	" 28	Oct. 29
Perth	23	22	20	28,996,646	2,694,223	257,781 92	10.76	9 57	May 8	" 22
Wellington	11	12	11	11,318,325	1,052,500	95,400 33	10.75	9 06	" 15	" 11
Waterloo	7	7	5	2,869,123	262,110	24,607 62	10.95	9 39	" 21	" 6
Dufferin........	4	3	2	864,890	80,855	7,024 32	10.70	8 69	" 30	Sept. 30
Totals	131	136	113	159,029,293	14,868,417	1,409,184 25	10.70	9 48	May 2	Oct. 29
Lincoln	5	4	2	1,367,994	125,047	11,787 00	10.94	9 43	May 4	Oct. 20
Wentworth	3	3	1	1,140,000	108,000	10,500 00	10.56	9 72	" 1	" 31
Peel	1	1	1	340,968	31,000	3,100 00	11.00	10 00	" 15	" 1
York	3	3	2	297,848	28,256	2,825 60	10.54	10 00	June 7	Sept. 21
Ontario	5	3	1	129,700	11,608	1,171 12	11.17	10 09	May 28	Oct. 13
Durham	6	6	6	2,705,983	252,408	22,653 50	10.72	8 97	" 13	" 9
Northumberland	32	33	24	19,383,842	1,858,116	167,070 28	10.43	8 99	" 2	" 29
Prince Edward	17	16	13	9,595,753	933,407	84,910 95	10.28	9 10	" 2	" 17
Totals	72	69	50	34,962,088	3,347,842	304,018 45	10.44	9 08	May 6	Oct. 20
Lennox & Add'n	19	17	17	18,085,794	1,769,723	163,067 61	10.22	9 21	May 2	Oct. 26
Frontenac	33	29	13	6,542,188	635,579	58,026 48	10.29	9 13	" 3	" 21
Leeds & Gren ..	103	94	70	65,670,930	6,315,164	571,965 91	10.40	9 06	April 26	" 28
Dundas	26	32	27	21,795,203	2,107,708	191,508 69	10.34	9 09	May 1	" 27
Stormont	28	25	18	12,953,044	1,253,794	113,643 31	10.33	9 06	" 4	" 21
Glengarry	30	40	29	17,083,834	1,656,967	147,334 31	10.31	8 89	" 10	" 20
Prescott........	24	28	12	7,206,877	708,742	63,482 61	10.17	8 96	" 4	" 17
Russell	6	6	3	1,409,880	138,121	12,689 21	10.21	9 19	" 5	" 15
Carleton	11	12	9	7,109,387	680,719	61,241 28	10.44	9 00	" 6	" 20
Renfrew	4	3	3	1,320,258	127,956	11,795 42	10.32	9 22	" 17	" 7
Lanark	23	22	17	13,481.017	1,303,843	118,031 48	10.34	9 05	" 4	" 19
Totals......	307	308	218	172,658,412	16,698,316	1,512,786 31	10.34	9 06	May 2	Oct. 23
Victoria	8	7	6	3,058,397	287,945	26,185 43	10.62	9 09	May 15	Oct. 11
Peterborough ..	21	18	15	12,324,345	1,160,318	106,552 61	10.62	9 18	" 4	" 24
Haliburton	....	1	1	205,709	20,172	1,887 74	10.20	9 36	June 15	" 31
Hastings	54	50	39	34,699,799	3,449,264	313,089 61	10.06	9 08	April 29	" 31
Totals	83	76	61	50,288,250	4,917,699	447,715 39	10.23	9 10	May 3	Oct. 27
Muskoka	1	1	1	58,940	5,894	617 37	10.00	10 47	June 11	Aug. 4
The Prov. 1888	...	737	557	518,734,790	49,351,372	4.558,383 92	10.51	9 24	May 5	Oct. 24
The Prov. 1887	737	......	628	589,499,614	55,930,904	5,895,627 10	10.54	10 54	" 4	" 27

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average of days in operation, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, yield of milk, and of value of product per cow for 404 factories in Ontario making complete returns in 1888.

Counties.	No. of returns.	Average No. of days worked.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of Patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Yield of milk per cow for season.	Value of product per cow—	
			Milk used.	Cheese made.					Per season.	Per day.
			lb.	lb.	$ c.				$ c.	c.
Essex	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kent	6	130	4,855,662	453,572	42,419 93	477	2,155	2,253	19 68	15.1
Elgin	13	171	17,116,184	1,615,887	153,464 82	1,052	5,570	3,073	27 55	16.1
Norfolk	10	156	8,449,744	805,204	74,312 52	775	3,145	2,687	23 63	15.1
Haldimand	6	144	4,191,517	398,646	37,206 52	413	1,770	2,368	21 02	14.6
Welland	2	119	1,427,195	134,422	11,815 58	166	650	2,196	18 18	15.3
Totals	37	155	36,040,302	3,407,731	319,219 37	2,883	13,290	2,712	24 02	15.5
Lambton	11	135	10,180,818	952,603	88,697 40	1,033	4,125	2,468	21 50	15.9
Huron	9	139	11,107,464	1,033,651	97,982 62	991	4,334	2,563	22 61	16.3
Bruce	14	136	13,526,355	1,256,871	116,794 19	1,186	5,321	2,542	21 95	16.2
Totals	34	136	34,814,637	3,243,125	303,474 21	3,210	13,780	2,526	22 02	16.1
Grey	6	132	4,456,075	420,899	38,003 10	384	1,962	2,271	19 32	14.6
Simcoe	2	120	908,580	86,229	8,032 61	85	345	2,634	23 28	19.4
Totals	8	130	5,364,655	507,128	46,035 71	469	2,307	2,325	19 95	15.3
Middlesex	23	157	33,508,345	3,108,261	295,569 80	2,061	11,063	3,029	26 72	17.0
Oxford	27	177	53,045,872	5,008,649	477,138 00	1,983	16,645	3,187	28 67	16.2
Brant	3	163	3,742,101	353,530	33,298 47	247	1,350	2,772	24 67	15.2
Perth	13	147	21,437,794	1,992,494	192,308 74	1,373	7,493	2,861	25 67	17.4
Wellington	8	130	8,830,784	822,821	74,122 32	764	3,520	2,509	21 06	16.2
Waterloo	4	121	2,387,566	218,334	20,667 78	214	1,089	2,192	18 98	15.7
Dufferin	2	107	864,890	80,855	7,024 32	88	485	1,783	14 48	13.5
Totals	80	160	123,817,352	11,584,944	1,100,129 43	6,730	41,645	2,973	26 42	16.6
Lincoln	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wentworth	1	156	1,140,000	108,000	10,500 00	80	400	2,850	26 25	16.8
Halton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	1	115	340,968	31,000	3,100 00	25	120	2,841	25 83	22.5
York	1	102	143,000	14,300	1,430 00	18	78	1,833	18 33	18.0
Ontario	1	113	129,700	11,608	1,171 12	17	50	2,594	23 42	20.7
Durham	4	130	1,953,728	180,894	16,212 10	230	850	2,299	19 07	14.7
Northumberland	19	158	16,061,264	1,536,820	138,162 42	1,010	5,904	2,720	23 40	14.8
Prince Edward	10	145	7,436,600	724,994	65,833 12	735	3,071	2,422	21 44	14.8
Totals	37	151	27,205,260	2,607,616	236,408 76	2,115	10,473	2,598	22 57	15.0
Lennox and Addington	9	155	10,507,760	1,023,039	94,821 50	804	4,050	2,595	23 41	15.1
Frontenac	11	152	5,745,052	555,572	51,035 97	329	2,446	2,349	20 87	13.7
Leeds and Grenville	62	160	59,224,044	5,689,521	516,661 27	2,717	23,484	2,522	22 00	13.8
Dundas	27	154	21,795,203	2,107,708	191,508 69	1,026	8,413	2,591	22 76	14.8
Stormont	8	147	6,951,186	673,031	61,666 35	379	2,730	2,546	22 59	15.3
Glengarry	4	145	2,294,832	217,144	18,406 11	132	960	2,390	19 17	13.3
Prescott	9	147	5,268,725	515,709	46,543 28	279	2,300	2,291	20 24	13.8
Russell	3	141	1,409,880	138,121	12,689 21	124	700	2,014	18 13	12.8
Carleton	8	140	6,861,251	657,831	59,061 98	371	3,075	2,231	19 21	13.7
Renfrew	2	125	750,258	73,656	6,795 42	73	380	1,974	17 88	14.3
Lanark	11	143	8,729,764	845,046	76,614 31	541	3,800	2,297	20 16	14.1
Totals	154	154	129,537,955	12,496,378	1,135,804 09	6,775	52,338	2,475	21 70	14.1
Victoria	4	130	2,483,434	233,520	21,295 77	211	1,026	2,421	20 76	16.0
Peterborough	11	148	8,750,117	821,358	75,619 17	523	3,195	2,739	23 67	16.0
Haliburton	1	119	205,709	20,172	1,887 74	20	105	1,959	17 98	15.1
Hastings	38	160	34,380,042	3,414,617	309,879 61	1,738	12,459	2,759	24 87	15.5
Totals	54	156	45,819,302	4,489,667	408,682 29	2,492	16,785	2,730	24 35	15.6
The Province.. 1888..	404	153	402,599,463	38,336,589	3,549,753 86	24,674	150,618	2,673	23 57	15.4
The Province.. 1887..	459	156	450,513,282	42,833,449	4,515,187 75	27,679	165,710	2,719	27 25	17.5

FACTORY CHEESE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the yearly average per factory of days in operation, of the quantity and value of cheese made, of number of patrons, of average number of cows, and yield of milk and value of product per cow, computed from an aggregate of 2,581 factories making complete returns in the six years 1883-8.

Counties.	No. of days worked per season.	Quantity of—		Value of cheese.	No. of patrons.	Average No. of cows.	Average per cow.				Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Value of product of 100 lb. of milk.
							Yield of milk—		Value of product—				
		Milk used.	Cheese made.				Per season.	Per day.	Per season.	Per day.			
		lb.	lb.	$			lb.	lb.	$ c.	cts.	lb.	$ c.	cts.
Essex	136	453,369	44,499	4,781	49	189	2,399	17.6	25 30	18.6	10.19	10 74	105.5
Kent	144	767,180	72,612	7,084	74	297	2,583	17.9	23 85	16.5	10.57	9 76	92.3
Elgin	168	1,110,661	105,386	10,395	71	370	3,002	17.9	28 09	16.7	10.54	9 86	93.6
Norfolk	160	938,371	90,321	8,607	74	339	2,768	17.3	25 39	15.9	10.39	9 53	91.7
Haldimand	151	866,704	83,299	7,890	76	333	2,603	17.2	23 69	15.7	10.40	9 47	91.0
Welland	130	266,468	25,212	2,329	31	125	2,132	16.4	18 63	14.3	10.57	9 24	87.4
Group	158	885,647	84,545	8,190	69	319	2,776	17.6	25 67	16.2	10.48	9 69	92.5
Lambton	146	874,302	82,520	8,025	73	329	2,657	18.2	24 39	16.7	10.60	9 72	91.8
Huron	143	1,250,857	118,705	11,861	103	459	2,725	19.1	25 84	18.1	10.54	9 99	94.8
Bruce	137	982,873	93,545	9,084	81	378	2,600	18.9	24 03	17.5	10.51	9 71	92.4
Group	142	1,021,876	96,902	9,513	84	384	2,661	18.7	24 77	17.4	10.55	9 82	93.1
Grey	133	633,289	61,045	5,781	57	254	2,493	18.7	22 76	17.1	10.37	9 47	91.3
Simcoe	126	402,663	39,141	3,905	43	182	2,212	17.6	21 46	17.0	10.29	9 98	97.0
Group	131	543,601	52,527	5,051	52	226	2,405	18.4	22.35	17.1	10.35	9 62	92.9
Middlesex	167	1,303,721	122,935	12,208	74	425	3,068	18.4	28 72	17.2	10.60	9 93	93.6
Oxford	178	1,790,189	170,770	17,031	71	567	3,157	17.7	30 04	16.9	10.48	9 97	95.1
Brant	166	995,424	96,840	9,594	67	357	2,788	16.8	26 87	16.2	10.28	9 91	96.4
Perth	154	1,307,648	123,951	12,402	79	462	2,830	18.4	26 84	17.5	10.55	10 01	94.8
Wellington	142	1,291,032	122,416	11,869	92	471	2,741	19.3	25 20	17.7	10.55	9 70	91.9
Waterloo	136	812,603	76,072	7,600	63	314	2,588	19.0	24 20	17.7	10.68	9 99	93.5
Dufferin	124	590,813	55,869	5,350	51	253	2,335	18.8	21 15	17.0	10.57	9 58	90.6
Group	165	1,395,633	132,502	13,169	74	467	2,989	18.1	28 20	17.1	10.53	9 94	94.4
Lincoln	148	663,470	62,830	5,833	66	240	2,764	18.7	24 30	16.4	10.56	9 28	87.9
Wentworth	159	1,108,586	106,481	10,403	79	405	2,737	17.2	25 69	16.2	10.41	9 77	93.8
Halton	123	102,686	9,868	912	8	45	2,282	18.6	20 27	16.5	10.41	9 24	88.8
Peel	124	655,607	61,438	5,811	47	250	2,622	21.2	23 24	18.8	10.67	9 46	88.6
York	100	190,549	18,100	1,831	22	100	1,905	19.1	18 31	18.3	10.53	10 12	96.1
Ontario	120	268,812	25,460	2,500	34	116	2,317	19.3	21 55	18.0	10.56	9 82	93.0
Durham	141	692,941	65,707	6,091	70	265	2,615	18.6	22 98	16.3	10.55	9 27	87.9
Northumberland	158	826,219	80,777	7,594	51	287	2,879	18.3	26 46	16.8	10.23	9 40	91.9
Prince Edward	149	844,725	83,362	7,673	75	327	2,583	17.4	23 46	15.8	10.13	9 20	90.8
Group	151	750,726	73,024	6,852	57	275	2,730	18.1	24 92	16.5	10.28	9 38	91.3
Lennox & Add.	154	1,254,997	122,921	11,557	94	485	2,588	16.8	23 83	15.5	10.21	9 40	92.1
Frontenac	149	569,685	55,625	5,203	31	225	2,532	17.0	23 12	15.5	10.24	9 35	91.3
Leeds and Gren.	162	961,767	94,925	9,080	41	354	2,717	16.8	25 65	15.8	10.13	9 57	94.4
Dundas	155	807,850	79,512	7,520	37	320	2,525	16.2	23 50	15.1	10.16	9 46	93.1
Stormont	149	820,215	80,508	7,478	44	333	2,463	16.6	22 46	15.1	10.19	9 29	91.2
Glengarry	155	592,090	57,806	5,885	34	257	2,304	14.9	22 90	14.8	10.24	10 18	99.4
Prescott	146	517,835	51,841	4,791	29	233	2,222	15.2	20 56	14.1	9.99	9 24	92.5
Russell	141	454,879	45,199	4,421	33	207	2,197	15.6	21 36	15.2	10.06	9 78	97.2
Carleton	137	687,309	67,319	6,324	42	307	2,239	16.3	20 60	15.0	10.21	9 39	92.0
Renfrew	127	427,601	42,414	4,096	36	212	2,017	15.9	19 32	15.3	10.08	9 66	95.8
Lanark	146	863,574	85,730	7,979	50	349	2,474	16.9	22 86	15.6	10.07	9 31	92.4
Group	154	811,747	79,945	7,612	42	319	2,545	16.5	23 86	15.4	10.15	9 52	93.8
Victoria	139	498,017	48,665	4,597	40	198	2,515	18.1	23 22	16.7	10.23	9 45	92.3
Peterborough	148	662,081	63,631	6,027	41	241	2,747	18.5	25 01	16.9	10.41	9 47	91.0
Haliburton	119	205,709	20,172	1,888	20	105	1,959	16.5	17 98	15.1	10.20	9 36	91.8
Hastings	163	987,173	99,371	9,397	47	346	2,853	17.5	27 16	16.7	9.93	9 46	95.2
Group	159	871,690	86,954	8,225	45	310	2,812	17.7	26 53	16.7	10.02	9 46	94.4
The Province	156	948,120	91,864	8,877	56	346	2,740	17.5	25.66	16.4	10.32	9 66	93.6

CREAMERY BUTTER.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the quantity and value of butter made at 27 creameries in Ontario in 1888, and the number of creameries reported in operation.

Counties.	No. reported in operation.	Returns made.		Butter.		Cheese.		Total value of produce.	Average price of butter per lb.	Average date of—	
		Butter only.	Butter and Cheese.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			Opening.	Closing.
				lb.	$	lb.	$	$	cts.		
Essex	1	*1	....	18,790	4,510	... .	....	4,510	24.00	Jan. 1	Nov. 1
Lambton	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ....	....	....
Huron	3	2	....	45,250	9,088	....	....	9,088	20.08	May 19	Oct. 10
Bruce	8	7	1	248,756	49,287	64,673	5,684	54,971	19.81	" 20	" 1
Grey	6	6	....	180,174	37,361	....	....	37,361	20.74	" 20	" 2
Perth	2	2	....	38,466	7,669	....	....	7,669	19.94	" 15	" 5
Wellington	1	1	....	27,501	5,727	....	....	5,727	20.83	" 14	Aug. 18
Waterloo	2	1	1	58,435	11,656	53,404	3,831	15,487	19.95	" 12	Oct. 16
Ontario	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... ..	....	....
Durham....	1	1	....	11,840	2,250	....	....	2,250	19.00	June 1	Oct. 1
Prince Edward ...	1	....	1	20,332	4,273	35,170	2,835	7,108	21.01	May 1	Nov. 1
Leeds & Grenville.	1	1	....	11,984	2,612	....	......	2,612	21.79	" 1	Oct. 31
Dundas	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glengarry	1	1	....	14,107	3,006	....	....	3,006	21.31	May 3	Oct. 31
Russell	1	†1	....	1,644	304	....	....	304	18.50	....	....
The Province 1888..	31	24	3	677,279	137,743	153,247	12,350	150,093	20.34	......	....
1887..	42	32	3	1,136,576	230,022	131,307	11,617	241,639	20.24	....	....
1886..	47	27	2	823,853	160,798	96,156	5,529	166,327	19.52	....	....
1885..	27	11	2	353,347	69,583	126,591	7,785	77,368	19.69	....	....
1884..	23	5	3	147,924	32,088	259,688	20,786	52,874	21.69	....	....
1883..	27	9	3	243,902	51,817	134,446	11,218	63,035	21.33	....	... ...

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* Made large quantities of ice-cream during the warm months.

† In operation but 42 days.

PART III.

VALUES, RENTS AND FARM WAGES.

Values of Farm Property.—In the table following the value of farm property is given by districts for the years 1887 and 1888, under the divisions of Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock, together with the averages for the seven years 1882-8, and the totals for the province in each year since 1882:

Districts.		Farm Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total Farm Property.
		$	$	$	$	$
Lake Erie	1888..	87,922,762	24,636 626	6,540,396	13,131,517	132,231,301
	1887..	88,250 744	23,913,481	6,333,437	12,854,990	131,352,652
	1882-8	88,720,180	23,020,595	6,115,108	12,399,427	130,255,310
Lake Huron........	1888..	73,145,711	18,718,270	5,336,058	12,300,224	109,500,263
	1887..	74,763,952	18,595,893	5,185,486	12,083,846	110,629,177
	1882-8	75.744,167	17,047,588	4,898,900	11,693,983	109,384,638
Georgian Bay	1888..	49,295,822	14,231,484	4,316,375	8,931,641	76,775,322
	1887..	48,870,648	13,345,052	4,180.741	8,851,297	75,247,738
	1882-8	49,357,717	12,608,765	3,927,698	8,606,019	74,500,199
West Midland......	1888..	139,798,683	41,400,140	10,258,573	21,860,521	213,317,917
	1887..	140,581,814	40,786,680	10,162,982	22,957,570	214,489,046
	1882-8	142,360,888	38,768,369	10,086,290	22,417,598	213,633,145
Lake Ontario.......	1888..	139,895,993	42,471,279	10,451,605	20,473,372	213,292,249
	1887..	136,086,496	42,922,112	10,884,220	21,223,001	211,115,829
	1882-8	137,896,148	40,487,353	10,099,305	20,235,680	208,718,486
St. L. and Ottawa ..	1888..	104,884,323	33,701,066	9,128,859	18,299,018	166,013,266
	1887..	102,827,722	32.634,723	8,948,219	18,692,471	163,103,135
	1882-8	97,953,463	29,091,945	8,179,163	17,153,659	152,378,230
East Midland	1888..	40,934,983	12,019,842	3,331,576	6,893,434	63,179,835
	1887..	40,900,266	11,436,589	3,204,864	6,759,268	62,300,987
	1882-8	41,261,095	10,556,664	2,987,671	6,371,118	61,176,548
Northern Districts..	1888..	4,602,524	1,114,519	391,390	949,508	7,057,941
	1887..	4,602.113	1,118,977	348,348	984,212	7,053,650
	1882-8	4,479,290	1,047,582	346,843	961,777	6,835,492
The Province.......	1888..	640,480,801	188,293,226	49,754,832	102,839,235	981,368,094
	1887..	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
	1886..	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
	1885..	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
	1884..	625,478,706	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,829	949,803,170
	1883..	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595
	1882..	632,342,500	132,711,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,624,610
	1882-8	637,772,948	172,628,861	46,640,978	99,839,261	956,882,048

The total value of farm property is $981,368,094, being $6,075,880 more than in the previous year, but falling short of the figures of 1886 (the highest of the seven years) by $8,129,817. There are increases in the values of land, buildings and implements in 1888 compared with the year before, but the value of live stock has fallen. Of the four items comprising the table none equal their figures in 1886 except farm buildings, which have improved in value every year of the seven. The most substantial increase in total farm property is noted in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, and excepting the Lake Huron and West Midland groups, every other district also shows a higher valuation. Of the four western districts, the Georgian Bay group alone returns an increase in the value of farm land, while all the districts to the east report a rise. The Lake Ontario counties and the Northern Districts are the only groups showing a decline in the value of farm buildings, and all the groups but the Lake Ontario return an advance in the value of implements. The decrease in the value of live stock is confined to the West Midland, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups and the Northern Districts.

VALUE PER ACRE OCCUPIED.—The average value per acre occupied of the different classes of farm property is presented in the table below by county groups and for the province for 1887 and 1888, together with the average for the seven years 1882-8:

Farm Property.		Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c,
Land	1888....	37 60	32 21	24 51	42 98	45 85	20 01	15 55	4 07	29 21
	1887....	37 71	32 84	24 19	43 17	44 58	19 79	15 64	4 42	29 22
	1882-8..	38 08	33 41	24 45	43 80	45 27	18 99	16 15	4 30	29 43
Buildings	1888....	10 54	8 24	7 08	12 73	13 92	6 43	4 56	98	8 58
	1887....	10 22	8 17	6 60	12 52	14 06	6 28	4 37	1 08	8 47
	1882-8..	9 88	7 52	6 24	11 93	13 29	5 64	4 13	1 00	7 97
Implements ...	1888....	2 80	2 35	2 15	3 16	3 42	1 74	1 26	35	2 27
	1887....	2 70	2 28	2 07	3 12	3 57	1 72	1 23	33	2 26
	1882-8..	2 62	2 16	1 95	3 10	3 32	1 59	1 17	33	2 15
Live Stock	1888....	5 61	5 42	4 44	6 72	6 71	3 49	2 62	84	4 69
	1887....	5 49	5 31	4 38	7 05	6 95	3 60	2 58	95	4 79
	1882-8..	5 32	5 16	4 26	6 90	6 64	3 32	2 50	92	4 61
Totals......	1888....	56 55	48 22	38 18	65 59	69 90	31 67	23 99	6 24	44 75
	1887....	56 12	48 60	37 24	65 86	69 16	31 39	23 82	6 78	44 74
	1882-8..	55 90	48 25	36 90	65 73	68 52	29 54	23 95	6 55	44 16

The Lake Huron and West Midland counties and the Northern Districts show a decline in their respective total values per acre, but the other five groups have improved, the result being a net increase taking the province over equal to 1 cent per acre of occupied land compared with the previous year, and 59 cents compared with the average for the seven years 1882-8. Land is 1 cent lower per acre occupied than in 1887, and 22 cents below its average value for the seven years. Buildings, however, are worth 11 cents more per acre compared with the previous year and 61 cents more than for the seven years average. Implements show an increase in value of 1 cent per acre of occupied land over the returns for 1887, and are 12 cents above the average of the years 1882-8. Live stock are 10 cents per acre below their value in the previous year, but exceed the figures for the seven years by 8 cents per acre occupied. The values of land, buildings and implements per acre of occupied land are highest in the Lake Ontario counties, the West Midland group standing second in every instance, but in the item of live stock the two districts change places.

VALUES OF LIVE STOCK PER 1000 ACRES CLEARED.—The table following gives the values of live stock per 1,000 acres of cleared land by county groups and for the province in 1887 and 1888, and the average for the seven years 1882-8 :

Year.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1888.....	9,840	9,775	8,856	9,783	8,975	8,148	8,339	8,054	9,095
1887.....	9,788	10,004	8,937	10,362	9,365	8,462	8,484	9,011	9,399
1882-8 ..	9,730	10,053	8,943	10,369	9,091	8,030	8,116	9,499	9,236

A decline in values is observable in every group excepting the Lake Erie counties, in which district an increase of $52 is shown. The decrease in the province is $304 per 1,000 acres cleared, or 3.2 per cent. compared with the values in 1887, and $141 or over 1.5 per cent. compared with the average for the seven years.

RENTALS OF LEASED FARMS.—In the following table will be found by districts the area, value and rental of such leased farms as were reported from farmers' schedules for 1888. The average rental per acre is computed on two bases, the total acreage and the cleared acreage. The averages of the province are also compared with the returns furnished in 1886 and 1887 :

Districts.	Per cent. returned as leased.	Average area of leased farms.		Average value of leased farms.		Average yearly rental.	Per cent. ratio of rental to value of farm.	Rent per acre based on—					
		Acres occupied.	Acres cleared.	Land.	Buildings.			Acres cocupied.			Acres cleared.		
								1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
				$	$	$		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie.........	13.1	111.2	80.2	4,371	1,236	233	4.16	2 10	2 07	2 13	2 91	2 88	3 05
Lake Huron.......	11.5	117.9	85.3	4,357	1,206	224	4.03	1 90	1 94	2 03	2 62	2 74	2 86
Georgian Bay......	12.3	115.0	80.2	3,210	938	181	4.36	1 57	1 55	1 48	2 25	2 25	2 21
West Midland.....	14.4	125.5	96.8	5,425	1,547	293	4.20	2 33	2 32	2 28	3 02	3 06	3 06
Lake Ontario.....	19.2	115.6	94.7	5,613	1,547	317	4.43	2 75	2 62	2 83	3 35	3 22	3 47
St. L. and Ottawa .	9.3	133.8	82.4	3,480	1,220	178	3.79	1 33	1 33	1 43	2 16	2 21	2 34
East Midland	13.2	143.6	89.7	4,011	1,067	230	4.53	1 60	1 56	1 59	2 56	2 50	2 66
Northern Districts.	5.4	171.1	48.7	1,148	446	83	5.21	0 49	0 41	0 40	1 71	1 96	1 70
The Province 1888	13.2	121.5	88.2	4,623	1,325	251	4.22	2 07	....	....	2 85	....	....
The Province 1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	4.17	....	2 02	....	....	2 83	....
The Province 1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	4.15	....	....	2.10	....	....	2.97

The percentage of farms returned as leasehold is 13.2 compared with 15.0 in 1887, the highest proportion being found in the Lake Ontario group. The leased farm is more improved than the average farm, the former showing 88.2 acres cleared while the provincial average clearance on 121.5 acres occupied is only 62.3 acres. The value is higher than in 1887, but is about an average of the three years 1886-8. The average rental paid was $12 more than in 1887, but was $4 less than in 1886. Based on area occupied the rent per acre increased 5 cents, while on the area cleared the increase was 2 cents over 1887 and 12 cents below 1886. The Lake Ontario group shows the highest rent per acre.

MARKET PRICES.—The average prices paid for agricultural produce in the leading markets of the province during the latter part of 1888 are given in the following table, the figures being computed from the reports appearing in the newspapers in the towns and cities selected. The prices given for wheat, barley, oats, rye, pease, hay and wool are made up from the quotations for the six months from July to December. The average prices paid for corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, carrots and turnips were based on the figures prevailing in the last three months of the year, when the bulk of those crops is marketed. Averages for the province made on the same basis are given for each kind of grain for the seven years 1882-8, together with the average for that period, and the prices of corn, buckwheat, beans, hay, wool and roots are given for the four years 1885-8, with their averages for that time:

Markets.		Fall Wheat per bush.	Spring Wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Pease, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Potatoes, per bush.	Carrots, per bush.	Turnips, per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Wool, per lb.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.
Brantford		103.5	102.5	57.7	36.2	60.3	59.5	29.6	48.8	153.0	30.4	....	.. .	15 52	19.8
Brockville.......		97.5	97.3	57.5	44.1	47.5	67.5	....	51.0	95.0	36.0	....	37.5	14 42	20.0
Chatham		99.4	99.4	45.7	33.8	....	55.0	18.4	....	119.3	35.5	....	....	......	19.5
Cobourg.........		92.0	91.8	61.3	42.7	63.1	76.1	....	....	......	23.7	....	....	14 26	19.0
Guelph..........		101.8	100.4	58.1	39.1	58.5	62.8	....	....	.....	28.1	....	9.0	14 48	21.5
Kingston.........		104.4	103.9	64.3	43.1	64.8	68.4	31.3	44.4	161.3	40.0	28.6	28.4	17 19	17.5
Lindsay.........		101.0	97.5	62.2	37.1	52.1	62.8	....	....	......	26.5	....	....	14 40	19.0
London.........		98.3	96.3	53.9	37.0	57.0	60.5	28.6	48.0	102.1	27.9	22.5	23.9	12 37	19.9
Ottawa..........		109.1	108.0	61.0	42.4	63.8	70.2	35.0	60.0	155.0	44.1	34.6	36.7	14 28	21.6
Peterborough....		103.3	99.1	62.7	41.2	59.9	70.3	....	....	......	39.0	....	....	13 53	19.0
St. Thomas......		98.6	98.4	47.5	38.9	....	56.3	23.8	....	......	26.0	....	....	11 73	17.5
Stratford........		101.1	99.6	54.3	38.9	....	65.0	....	....	......	28.7	...	....	10 84	.....
Toronto		105.4	100.4	64.9	42.6	67.5	68.4	....	....	.....	32.8	28.8	16.0	20 54	21.8
The Province..	1888..	102.4	99.3	60.1	40.5	60.2	65.4	29.3	49.3	113.7	31.7	26.8	20.8	16 71	20.4
	1887..	78.4	78.0	56.7	34.6	49.5	55.9	28.7	45.0	97.9	62.8	28.0	29.5	11 62	22.1
	1886..	73.6	72.5	51.3	32.0	52.2	52.6	27.6	33.7	83.7	44.9	29.5	24.6	9 69	19.1
	1885..	81.5	80.6	55.2	31.5	55.2	58.0	27.9	39.2	80.0	41.1	32.5	23.6	9 85	17.4
	1884..	80.5	81.4	53.6	33.1	59.7	64.4	....	....	.....	....	....	....	......	....
	1883..	105.0	107.0	57.0	38.0	62.0	71.0	....	....	......	....	....	....	......	......
	1882..	101.0	106.0	65.0	43.0	64.0	74.0	....	....	......	....	....	....	......	......
	1882-8	88.8	89.0	57.4	36.1	60.8	62.3	28.5	40.9	93.8	42.3	29.3	24.2	11 50	19.6

It will be seen that the advancing prices of 1887, were continued in 1888, the only exceptions being in the cases of roots and wool. Fall wheat realised 102.4 cents, or 24 cents per bushel more than in 1887. This average was only excelled by that of 1883. Spring wheat advanced 21.3 cents over the prices of 1887; barley, 3.4 cents; oats, 5.9 cents; rye, 10.7 cents; pease, 9.9 cents; while hay owing to the poor pastures of two years in succession mounted to $16.71 per ton, being $5.09 more than quoted in 1887, and $7.02 more than the marketable price of 1886. Potatoes showed the largest decline owing to the unusually heavy crop, following a year of scarcity when the price was abnormally high. The quotations averaged little better than one half those of 1887, and were 25 per cent. below the annual average of 42.3 cents. Wool, though showing a decrease from 1887, was slightly higher in price than the average market of the past four years.

VALUE OF CROPS.—The following table gives the marketable value of each crop based on the market prices described above for the years 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, together with the totals of all crops. The annual average value and the per cent. ratio of the value of the 1888 crop to this *average* are also shown, the annual average of the first six crops being derived from the values of the seven years 1882-8 and of the remaining crops from the values of the four years 1885-8:

Crops.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	Average 1882-8.	Per cent. ratio of 1888 to average.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Fall Wheat....	14,162,726	11,321,439	13,300,361	17,504,799	16,682,082	85
Spring Wheat.	6,408,384	4,393,831	6,900,951	7,358,684	8,229,566	78
Barley	14,043,308	9,715,448	10,009,799	9,126,540	11,346,277	124
Oats	26,514,099	17,247,443	18,772,995	17,397,369	20,211,869	131
Rye...........	779,772	442,969	577,573	701,871	1,103,947	71
Pease	9,332,490	6,804,892	8,439,004	8,123,591	8,177,177	114
Corn	5,108,976	2,412,164	2,982,265	2,996,848	3,375,063	151
Buckwheat	602,585	461,409	565,725	600,024	557,436	108
Beans.........	607,756	270,180	403,494	397,251	419,670	145
Hay	33,570,674	35,947,748	29,016,182	32,033,727	32,642,083	103
Potatoes	7,060,733	6,705,784	7,189,548	8,668,460	7,406,131	95
Carrots	1,044,820	589,592	1,029,710	1,125,254	947,344	110
Turnips	9,909,169	9,266,970	11,577,019	9,708,505	10,115,416	98
Totals....	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	121,214,061	107

The relative values here derived depend upon the three variables, viz., the area in crop, the yield per acre and the market value per unit of measure. In 1888 all three have shared in raising the aggregate home value of all field crops enumerated above as compared with 1887. In potatoes, carrots and turnips the yield more than counterbalanced the fall in prices, while the price for hay did not compensate for the failure of the crop. These crops aggregated $129,145,492, being $23,565,623 more than in 1887, and $7,931,431 in excess of the annual *average*. Hay alone fell below the value of 1887, but fall wheat, spring wheat, rye, potatoes and turnips did not come up to the annual average.

CROP VALUES BY COUNTY GROUPS.—The aggregate value of the field crops, as shown in the preceding table is further presented in the following summary and its distribution by groups and counties is shown for the four years 1885-8 and the annual average as already described for 1882-8 :

Districts.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	Average 1882-7.	Per cent. ratio of 1888 to average.
	$	$	$	$	$	
Lake Erie.........	17,889,286	12,080,651	13,485,030	14,995,559	14,720,739	122
Lake Huron.......	14,303,010	11,936,938	11,438,427	12,997,937	13,150,140	109
Georgian Bay....	10,969,814	9,447,927	9.447,776	9,825,779	10,745,119	102
West Midland.....	29,217,226	22,805,391	23,691,683	24,684,983	26,256,749	111
Lake Ontario......	27,908,395	22,386,070	24,623,942	25,444,492	26,600,984	105
St. L. and Ottawa.	20,171,732	18,975,474	19,046,820	19,554,504	20,525,473	98
East Midland.....	7,213,525	6,459,491	7,870,811	7,046,924	7,821,530	92
Northern Districts.	1,472,504	1,487,927	1,160,137	1,192,745	1,393,327	106
The Province...	129,145,492	105,579,869	110,764,626	115,742,923	121,214,061	107

Every group except the Northern Districts shows an increase over the values of the year 1887, that in the Lake Erie group reaching 48 per cent. Compared with the annual average the latter group also shows the highest per cent. ratio, while the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and East Midland groups fall below the average line. In point of distribution of values the West Midland group claims the largest share, and the Lake Ontario counties come in second. In the annual average however this order is reversed.

PER CENT. RATIOS OF VALUES PER ACRE.—In the following table the values per acre of 1888 are compared with the annual averages by means of per cent. ratios, and are shown by groups of counties and for the province for the several field crops :

Districts.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Pease.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Turnips.	All field crops.
Lake Erie..............	106	138	127	128	111	131	125	124	150	108	120	100	95	117
Lake Huron.............	99	130	112	113	118	104	119	94	157	110	92	87	82	105
Georgian Bay............	105	125	92	99	91	85	122	115	98	109	88	84	80	98
West Midland...........	94	128	112	117	115	118	118	127	149	111	106	91	91	108
Lake Ontario............	81	133	105	118	97	104	125	130	132	84	106	100	99	103
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	114	119	94	100	78	87	106	108	114	100	75	84	83	98
East Midland......	114	102	91	94	90	71	117	122	128	91	72	100	95	93
Northern Districts.......	79	103	102	103	80	102	92	84	92	124	58	81	85	100
The Province.	97	125	105	111	93	104	121	119	141	102	92	93	91	104

The marketable value of an acre of crop was thus 4 per cent. above the annual average, from 7 per cent. below in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties to 17 per cent. above in the Lake Erie group. Fall wheat was 3 per cent. below, the increase in the market prices not counteracting the deficiency in yield. On the other hand spring wheat was 25 per cent. over the average, the market prices and yield per acre both acting in favor of the increase. The value per acre of turnips was below the average in every group, but this was the only crop in the Lake Erie counties to fall below the annual average, as many as eight crops failing to give averages in the Georgian Bay group and in the Northern Districts.

VALUE OF PRODUCE PER ACRE UNDER CROP.—The average per acre of each of the field crops is given in the following table, by groups of counties, for 1888 and for the province for the four years 1885-8 with the annual average for 1882-8. Also the average per acre under crop for all field crops in aggregate for the same periods.

Crops.	Lake Erie.	Lake Huron.	Georgian Bay.	West Midland.	Lake Ontario.	St. Lawrence and Ottawa.	East Midland.	Northern Districts.	The Province.				
									1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1882-8
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Fall Wheat.......	17 54	17 43	20 05	16 59	14 69	19 29	21 05	15 07	17 14	12 61	15 00	20 00	17 60
Spring Wheat....	17 49	15 38	16 59	16 37	19 79	17 81	13 61	17 56	17 42	9 06	11 95	9 20	13 97
Barley...........	18 49	17 43	13 34	18 34	15 79	13 19	12 56	13 77	15 68	12 66	13 60	15 27	14 98
Oats..............	17 48	14 92	11 78	16 47	15 83	11 95	10 44	11 78	14 33	10 25	11 57	11 27	12 88
Rye...............	10 63	12 23	10 19	11 58	8 75	8 57	8 56	9 49	9 27	6 48	8 52	8 96	9 97
Pease.............	15 60	14 58	11 25	16 42	13 05	10 50	8 03	14 90	13 40	9 36	11 99	12 57	12 87
Corn.	25 45	23 23	18 28	22 49	21 00	17 08	17 18	10 87	22 91	14 72	19 06	17 86	18 98
Buckwheat.......	10 16	7 41	7 78	9 36	12 18	9 53	10 39	8 39	10 47	7 19	7 99	9 71	8 77
Beans............	27 44	31 15	16 99	28 72	26 33	24 30	23 25	18 73	26 77	13 33	19 15	16 12	18 93
Hay...............	16 24	16 74	14 17	17 49	11 41	14 27	10 76	16 14	14 64	15 76	12 64	14 12	14 29
Potatoes.........	47 77	46 13	50 11	51 32	49 29	40 47	36 48	37 32	45 87	47 80	51 30	54 27	49 87
Carrots..........	84 86	89 05	83 44	94 34	106 51	65 90	92 46	56 19	90 66	64 72	111 12	124 70	97 35
Turnips...	83 01	81 35	76 30	92 48	96 44	63 45	77 53	60 11	87 55	87 99	117 02	94 90	96 40
Average of all field crops. 1888..	18 70	17 91	15 91	19 72	17 13	14 40	13 12	16 70	17 00	......	......	......	......
1887..	12 98	15 31	14 42	15 73	13 94	13 85	12 00	18 00	......	14 25	......	......	......
1886..	14 67	14 86	14 62	16 68	15 46	13 66	14 02	14 26	......	......	15 00	......	.....
1885..	16 33	17 08	15 22	17 11	16 18	14 31	12 94	14 36	......	......	......	15 78	......
1882-8	16 05	17 03	16 27	18 24	16 63	14 73	14 08	16 62	......	......	......	......	16 33

In this comparison we discuss only the results of the yield per acre and the market prices, as the other variable the area in crop is now eliminated. Taking the provincial averages, three crops—hay, turnips and potatoes—fall below the averages of 1887, while compared with the annual average fall wheat, rye, potatoes, carrots and turnips fail to reach the average. All field crops average $17 per acre, an increase of $2.75 over 1887 and of 67 cents compared with the annual average. The Northern Districts alone showed a decrease from 1887, but here there was an increase of 8 cents per acre over the annual average. Three groups showed decreases from the annual average, the Georgian Bay of 36 cents per acre, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties of 33 cents, and the East Midland group of 96 cents. The yields and prices gave the best results in the West Midland group at $19.72 per acre, the Lake Erie counties being second at $18.70 and the East Midland group coming last at $13.12, or barely two-thirds of the leading group. In the annual average, the West Midland group also holds first place, with the East Midland counties last.

FARM LABOR AND WAGES.

With the exception of a few limited localities, farmers were able to obtain all the help required for spring work. The number employed, however, was far smaller than usual, and this may be explained by the fact that farmers, in the majority of cases, are endeavoring, with the assistance of labor-saving machinery, to do more of the work themselves, the previous year having been a very trying one from a financial point of view. In addition, it would appear that, though the tramp element may be obtained in abundance, really good workmen are difficult to find, and many of these are unwilling to do anything except what is known as the "genteel" work of the farm. Correspondents in the western counties state that many farmers' sons and laborers of the better class have gone to the Western States and Manitoba, while in the Ottawa region more steady employment and better remuneration can be obtained by engaging with lumbermen than can possibly be afforded by the owner of the farm. At harvest time the scarcity of labor was felt in a few localities, but as a rule the supply of help was adequate. The binder has greatly altered the condition of affairs at this trying period of farming operations, and the "harvest hand" does not command the same attention that he received a decade ago. Some farmers speak of a scarcity of help at the time of root pulling and storing, but this complaint was local rather than general. The complaints of too high a rate of wages and of unskilfulness of laborers are becoming fewer each year. The general opinion is that there will be a rise of wages based upon the ground that, as prices of farm produce have considerably advanced, the laborer will naturally expect to participate in the increased return, especially as higher prices increase the cost of living. Some, however, predict a fall in the rate, as they declare that the laborer is saving more than his master. Any effect that emigration of the laboring class to the west might have is counteracted by the fast increasing use of labor-saving machinery, and by the desire on the part of the farmer to do the work "within the family." Female help, as usual, is scarce: the problem how to keep the girl on the farm has not yet been solved. In some quarters domestic servants cannot be procured at any price, as girls will not exchange the shorter hours and more varied companionship of the city and town for life on the farm. As a consequence, farmers' wives are breaking down under the ever-increasing burdens which devolve upon them.

WAGES OF FARM LABORERS.—The following table gives by county groups and for the province the average rate of wages (with and without board) of farm laborers for 1887 and 1888 with the average derived from the seven years 1882-8; also the rate of wages of domestic servants per month with board for 1887 and 1888:

Districts.	Farm Laborers.												Dome'tic servants permo'th with board.	
	Per year.						Per month.							
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.				
	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lake Erie	154	154	160	248	241	249	16 56	16 72	17 56	25 50	25 64	26 51	6 39	6 21
Lake Huron	158	159	164	256	255	259	17 21	17 19	18 12	26 81	27 00	27 70	6 13	5 88
Georgian Bay	155	155	160	251	254	255	17 01	16 95	18 06	26 86	26 17	27 67	6 28	5 80
West Midland.. .	155	159	162	247	251	252	16 65	16 82	17 76	26 40	25 92	26 97	6 37	6 17
Lake Ontario.....	159	162	164	252	253	253	16 84	16 79	17 70	26 34	25 81	26 90	6 47	6 30
St. Law. & Ottawa.	157	158	164	252	249	252	17 43	16 98	18 26	26 72	25 52	27 09	5 98	6 00
East Midland.....	160	161	166	253	256	256	17 34	16 63	18 02	26 37	26 81	27 28	6 06	5 73
Northern Districts.	170	173	174	267	262	275	19 62	18 31	19 78	29 40	27 10	29 76	6 43	6 05
The Province.....	157	159	163	251	250	254	16 99	16 91	17 87	26 50	26 04	27 25	6 28	6 05

The figures given above have been compiled as usual from returns made by farmers under the date of June 25 in each year. The schedule required that only those employing help should answer the queries. The rates per month are for the working season, and are not to be contrasted with wages for occasional daily help. The average rate of yearly engagements with board declined $2, not a single group showing an increase over 1887. Yearly engagements without board show a slight advance, while four of the groups show decreases. Wages per month both with and without board have improved somewhat, but are still below the average for the seven seasons 1882-8. Domestic servants got $6.28 per month with board, compared with $6.05 in 1887, only one group, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, showing a small decrease. Farm wages as a rule are highest in the Northern Districts and lowest in the Lake Erie counties.

FROM THE MAY REPORT.

A. J. C. Shaw, Camden, Kent: Farmers are not hiring much about here this spring owing to the shortage of crops last year. Very few hands are hired for the winter months unless lumbering operations are being carried on.

Joseph Martindale, Oneida, Haldimand: We have a sufficient supply of farm laborers. The immigrant boys are making fine, steady men and good workers. I have had one with me for five years, and he is making a very good man.

Calvin Boyd, Enniskillen, Lambton: There is as yet but a moderate demand for farm laborers, and the supply is sufficient.

Alfred B. Carr, Wawanosh E., Huron: There are plenty of laborers to supply the demand. Wages are about $160 per year with board, or about $18 per month with board for a term of six or eight months. Machines are taking the place of men for the harvest.

John Booth, Normanby, Grey: There are plenty of laborers, such as they are; but the farmer of to-day is living on his capital and not on his income, and can ill afford to hire, as he has to do with as little as possible. Wages, by the year, are from $12 to $15 per month with board, and by the day 75 cents in mid-winter and $1 in summer, with board.

S. L. Montgomery, Tay, Simcoe: Farm laborers are hard to get here on account of so much lumbering, as men prefer the mills to the farms.

William Wright, McGillivray, Middlesex: There is a sufficient supply of farm laborers, but none are hiring unless absolutely compelled. Poor crops and low prices are preventing many from doing the work they would if money was more plentiful. With improved machinery manual help is not so much required.

Thomas Baird, Blandford, Oxford: There are plenty of farm hands, such as they are, but I think they get worse instead of better. Wages are much the same as they have been for the last two years.

W. M. Calder, Glanford, Wentworth: There is a sufficient supply of laborers. The quality of them is in some instances scarcely what it ought to be.

John Campbell, Chinguacousy, Peel: We have no lack of male but a scarcity of female help.

D. B. Nighswander, Markham, York: Good farm laborers are scarce. Tramp laborers are plentiful, but are not worth their bread and butter. Farmers are offering $20 per month with board for seven or eight months. There are not many men engaged without board.

Henry Glendinning, Brock, Ontario: There is, perhaps, a sufficient supply of labor to get through with the ordinary farm work, but many more men would be employed on the farms if they could be obtained to clean up swamp lands, put in drains and do such jobs. The ordinary hired man is above that kind of work. You can get them to plow, harrow, etc; they are willing to do what may be called the genteel work on the farm, but as a rule they are above working with a spade or shovel.

R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island, Frontenac: There was a scarcity of laborers up to the 5th of May, when a few immigrants arrived, but they are a poor class.

Joseph Kyle, Hawkesbury, Prescott: Farm laborers are not so plentiful around here as they used to be. Farmers do not employ any help during the winter, and the laborers have gone to other places.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: Farmers mostly get along with their own help. I know of a few boys only (sons of small farmers) who are hired out, and they get from $16 to $17 per month and board. The picked men of the place are nearly all away on the drives on the different streams at wages ranging from $26 to $35 per month with board. Lots of farmers' sons are away on the drives also. The job generally lasts into the months of July and August, and a young man who cannot see a good prospect at home is very apt to take advantage of the big inducements offered to stream drivers in the spring.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: The supply of farm laborers is limited, owing to lumbermen offering higher rates of wages for river driving.

FROM THE AUGUST REPORT.

James H. Brown, Colchester S., Essex: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. During the wheat harvest we paid good hands $1.50 a day and board.

R. Wilkie, Harwich, Kent: Hay loaders, horse forks, slings and binders have relieved the farmers of their old anxiety in haying and harvest, and wages are not much higher in harvest than in hoeing, which is the most driving season with us here now.

B. Kilmaster, Walsingham, Norfolk: Owing to the self-binder not much labor is required.

Arthur Simenton, Seneca, Haldimand: It is no trouble to get men to hire, and very few are required here.

Charles Henderson, Wainfleet, Welland: There is plenty of help at harvest time; $1.25 per day and board is paid.

A. A. Meyers, Sombra, Lambton: On account of improved machinery the supply has been sufficient. Few men are looking for work.

W. J. Martin, Wawanosh E., Huron: There are a great number of self-binders in this neighborhood, and very little hiring is now done.

W. G. Ritchie, Greenock, Bruce: We have had plenty of hands to handle the light crops of this season.

James Edmonstone, Sydenham, Grey: So much machinery is now used in harvesting, such as hay forks, mowers, reapers and binders, that a man and a boy are about all that are required on a large farm.

James A. Glen, Westminster, Middlesex: The labor supply is sufficient, and harvest hands receive $1.25 per day. There are so many binders and other labor-saving implements that there is but little extra help needed. Everything works like clock work.

Thomas A. Good, Brantford, Brant: Binders have taken the place of manual labor, and very few men are hired during harvest.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Farm hands are none too numerous, but by the introduction of self-binders the farmer is enabled to put away his harvest with one-half the hands. Wages in haying, $1 per day; in harvest, $1.25 to $1.50.

A. H. Pettit, Grimsby N., Lincoln: The supply has been about equal to the demand, yet more good farm hands could have found employment.

Joseph Bates, Glanford, Wentworth: There are plenty of farm laborers at about $1.25 per day. A great many have employed old country lads at about $3 per month.

William Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: The supply more than equalled the demand. On account of the lightness of the crop and the improved machinery now in use very little extra help was required for the harvest. Wages are $1 per day, or $45 for the two months.

John Beasley, King, York: Self-binders and improved machinery have helped us wonderfully. Plenty of men are looking for work. Crop prospects being poor, farmers are hiring as little as possible.

Albert Orchard, Reach, Ontario: There seems to be plenty of men. There is not much day work—the binder saves that.

W. G. Rundle, Darlington, Durham: There has been a surplus of men this year, hardly a week passing without some one applying for work.

R. J. Dunlop, Pittsburg, Frontenac: Farm laborers were required less than usual on account of the lightness of the harvest.

W. Ferguson, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: Farm laborers were scarce enough in places at haying, but are more plentiful at present.

James F. Grierson, Torbolton, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers has been quite sufficient so far.

Gavin Hamilton, Ramsay, Lanark: There are so many self-binders in use here now that but little hired help is required.

Charles R. Stewart, Dysart, Haliburton: There have been plenty of hands. Mowing machines and hay rakes are now largely used. Wages were $1 a day for harvesting, or $18 per month for a term.

C. Robertson, Cardwell, Muskoka: There was plenty of farm labor. Machinery is being introduced, and the work can be done with fewer hands.

FROM THE NOVEMBER REPORT.

Herbert Manery, Mersea, Essex: There will be no difference in the rate of wages here. There is a sufficiency of work all the year round for what men we have here. Domestic servants are very scarce.

E. B. Tole, Harwich, Kent: There are plenty of farm laborers here. I do not look for much change in wages. There is only a fair supply of domestic servants.

Arch. McKillop, Aldborough, Elgin: Wages are likely to remain stationary, because farmers cannot afford to pay more and workers will not take less. Domestic servants are fearfully scarce. Detroit takes them all, where they get better pay for less work.

W. W. Wells, Woodhouse, Norfolk: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. If present prices stand wages will likely rise. There are just about enough domestic servants.

Andrew Turnbull, Seneca, Haldimand: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. The rate of wages is likely to stand. The supply of domestic servants is equal to the demand.

John A. Law, Stamford, Welland: The self-binder is in general use in this township, and does away with many hands on the farm. The rate of wages will keep up as farm hands have a tendency to go to towns and villages for work. Domestic servants are scarce and wages high.

Wm. Bryce, Warwick, Lambton: There were enough farm laborers for the work. Wages are likely to fall owing to the cheapness and perfection of machinery. Household servants on the farm are very scarce. Girls all prefer the town or city.

G. Fortune, Turnberry, Huron: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. Wages are likely to remain about the same as now. The supply of domestic servants has been scarce.

Hugh Murray, Bruce, Bruce: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand; the use of binders in harvest has done away with the old time trouble. There is no prospect of an increase of wages, as there is no work of any account going on in the winter. Domestic servants are scarce. Young women appear to think the work degrading, particularly near home, and if they engage in it at all they prefer cities or towns.

Wm. Irvine, Bentinck, Grey: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient this year. I see no likeli-od of much change in wages. We might have a good supply of domestic servants, but Toronto outbids so much in wages and other attractions that the supply here is not equal to the demand.

Basil R. Rowe, Orillia, Simcoe: The supply of laborers was equal to the demand. Wages are about e same as last year, and seem likely to remain at that rate. Domestic servants are in demand, as usual.

John McPherson, Lobo, Middlesex: We do not need many laborers now. Plenty of machinery leaves e farmer master of the situation. Wages may rise a little on account of the advance in the price of all roduce. Girls are as scarce as ever; they go to the towns and factories.

Wm. Jamieson, Westminster, Middlesex: The supply of farm laborers was fully equal to the demand. he rate of wages may increase from the fact that the extension of the C. P. R. from London to Detroit is ikely to be pushed onward forthwith. The supply of domestic servants is equal to the demand.

Wm. Gerrie, Oxford N., Oxford: Wages may fall a little during the winter, but I see no reason why hey should fall during the spring. Domestic servants are always in demand.

John Rae, Eramosa, Wellington: If the value of produce increases wages will also advance. Girls re hard to get to work in farm houses, as they can obtain higher wages in towns and cities.

Christian T. Groh, Waterloo, Waterloo: Laborers could be had as needed by the day from the villages. Wages will likely experience no change, as there are no new industries in this section to afford employment o day laborers. Regarding domestic servants, it is the same old story—they want to go to the towns.

W. H. VanDuzer, Grimsby N., Lincoln: The supply of farm laborers seemed equal to the demand through the summer, but they are a little scarce now, owing to the absence of machinery that will pick pples, husk and draw corn, pull and top roots, etc., compared with the binders, mowers, etc., used during summer. It is almost out of the question to get a good girl as a domestic servant.

George Hart, Saltfleet, Wentworth: The supply of farm laborers was equal to the demand. Wages are likely to remain about the same. Domestic servants are scarce, and the kind of immigrants that come from the old country are as a rule of no use here.

Edwin Dalton, Nelson, Halton: The supply was equal to the demand. The rates of wages are not likely to change. The supply of domestic servants is about sufficient.

William Kersey, Toronto Gore, Peel: There has been a scarcity of good men this season, but there was quite a number of useless men and immigrants who wanted full pay. Many farmers did not wish to be annoyed with them. More of them might be employed if they were willing to take what they are worth for a while until they learned something about farming.

Angus Ego, Georgina, York: I have not heard of any complaints of scarcity of field help. The self-binder has made a great change in that line. I cannot say what wages will be next spring, but I cannot see anything to make any marked change in the present rate. As for domestic servants, there is the same old cry, "None to be had." Young women fly to Toronto, where there is plenty of company.

Thomas Syer, Manvers, Durham: The supply of farm laborers seems to be about equal to the demand, and wages are not likely to be any higher than at present. Domestic servants seem to be harder to get than any other class.

John Williams, Hamilton, Northumberland: The present indications are that wages will fall, as laborers are plentiful, and the farmers cannot afford to pay higher wages with their present returns. Domestic servants are rather scarce, and they command high wages.

W. R. Leavens, Hallowell, Prince Edward: The supply of farm laborers was fully equal to the demand. I do not think any material change will occur in regard to wages. It is very hard to find good domestic servants, and those who are lucky enough to get one usually keep her.

Thomas Briggs, Kingston, Frontenac: Farm laborers were scarce. The rate of wages is higher than farmers feel able to pay, and the tendency is toward higher wages. Domestic servants are scarce.

George Ellis, Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds and Grenville: The best farmers saved their crops with less help than I ever saw before. Female help is very scarce. They prefer to go to the cities rather than work for farmers.

John McRae. Roxborough, Stormont: The supply of farm laborers was sufficient. The rate of wages is likely to fall, as the supply of timber along the C. A. R. is getting scarce, and a number of men have obtained steady and profitable employment along that line during the past few years. The number of domestic servants has been equal to the demand, and there have been a few to spare for the cities.

D. B. McMillan, Lochiel, Glengarry: The supply of farm laborers was about equal to the demand. Wages will likely remain about the same. There is a sufficiency of domestic servants.

Harrison Cross, Hawkesbury W., Prescott: The supply of farm laborers was not equal to the demand this year. Wages were very high here, and are likely to be higher next year, as there are so many laboring men employed in lumbering and working in the mills. Domestic servants are very scarce here. They mostly flock to the cities.

T. M. Robertson, Nepean, Carleton: The supply of farm laborers was about sufficient. Wages will likely remain as they are, as the demand for men in the lumber regions will rule the labor market. Domestic servants are hard to get.

John Whelan, Brudenell and Lynedoch, Renfrew: Wages are likely to fall, as farmers here, with few exceptions, keep no hands in the winter, and there has been a considerable falling off in lumbering operations in this locality. There are sufficient domestic servants at good wages.

A. F. Stewart, Beckwith, Lanark: I think wages will keep about the same, because farmers use so much machinery and that will prevent a rise, and, on the other hand, the fact that this is a lumbering centre will keep wages from falling.

John A. Jackson, Eldon, Victoria: There were sufficient farm laborers this year. I don't think wages are likely to vary much from what they have been for the past few years. Domestic servants are generally hard to get, and often are of a poor quality.

William Armstrong, Otonabee, Peterborough: There were enough farm laborers. Wages have been about the same for the past two or three years, and I see no reason why there should be a change. Domestic servants are hard to get.

Anson Latta, Thurlow, Hastings: The supply of farm laborers is quite equal to the demand. I cannot see how there can be much change. The laborer is but getting what he can barely subsist upon, yet he is getting all that can be very well paid. Domestic servants are very scarce and dear. As most of our girls think they were calculated for something higher and nobler, they seem to look upon domestic service as degrading.

Donald Grant, Monck, Muskoka: Farm laborers were scarce this season. Lumbermen are paying high wages this winter, and that will keep farm wages high. Domestic servants are very scarce.

STATISTICS OF
VALUES, RENT AND FARM WAGES.

VALUES—FARM LAND.

TABLE No. I.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Land in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value. per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	15,898,606	36 84	15,379,951	35 70	15,131,191	35 34
Kent	23,695,456	42 16	24,005,837	42 68	24,023,313	42 79
Elgin	18,094,749	41 08	18,239,924	41 90	18,751,880	42 83
Norfolk	11,882,035	30 08	11,699,328	29 22	12,148,289	30 72
Haldimand	9,555,471	33 95	9,918,300	35 23	9,720,098	34 62
Welland	8,796,445	38 61	9,007,404	39 14	8,945,409	39 49
Totals	87,922,762	37 60	88,250,744	37 71	88,720,180	38 08
Lambton	20,065,784	30 41	19,616,111	29 52	20,415,576	31 26
Huron	31,668,697	39 62	32,681,464	40 91	32,361,454	40 61
Bruce	21,411,230	26 38	22,466,377	27 63	22,967,137	28 11
Totals	73,145,711	32 21	74,763,952	32 84	75,744,167	33 41
Grey	22,577,423	21 37	22,894,301	21 63	23,327,546	21 91
Simcoe	26,718,399	28 00	25,976,347	27 00	26,030,171	27 27
Totals	49,295,822	24 51	48,870,648	24 19	49,357,717	24 45
Middlesex	36,670,045	48 38	37,339,199	49 29	38,199,492	50 44
Oxford	23,240,548	49 31	23,794,718	50 48	24,199,289	51 42
Brant	10,877,610	50 36	10,673,619	48 99	10,884,904	50 35
Perth	22,638,986	43 68	23,150,981	44 70	23,011,312	44 43
Wellington	22,494,471	35 87	22,278,062	35 50	22,304,395	35 61
Waterloo	14,870,921	48 66	14,664,715	47 70	14,979,629	48 96
Dufferin	9,006,102	25 29	8,680,520	24 31	8,781,867	24 69
Totals	139,798,683	42 98	140,581,814	43 17	142,360,888	43 80
Lincoln	9,002,435	47 16	8,892,038	46 44	8,813,312	46 31
Wentworth	14,042,942	51 39	13,700,678	50 27	13,701,485	50 16
Halton	9,353,110	41 84	9,305,919	41 48	9,300,221	41 53
Peel	14,148,232	49 11	13,942,859	48 32	13,364,731	46 37
York	29,589,569	54 85	28,091,435	52 23	29,395,639	54 52
Ontario	20,934,175	41 73	20,315,836	40 72	20,977,290	42 11
Durham	17,210,938	46 67	16,754,389	45 40	16,765,111	45 51
Northumberland	16,454,570	38 02	15,430,332	35 40	16,057,470	37 08
Prince Edward	9,160,022	39 33	9,653,010	41 26	9,520,889	41 09
Totals	139,895,993	45 85	136,086,496	44 58	137,896,148	45 27
Lennox and Addington	10,332,955	25 39	10,114,970	24 97	10,602,253	26 50
Frontenac	9,297,341	14 01	8,542,850	13 11	9,025,867	13 90
Leeds and Grenville	18,676,267	25 12	18,695,222	25 33	17,645,900	23 72
Dundas	8,677,340	36 53	8,593,825	36 14	8,312,656	35 09
Stormont	6,394,116	25 57	6,671,119	26 86	6,073,885	24 39
Glengarry	8,080,701	28 23	7,817,343	27 01	7,014,347	24 26
Prescott	6,736,067	23 73	6,800,185	23 94	6,202,098	21 78
Russell	4,296,339	16 92	4,679,068	18 47	4,505,305	17 97
Carleton	16,342,996	28 71	15,627,555	27 72	14,772,307	26 25
Renfrew	6,942,933	7 85	6,526,211	7 53	6,062,456	7 23
Lanark	9,107,268	13 76	8,759,374	13 30	7,736,389	11 84
Totals	104,884,323	20 01	102,827,722	19 79	97,953,463	18 99
Victoria	12,808,752	22 51	12,850,011	22 79	12,968,439	23 01
Peterborough	11,016,942	20 35	11,192,602	20 99	11,029,260	20 89
Haliburton	892,767	1 59	945,117	1 70	767,448	1 42
Hastings	16,216,522	16 87	15,912,536	16 55	16,495,948	17 90
Totals	40,934,983	15 55	40,900,266	15 64	41,261,095	16 15
Muskoka	1,990,435	3 91	2,069,605	4 11	2,017,397	4 13
Parry Sound	1,013,354	3 31	1,142,481	4 47	986,893	4 07
Algoma	1,598,735	5 06	1,390,027	4 93	1,475,000	4 72
Totals	4,602,524	4 07	4,602,113	4 42	4,479,290	4 30
The Province	640,480,801	29 21	636,883,755	29 22	637,772,948	29 43

VALUES—FARM BUILDINGS.

TABLE No. II.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the Value of Farm Buildings in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	4,074,755	9 44	3,656,365	8 49	3,380,131	7 89
Kent	5,201,284	9 25	5,015,245	8 92	4,914,736	8 75
Elgin	4,779,887	10 85	4,823,847	11 08	4,629,086	10 57
Norfolk	4,044,551	10 24	3,875,286	9 68	3,881,372	9 82
Haldimand	3,453,012	12 27	3,322,395	11 80	3,203,464	11 41
Welland	3,083,137	13 53	3,220,343	13 99	3,011,806	13 30
Totals	24,636,626	10 54	23,913,481	10 22	23,020,595	9 88
Lambton	4,503,092	6 83	4,170,425	6 28	3,980,352	6 10
Huron	8,326,194	10 42	8,358,211	10 46	7,742,345	9 72
Bruce	5,888,984	7 26	6,067,257	7 46	5,324,891	6 52
Totals	18,718,270	8 24	18,595,893	8 17	17,047,588	7 52
Grey	6,793,100	6 43	6,683,760	6 31	6,219,920	5 84
Simcoe	7,438,384	7 80	6,661,292	6 92	6,388,845	6 69
Totals	14,231,484	7 08	13,345,052	6 60	12,608,765	6 24
Middlesex	10,134,491	13 37	9,694,804	12 80	9,364,204	12 37
Oxford	6,993,153	14 84	6,997,516	14 84	6,711,657	14 26
Brant	3,689,783	17 08	3,580,635	16 43	3,500,614	16 19
Perth	6,464,730	12 47	6,503,456	12 56	6,016,155	11 61
Wellington	6,926,504	11 04	6,909,296	11 01	6,439,207	10 28
Waterloo	4,797,218	15 70	4,861,550	15 81	4,687,124	15 32
Dufferin	2,394,261	6 72	2,239,423	6 27	2,049,408	5 76
Totals	41,400,140	12 73	40,786,680	12 52	38,768,369	11 93
Lincoln	3,427,323	17 96	3,350,638	17 50	3,175,477	16 69
Wentworth	4,653,060	17 03	4,917,668	18 04	4,546,461	16 64
Halton	3,143,520	14 06	3,260,482	14 53	3,107,179	13 88
Peel	4,670,283	16 21	4,367,504	15 14	4,049,230	14 05
York	7,964,689	14 76	8,128,225	15 11	7,933,538	14 72
Ontario	5,799,452	11 56	5,666,425	11 36	5,487,261	11 01
Durham	4,368,251	11 84	4,565,108	12 37	4,333,017	11 76
Northumberland	5,352,004	12 37	5,139,670	11 79	4,761,195	10 99
Prince Edward	3,092,697	13 28	3,526,392	15 07	3,093,995	13 35
Totals	42,471,279	13 92	42,922,112	14 06	40,487,353	13 29
Lennox and Addington	3,409,029	8 38	3,201,766	7 90	3,008,605	7 52
Frontenac	2,939,284	4 43	2,752,964	4 23	2,644,410	4 07
Leeds and Grenville	6,418,667	8 63	6,330,796	8 58	5,616,163	7 55
Dundas	2,884,071	12 14	2,526,069	10 62	2,351,693	9 93
Stormont	2,038,080	8 15	2,250,030	9 06	1,905,923	7 65
Glengarry	2,355,019	8 23	2,486,182	8 59	2,089,868	7 23
Prescott	1,936,775	6 82	2,028,937	7 14	1,683,377	5 91
Russell	1,367,775	5 39	1,225,426	4 84	1,050,799	4 19
Carleton	4,660,392	8 18	4,519,097	8 01	3,992,671	7 09
Renfrew	2,515,139	2 84	2,303,609	2 66	2,120,987	2 53
Lanark	3,176,835	4 80	3,009,847	4 57	2,627,449	4 02
Totals	33,701,066	6 43	32,634,723	6 28	29,091,945	5 64
Victoria	3,127,620	5 50	3,215,496	5 70	2,894,535	5 13
Peterborough	3,339,571	6 17	3,044,925	5 71	2,787,952	5 28
Haliburton	246,591	0 44	286,853	0 51	218,195	0 40
Hastings	5,306,060	5 52	4,889,315	5 09	4,655,982	5 05
Totals	12,019,842	4 56	11,436,589	4 37	10,556,664	4 13
Muskoka	565,163	1 11	581,783	1 16	516,423	1 06
Parry Sound	200,858	0 66	208,733	0 82	223,416	0 92
Algoma	348,498	1 10	328,461	1 17	307,743	0 99
Totals	1,114,519	0 98	1,118,977	1 08	1,047,582	1 00
The Province	188,293,226	8 58	184,753,507	8 47	172,628,861	7 97

VALUES—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

TABLE No. III.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Implements in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	1,042,198	2 42	952,230	2 22	934,922	2 18
Kent	1,505,851	2 68	1,387,806	2 47	1,390,364	2 48
Elgin	1,226,683	2 78	1,231,424	2 83	1,197,325	2 74
Norfolk	1,013,366	2 56	1,014,822	2 54	969,318	2 45
Haldimand	913,257	3 25	974,162	3 46	879,249	3 13
Welland	839,041	3 68	772,993	3 36	743,930	3 28
Totals	6,540,396	2 80	6,333,437	2 70	6,115,108	2 62
Lambton	1,241,082	1 88	1,167,733	1 76	1,141,894	1 75
Huron	2,373,756	2 97	2,290,314	2 87	2,193,311	2 75
Bruce	1,721,220	2 12	1,727,439	2 13	1,563,695	1 91
Totals	5,336,058	2 35	5,185,486	2 28	4,898,900	2 16
Grey	2,110,262	2 00	2,138,071	2 02	1,975,963	1 86
Simcoe	2,206,113	2 31	2,042,670	2 12	1,951,735	2 04
Totals	4,316,375	2 15	4,180,741	2 07	3,927,698	1 95
Middlesex	2,432,318	3 21	2,435,664	3 21	2,424,640	3 20
Oxford	1,575,509	3 34	1,559,715	3 31	1,557,643	3 31
Brant	807,558	3 74	763,211	3 50	815,312	3 77
Perth	1,713,836	3 31	1,769,954	3 42	1,688,469	3 26
Wellington	1,879,764	3 00	1,802,340	2 87	1,795,307	2 86
Waterloo	1,164,533	3 81	1,164,072	3 79	1,143,320	3 74
Dufferin	685,055	1 93	668,026	1 87	661,599	1 86
Totals	10,258,573	3 16	10,162,982	3 12	10,086,290	3 10
Lincoln	787,224	4 12	809,180	4 22	770,516	4 05
Wentworth	1,132,877	4 15	1,191,694	4 37	1,094,655	4 01
Halton	722,813	3 24	832,810	3 71	762,819	3 41
Peel	1,085,907	3 77	1,055,144	3 66	1,022,795	3 55
York	2,102,919	3 90	1,988,155	3 70	1,931,347	3 58
Ontario	1,456,459	2 91	1,519,675	3 05	1,399,022	2 81
Durham	1,123,690	3 05	1,187,621	3 22	1,117,368	3 03
Northumberland	1,286,344	2 97	1,385,847	3 18	1,209,943	2 79
Prince Edward	753,372	3 23	914,094	3 91	790,840	3 41
Totals	10,451,605	3 42	10,884,220	3 57	10,099,305	3 32
Lennox and Addington	780,410	1 92	814,747	2 01	782,287	1 96
Frontenac	875,378	1 32	790,143	1 21	773,662	1 19
Leeds and Grenville	1,574,001	2 12	1,517,858	2 06	1,416,135	1 90
Dundas	665,589	2 80	631,376	2 66	592,886	2 50
Stormont	552,503	2 21	508,093	2 05	496,993	2 00
Glengarry	682,988	2 38	674,194	2 33	607,205	2 10
Prescott	594,899	2 10	615,900	2 17	503,334	1 77
Russell	330,953	1 30	399,072	1 58	336,686	1 34
Carleton	1,310,794	2 30	1,312,188	2 33	1,201,764	2 14
Renfrew	878,668	0 99	813,341	0 94	710,786	0 85
Lanark	882,676	1 33	871,307	1 32	757,425	1 16
Totals	9,128,859	1 74	8,948,219	1 72	8,179,163	1 59
Victoria	976,454	1 72	899,108	1 60	859,080	1 52
Peterborough	827,593	1 53	761,710	1 43	711,587	1 35
Haliburton	71,889	0 13	73,324	0 13	61,562	0 11
Hastings	1,455,640	1 52	1,470,722	1 53	1,355,442	1 47
Totals	3,331,576	1 26	3,204,864	1 23	2,987,671	1 17
Muskoka	191,924	0 38	183,027	0 36	159,528	0 33
Parry Sound	78,094	0 25	71,393	0 28	79,190	0 33
Algoma	121,372	0 38	93,928	0 33	108,125	0 35
Totals	391,390	0 35	348,348	0 33	346,843	0 33
The Province	49,754,832	2 27	49,248,297	2 26	46,640,978	2 15

VALUES—FARM LIVE STOCK.

TABLE No. IV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Live Stock in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	2,318,121	5 37	2,115,809	4 91	2,040,703	4 77
Kent	3,219,875	5 73	3,005,242	5 34	2,908,565	5 18
Elgin	2,568,539	5 83	2,580,528	5 93	2,580,851	5 89
Norfolk	1,897,184	4 80	1,888,416	4 72	1,810,450	4 58
Haldimand	1,724.044	6 13	1,836,938	6 53	1,728,744	6 16
Welland	1,403,754	6 17	1,428,057	6 21	1,330,114	5 87
Totals	13,131,517	5 61	12,854,990	5 49	12,399,427	5 32
Lambton	2,829,656	4 29	2,696,205	4 06	2,670,906	4 09
Huron	5,492,977	6 87	5,401,353	6 76	5,280,121	6 63
Bruce	3,977,591	4 90	3,986,288	4 90	3,742,956	4 58
Totals	12,300,224	5 42	12,083,846	5 31	11,693,983	5 16
Grey	4,779,237	4 52	4,811,960	4 54	4,674,700	4 39
Simcoe	4,152,404	4 35	4,039,337	4 20	3,931,319	4 12
Totals	8,931,641	4 44	8,851,297	4 38	8,606,019	4 26
Middlesex	5,360,283	7 07	5,943,174	7 85	5,792,869	7 65
Oxford	3,424,787	7 27	3,516,155	7 46	3,549,251	7 54
Brant	1,552,212	7 19	1,712,932	7 86	1,596,660	7 39
Perth	3,764,946	7 26	3,888,851	7 51	3,766,841	7 27
Wellington	4,095,102	6 53	4,277,834	6 82	4,094,634	6 54
Waterloo	2,162,630	7 08	2,211,039	7 19	2,167,321	7 08
Dufferin	1,500,561	4 21	1,407,585	3 94	1,450.022	4 08
Totals	21,860,521	6 72	22,957,570	7 05	22,417,598	6 90
Lincoln	1,361,439	7 13	1,395,760	7 29	1,342.463	7 05
Wentworth	2,022,955	7 40	2,311,020	8 48	2,050,552	7 50
Halton	1,438,758	6 44	1,552,678	6 92	1,549,448	6 92
Peel	2,184,681	7 58	2,241,112	7 77	2,065,449	7 16
York	4,046,784	7 50	3,897,620	7 25	3,918,634	7 27
Ontario	3,295,941	6 57	3,504,285	7 02	3,331,234	6 69
Durham	2,305,294	6 25	2,334,645	6 32	2,329,506	6 33
Northumberland	2,483,617	5 74	2,569,770	5 90	2,385,440	5 51
Prince Edward	1,333,903	5 73	1,416,111	6 05	1,262,954	5 45
Totals	20,473,372	6 71	21,223,001	6 95	20,235,680	6 64
Lennox & Addington	1,479,883	3 64	1,607,787	3 97	1,448,634	3 62
Frontenac	1,588,342	2 40	1,598,146	2 45	1,464,963	2 26
Leeds & Grenville	3,297,944	4 43	3,348,504	4 54	3,114,119	4 18
Dundas	1,299,849	5 47	1,348,360	5 67	1,216,333	5 14
Stormont	1,148,605	4 59	1,131,390	4 56	1,047,355	4 21
Glengarry	1,427,664	4 99	1,405,510	4 86	1,312,391	4 54
Prescott	1,084,877	3 82	1,084,980	3 82	998,068	3 50
Russell	705,147	2 78	729,735	2 88	690,506	2 76
Carleton	2,464,534	4 33	2,461,981	4 37	2,315,730	4 12
Renfrew	1,982,655	2 24	1,975,154	2 28	1,758,149	2 10
Lanark	1,819,518	2 75	2,000,924	3 04	1,787,411	2 73
Totals	18,299,018	3 49	18,692,471	3 60	17,153,659	3 32
Victoria	2,036,334	3 58	2,086,252	3 70	1,951,028	3 46
Peterborough	1,649,612	3 05	1,728,157	3 24	1,595,094	3 02
Haliburton	197,570	0 35	233,940	0 42	203,225	0 38
Hastings	3,009,918	3 13	2,710,919	2 82	2,621,771	2 85
Totals	6,893,434	2 62	6,759,268	2 58	6,371,118	2 50
Muskoka	457,755	0 90	517,399	1 03	455,655	0 93
Parry Sound	200,189	0 66	207,524	0 81	221,464	0 92
Algoma	291,564	0 92	259,289	0 92	284,658	0 91
Totals	949,508	0 84	984,212	0 95	961,777	0 92
The Province	102,839,235	4 69	104,406,655	4 79	99,839,261	4 61

VALUES—FARM PROPERTY.

TABLE No. V.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the value of Farm Property (Land, Buildings, Implements and Live Stock) in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value per acre.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8	
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
Essex	23,333,680	54 07	22,104,355	51 32	21,486,947	50 18
Kent	33,622,466	59 82	33,414,130	59 41	33,236,978	59 20
Elgin	26,669,858	60 54	26,875,723	61 74	27,159,142	62 03
Norfolk	18,837,136	47 68	18,477,852	46 16	18,809,429	47 57
Haldimand	15,645,784	55 60	16,051,795	57 02	15,531,555	55 32
Welland	14,122,377	61 99	14,428,797	62 70	14,031,259	61 94
Totals	132,231,301	56 55	131,352,652	56 12	130,255,310	55 90
Lambton	28,639,614	43 41	27,650,474	41 62	28,208,728	43 20
Huron	47,861,624	59 88	48,731,342	61 00	47,577,231	59 71
Bruce	32,999,025	40 66	34,247,361	42 12	33,598,679	41 12
Totals	109,500,263	48 22	110,629,177	48 60	109,384,638	48 25
Grey	36,260,022	34 32	36,528,092	34 50	36,198,129	34 00
Simcoe	40,515,300	42 46	38,719,646	40 24	38,302,070	40 12
Totals	76,775,322	38 18	75,247,738	37 24	74,500,199	36 90
Middlesex	54,597,137	72 03	55,412,841	73 15	55,781,205	73 66
Oxford	35,233,997	74 76	35,868,104	76 09	36,017,840	76 53
Brant	16,927,163	78 37	16,730,397	76 78	16,797,490	77 70
Perth	34,582,498	66 72	35,313,242	68 19	34,482,777	66 57
Wellington	35,395,841	56 44	35,267,532	56 20	34,633,543	55 29
Waterloo	22,995,302	75 25	22,901,376	74 49	22,977,394	75 10
Dufferin	13,585,979	38 15	12,995,554	36 40	12,942,896	36 39
Totals	213,317,917	65 59	214,489,046	65 86	213,633,145	65 73
Lincoln	14,578,421	76 37	14,447,616	75 45	14,101,768	74 10
Wentworth	21,851,834	79 97	22,121,060	81 16	21,393,153	78 31
Halton	14,658,201	65 58	14,951,889	66 94	14,719,667	65 76
Peel	22,089,103	76 67	21.606,619	74 89	20,502,205	71 13
York	43,703,961	81 01	42,105,435	78 29	43,179,158	80 09
Ontario	31,486,027	62 77	31,006,221	62 15	31,194,807	62 62
Durham	25,008,173	67 81	24,841,763	67 31	24,545,002	66 63
Northumberland	25,576,535	59 10	24,525,619	56 27	24,414,048	56 37
Prince Edward	14,339,994	61 57	15,509,607	66 29	14,668,678	63 30
Totals	213,292,249	69 90	211,115,829	69 16	208,718,486	68 52
Lennox and Addington	16,002,277	39 33	15,739,270	38 85	15,841,779	39 60
Frontenac	14,700,345	22 16	13,684,103	21 00	13,908,902	21 42
Leeds and Grenville	29,966,879	40 30	29,892,380	40 51	27,792,317	37 35
Dundas	13,526,849	56 94	13,099,630	55 09	12,473,568	52 66
Stormont	10,133,304	40 52	10,560,632	42 53	9,524,156	38 25
Glengarry	12,546,372	43 83	12,383,229	42 79	11,023,811	38 13
Prescott	10,352,618	36 47	10,530,002	37 07	9,386,877	32 96
Russell	6,700,214	26 39	7,033,301	27 77	6,583,296	26 26
Carleton	24,778,716	43 52	23,920,821	42 43	22,282,472	39 60
Renfrew	12,319,395	13 92	11,618,315	13 41	10,652,378	12 71
Lanark	14,986,297	22 64	14,641,452	22 23	12,908,674	19 75
Totals	166,013,266	31 67	163,103,135	31 39	152,378,230	29 54
Victoria	18,949,160	33 31	19,050,867	33 79	18,673,082	33 12
Peterborough	16,833,718	31 10	16,727,394	31 37	16,123,893	30 54
Haliburton	1,408,817	2 51	1,539,234	2 76	1,250,430	2 31
Hastings	25,988,140	27 04	24,983,492	25 99	25,129,143	27 27
Totals	63,179,835	23 99	62,300,987	23 82	61,176,548	23 95
Muskoka	3,205,277	6 30	3,351,814	6 66	3,149,003	6 45
Parry Sound	1,492,495	4 88	1,630,131	6 38	1,510,963	6 24
Algoma	2,360,169	7 46	2,071,705	7 35	2,175,526	6 97
Totals	7,057,941	6 24	7,053,650	6 78	6,835,492	6 55
The Province	981,368,094	44 75	975,292,214	44 74	956,882,048	44 16

VALUES—RENT OF LEASED FARMS.

TABLE No. VI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average area, value and rental of leased farms in Ontario as reported in the year 1888, also the average per acre for 1886, 1887 and 1888.

Counties.	Per cent. returned as leased.	Average area of leased farm.		Average value of leased farm.		Average yearly rental.	Rent per acre based on—					
		Acres occupied	Acres cleared.	Land.	Buildings.		Acres occupied.			Acres cleared.		
							1888	1887	1886	1888	1887	1886
				$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Essex	14.2	105.9	65.7	4,174	1,280	191	1 81	1 83	1 66	2 91	2 88	2 94
Kent	13.3	100.2	73.6	4,888	1,168	258	2 57	2 55	2 69	3 50	3 55	3 99
Elgin	14.9	128.8	95.2	5,306	1,237	285	2 22	2 21	2 09	3 00	3 06	3 20
Norfolk	12.1	125.7	86.2	4,003	1,264	237	1 88	1 64	1 95	2 75	2 25	2 60
Haldimand	12.8	107.3	84.0	3,592	1,264	194	1 81	1 85	1 91	2 31	2 48	2 51
Welland	10.0	92.7	73.5	3,176	1,245	181	1 95	2 06	2 00	2 46	2 67	2 56
Group	13.1	111.2	80.2	4,371	1,236	233	2 10	2 07	2 13	2 91	2 88	3 05
Lambton	9.8	113.5	71.4	3,971	1,033	200	1 76	1 81	2 03	2 80	2 82	3 09
Huron	12.2	119.1	91.6	5,057	1,370	250	2 10	2 32	2 17	2 73	3 09	2 94
Bruce	11.8	119.2	86.3	3,748	1,114	208	1 74	1 64	1 86	2 41	2 31	2 64
Group	11.5	117.9	85.3	4,357	1,206	224	1 90	1 94	2 03	2 62	2 74	2 86
Grey	10.7	116.1	77.8	2,704	875	150	1 29	1 30	1 29	1 93	1 94	1 96
Simcoe	14.7	113.9	83.0	3,796	1,010	216	1 90	1 89	1 75	2 60	2 62	2 54
Group	12.3	115.0	80.2	3,210	938	181	1 57	1 55	1 48	2 25	2 25	2 21
Middlesex	11.1	115.5	89.6	5,520	1,497	304	2 63	2 57	2 41	3 40	3 54	3 40
Oxford	14.6	121.9	92.9	5,918	1,705	329	2 70	2 77	2 76	3 54	3 56	3 67
Brant	14.2	125.0	102.6	6,480	1,820	345	2 76	2 99	2 80	3 36	3 64	3 47
Perth	11.6	114.4	90.0	5,131	1,357	278	2 43	2 30	2 50	3 09	2 92	3 22
Wellington	15.1	129.7	102.7	5,050	1,496	272	2 10	1 87	1 92	2 65	2 52	2 57
Waterloo	12.1	128.9	103.1	5,872	2,041	288	2 24	2 29	2 37	2 80	2 98	2 92
Dufferin	23.6	159.9	108.2	4,274	1,068	228	1 43	1 61	1 43	2 11	2 49	2 18
Group	14.4	125.5	96.8	5,425	1,547	293	2 33	2 32	2 28	3 02	3 06	3 06
Lincoln	11.0	81.2	67.4	3,454	1,291	196	2 41	2 24	2 48	2 91	2 81	2 92
Wentworth	13.9	102.9	81.4	5,201	1,440	282	2 74	2 35	2 71	3 46	2 93	3 29
Halton	14.6	124.8	96.1	5,366	1,774	289	2 32	2 29	2 24	3 01	2 91	2 92
Peel	19.5	132.1	107.9	6,359	1,825	373	2 83	2 64	2 75	3 46	3 23	3 28
York	28.5	111.6	93.1	6,096	1,482	338	3 03	2 97	3 28	3 63	3 63	3 92
Ontario	23.8	117.8	96.6	5,907	1,625	333	2 83	2 83	2 85	3 45	3 46	3 64
Durham	25.1	129.2	109.3	6,674	1,636	399	3 09	2 85	3 19	3 65	3 40	3 87
Northumberland	16.8	120.2	98.0	4,586	1,400	265	2 20	2 21	2 21	2 70	2 75	2 81
Prince Edward	13.0	123.1	97.6	5,254	1,465	288	2 34	1 84	2 57	2 95	2 37	3 18
Group	19.2	115.6	94.7	5,613	1,547	317	2 75	2 62	2 83	3 35	3 22	3 47
Lennox & Addington	12.2	168.1	106.4	4,595	1,576	233	1 38	1 72	2 23	2 19	2 50	2 82
Frontenac	9.9	113.7	71.9	2,627	1,017	142	1 25	1 08	1 49	1 98	1 82	2 22
Leeds and Grenville.	8.1	122.0	71.4	3,170	1,192	159	1 30	1 63	1 49	2 23	2 37	2 28
Dundas	16.4	116.6	80.3	4,836	1,719	214	1 84	1 67	1 62	2 67	2 65	2 94
Stormont	12.1	102.2	73.3	2,863	1,000	149	1 46	1 50	1 43	2 04	2 42	2 20
Glengarry	6.3	160.0	90.9	4,563	1,188	221	1 38	1 40	1 52	2 43	2 31	2 40
Prescott	12.8	140.2	94.8	4,472	1,536	212	1 51	1 60	1 49	2 23	2 32	2 34
Russell	20.2	136.9	81.6	3,379	1,143	165	1 21	1 18	1 21	2 03	2 14	2 77
Carleton	7.2	103.5	76.3	3,740	1,367	216	2 09	1 72	1 68	2 83	2 49	2 54
Renfrew	6.5	183.0	81.7	2,199	598	142	0 78	0 62	0 85	1 74	1 60	1 83
Lanark	6.4	154.7	99.4	2,259	912	146	0 94	0 76	0 78	1 47	1 45	1 30
Group	9.3	133.8	82.4	3,480	1,220	178	1 33	1 33	1 43	2 16	2 21	2 34
Victoria	20.4	141.0	95.4	4,335	1,050	266	1 88	2 07	2 02	2 78	2 96	3 01
Peterborough	14.1	160.7	99.4	4,124	1,089	224	1 39	1 18	0 97	2 25	1 97	1 83
Haliburton	4.4	235.8	46.3	1,138	349	70	0 30	0 25	0 34	1 51	1 42	1 22
Hastings	11.6	122.7	82.7	3,985	1,143	223	1 82	1 64	2 04	2 70	2 50	3 12
Group	13.2	143.6	89.7	4,011	1,067	230	1 60	1 56	1 59	2 56	2 50	2 66
Muskoka	3.4	187.7	37.2	833	456	56	0 30	0 37	0 33	1 50	2 02	1 68
Parry Sound	8.9	188.7	50.3	1,257	321	86	0 46	0 50	0 52	1 72	2 15	1 97
Algoma	6.5	137.1	60.3	1,406	544	112	0 81	0 46	0 52	1 85	1 68	1 62
Group	5.4	171.1	48.7	1,148	446	83	0 49	0 41	0 40	1 71	1 96	1 70
The Province.. 1888	13.2	121.5	88.2	4,623	1,325	251	2 07	......	......	2 85	....	...
The Province.. 1887	15.0	118.1	84.5	4,458	1,270	239	....	2 02	......	...	2 83	....
The Province.. 1886	15.3	121.1	85.7	4,808	1,340	255	......	......	2 10	....	....	2 97

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average price of Agricultural Products at the leading markets of Ontario for July-December, 1888, and the average for the half year, and for the Province.

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1888.	1887.
FALL WHEAT:															
per bush.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
July	94.5	87.5	90.0	81.0	94.5	96.8	90.0	93.6	91.3	95.0	89.5	93.0	97.0	94.3	78.2
August	89.1	87.5	91.6	81.0	94.5	98.3	93.0	83.4	87.5	94.0	89.2	93.0	97.0	91.9	76.9
September ...	99.8	91.9	99.8	85.5	98.6	103.1	97.9	92.4	106.7	99.0	.....	94.8	104.0	99.6	77.7
October	115.2	106.0	110.7	100.5	108.3	110.0	111.0	109.3	117.5	114.0	109.9	109.9	116.3	112.6	77.6
November	114.3	105.0	110.0	110.3	111.4	113.3	112.8	111.2	122.5	115.6	104.8	110.9	114.8	113.1	78.9
December	101.4	105.0	100.1	95.0	103.0	102.5	96.3	100.9	111.7	100.8	101.0	99.0	102.8	101.8	81.4
Average....	103.5	97.5	99.4	92.0	101.8	104.4	101.0	98.3	109.1	103.3	98.6	101.1	105.4	102.4	78.4
SPRING WHEAT:															
per bush.															
July	92.5	87.5	90.0	81.0	93.0	95.5	82.3	89.0	91.3	85.5	89.5	91.0	84.9	87.3	78.3
August	86.9	87.5	91.6	81.0	93.0	97.0	84.7	80.5	87.5	85.3	88.4	91.0	87.6	86.4	77.0
September ...	96.7	91.9	99.8	83.0	96.8	102.5	93.8	90.9	105.0	94.8	.....	93.2	97.0	95.3	77.5
October	113.8	105.0	110.7	100.5	106.0	109.6	109.8	108.0	111.9	111.2	109.9	108.0	114.8	111.2	77.4
November	113.4	105.0	110.0	110.3	110.2	113.3	112.5	110.1	121.5	115.6	104.8	109.6	114.8	112.7	78.6
December	100.9	105.0	100.1	95.0	103.0	102.5	95.0	100.6	111.7	100.8	101.0	98.5	103.3	101.9	79.4
Average	102.5	97.3	99.9	91.8	100.4	103.9	97.5	96.3	100.8	99.1	98.4	99.6	100.4	99.3	78.0
BARLEY:															
per bush.															
July	58.8	57.5	....	64.2	55.0	57.5	....	62.0	....	....	....	57.5	53.0	57.7	46.3
August	57.5	57.5	45.5	62.5	55.0	60.0	....	55.8	62.5	....	....	57.5	53.2	55.6	48.8
September ...	55.2	57.5	41.7	62.5	58.6	60.0	59.2	49.8	76.3	57.2	....	55.8	65.5	59.5	53.7
October	60.7	57.5	49.3	64.1	62.6	71.9	68.4	52.3	54.4	66.5	47.5	55.0	74.4	65.2	57.6
November	60.0	57.5	48.5	60.5	61.0	67.5	63.5	54.6	58.0	65.5	....	52.0	68.6	62.6	63.9
December	54.2	57.5	45.6	55.0	56.1	59.7	56.5	49.2	64.2	60.5	....	50.0	62.4	57.0	64.1
Average....	57.7	57.5	45.7	61.3	58.1	64.3	62.2	53.9	61.0	62.7	47.5	54.3	64.9	60.1	56.7
OATS: per bush.															
July	50.8	57.1	43.8	47.5	53.1	51.4	49.5	50.4	51.3	53.3	47.5	49.0	53.3	51.7	33.3
August	41.1	51.4	31.0	47.5	49.4	48.5	44.5	42.6	48.0	49.3	44.1	49.0	45.3	45.2	34.5
September ...	30.5	40.0	30.3	41.8	33.8	40.0	35.5	30.8	38.5	32.7	....	42.7	38.3	36.0	33.9
October	32.8	38.0	31.0	36.0	32.4	37.4	31.3	31.6	38.7	34.7	31.3	30.5	40.8	36.7	34.0
November	34.4	38.8	31.8	40.8	33.9	42.0	32.4	40.0	40.7	37.8	31.0	34.0	39.9	37.3	34.6
December	32.3	41.0	30.0	41.5	31.0	38.7	32.5	32.2	39.2	35.7	32.0	32.9	38.0	35.7	36.9
Average....	36.2	44.1	33.8	42.7	39.1	43.1	37.1	37.0	42.4	41.2	38.9	38.9	42.6	40.5	34.6
RYE: per bush.															
July	65.8	47.5		65.0	51.3	....	50.0	....	67.5	....	....	....	....	55.5	47.2
August	64.0	47.5		65.0	53.3	70.0	50.0	59.6	....	....	....	....	....	57.0	47.5
September ...	....	47.5		65.0	62.5	70.0	50.0	58.8	....	56.0	....	....	66.0	60.8	49.8
October	56.7	47.5		64.4	62.5	64.2	51.3	56.3	60.0	60.0	....	....	65.8	59.9	50.5
November	59.3	47.5		62.5	62.5	65.0	55.0	56.0	....	67.5	....	....	69.0	62.0	50.1
December	60.3	47.5		57.6	60.4	58.3	55.0	56.0	....	56.0	....	....	68.7	60.7	50.9
Average....	60.3	47.5	....	63.1	58.5	64.8	52.1	57.0	63.8	59.9	....	....	67.5	60.2	49.5
PEASE: per bush.															
July	68.8	67.5	....	77.5	69.0	75.9	62.5	69.9	70.0	....	....	72.5	72.0	71.0	52.7
August	59.0	67.5	....	77.5	66.4	75.0	65.8	63.6	63.8	....	....	72.5	71.6	68.4	53.2
September ...	59.0	67.5	....	77.5	62.0	70.0	62.5	55.9	70.8	67.2	...	69.7	68.7	64.0	54.6
October	59.7	67.5	....	77.5	60.5	65.0	62.5	57.9	67.9	68.5	58.0	61.0	67.0	63.8	55.8
November	59.6	67.5	....	77.5	60.2	63.5	62.5	57.9	74.0	73.1	55.5	59.9	66.8	63.9	58.0
December	57.2	67.5	55.0	70.0	58.6	60.0	61.9	57.7	72.5	71.7	56.3	59.0	63.4	61.6	61.6
Average....	59.5	67.5	55.0	76.1	62.8	68.4	62.8	60.5	70.2	70.3	56.3	65.0	68.4	65.4	55.9

VALUES—MARKET PRICES.—*Continued.*

TABLE No. VII.—Showing the average prices of Agricultural Products, etc.—*Continued.*

Products.	Brantford.	Brockville.	Chatham.	Cobourg.	Guelph.	Kingston.	Lindsay.	London.	Ottawa.	Peterborough.	St. Thomas.	Stratford.	Toronto.	The Province.	
														1888.	1887.
Corn, per bush. (in ear):	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
October	31.8	....	....	....	....	31.8	....	31.3	32.1	....	....	....	....	31.5	27.8
November	32.5	....	....	....	....	31.1	....	28.9	36.0	....	....	....	....	30.6	28.5
December	25.6	....	18.4	....	....	30.0	....	25.8	36.3	....	23.8	....	....	26.2	30.1
Average	29.6	....	18.4	....	....	31.3	....	28.6	35.0	....	23.8	....	....	29.3	28.7
Buckwheat, per bush.:															
October	49.0	56.5	....	....	....	45.3	....	47.8	68.3	....	....	....	....	53.1	41.7
November	48.5	47.5	....	....	....	45.0	....	48.0	55.0	....	....	....	....	48.4	46.2
December	49.0	47.5	....	....	....	42.5	....	48.0	55.0	....	....	....	....	48.2	47.8
Average	48.8	51.0	....	....	....	44.4	....	48.0	60.0	....	....	.. .	....	49.3	45.0
Beans, per bush.:															
October	142.5	95.0	125.0	....	....	....	....	100.0	155.0	....	....	....	....	110.4	99.4
November	162.5	95.0	113.8	....	....	157.5	....	100.0	155.0	....	....	....	....	111.6	96.3
December	153.5	95.0	119.3	....	....	162.5	....	104.6	155.0	....	....	....	....	116.9	98.3
Average	153.0	95.0	119.3	....	....	161.3	....	102.1	155.0	....	....	....	...	113.7	97.0
Potatoes, p. bush.:															
October	30.9	36.5	36.5	28.3	27.5	40.0	28.8	30.0	46.7	41.5	26.5	28.4	34.3	33.4	63.2
November	30.3	37.5	....	21.7	28.3	42.7	26.0	28.0	41.0	36.5	....	29.7	32.2	31.6	61.5
December	30.2	33.8	35.0	21.6	28.4	36.6	25.0	25.0	44.1	....	25.5	27.9	31.7	29.9	63.7
Average	30.4	36.0	35.5	23.7	28.1	40.0	26.5	27.9	44.1	39.0	26.0	28.7	32.8	31.7	62.8
Carrots, p. bush.:															
October	....	....	....	....	....	28.3	....	22.5	36.7	....	....	....	25.0	24.6	26.1
November	....	....	....	....	....	25.9	....	22.5	36.7	....	....	....	30.0	27.8	24.7
December	....	....	....	....	....	33.3	....	22.5	28.3	....	....	....	29.2	27.2	32.4
Average	....	....	....	....	....	28.6	....	22.5	34.6	....	....	....	28.8	26.8	28.0
Turnips, p. bush.:															
October	....	37.5	....	....	....	28.3	....	26.7	36.7	....	....	....	12.6	22.0	29.5
November	....	37.5	....	....	9.0	25.9	....	22.5	36.7	....	. ..	....	15.4	19.7	29.4
December	....	37.5	....	....	9.0	31.6	....	22.5	36.8	....	....	....	18.3	21.0	29.7
Average	....	37.5	....	....	9.0	28.4	....	23.9	36.7	....	....	....	16.0	20.8	29.5
Wool, per lb.:															
July	19.9	20.0	19.5	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.0	17.5	....	21.2	20.6	23.5
August	19.6	20.0	....	19.0	21.5	18.0	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.0	17.5	....	21.5	20.5	22.5
September	19.6	20.0	....	19.0	21.5	16.8	....	19.3	19.7	....	....	....	22.1	20.2	21.9
October	20.5	20.0	....	19.0	21.5	17.0	....	19.0	22.8	19.0	....	....	22.1	20.4	21.7
November	19.5	20.0	....	19.0	21.5	17.0	....	19.0	23.9	19.0	....	....	21.8	20.3	20.5
December	20.3	20.0	....	19.0	21.5	17.0	....	19.0	24.0	....	....	....	22.1	20.4	20.2
Average	19.8	20.0	19.5	19.0	21.5	17.5	19.0	19.9	21.6	19.0	17.5	....	21.8	20.4	22.1
Hay, per ton:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
July	13 63	13 00	.....	11 50	11 25	16 50	10 00	12 00	10 50	12 50	10 00	9 25	18 30	14 84	10 25
August	12 75	14 25	.....	11 50	13 20	15 38	12 50	10 63	11 38	12 50	10 00	8 75	20 56	15 63	10 64
September	14 38	14 25	.....	12 00	15 75	14 75	14 67	11 94	14 17	.....	.....	9 67	19 92	16 45	11 24
October	15 40	14 50	.....	16 00	15 69	16 50	15 67	13 48	16 33	14 75	14 00	11 50	21 56	17 77	12 49
November	17 20	14 88	.....	16 33	16 15	19 00	16 20	13 74	16 30	16 00	13 67	12 60	22 29	18 21	12 84
December	16 93	15 63	.....	17 63	14 75	20 33	15 75	12 56	15 83	.....	.....	12 00	20 54	17 28	12 32
Average	15 52	14 42	.....	14 26	14 48	17 19	14 40	12 37	14 28	13 53	11 73	10 84	20 54	16 71	11 62

VALUES—FALL WHEAT.

TABLE No. VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Fall Wheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. per ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	685,719	22 84	461,082	15 23	583,604	18 17	126
Kent	1,217,362	20 89	761,272	12 69	1,083,856	17 75	118
Elgin	782,010	18 02	512,912	11 76	781,226	17 46	103
Norfolk	528,315	15 87	362,172	11 34	528,308	15 91	100
Haldimand	368,130	11 26	408,274	12 34	475,319	14 36	78
Welland	274,720	12 39	274,340	12 02	322,001	14 02	88
Totals	3,856,256	17 54	2,780,052	12 54	3,774,314	16 61	106
Lambton	715,696	18 43	492,612	13 88	596,691	17 15	107
Huron	943,625	16 90	743,773	10 75	1,233,129	17 72	95
Bruce	676,121	17 20	514,706	11 34	880,415	17 57	98
Totals	2,335,442	17 43	1,751,091	11 67	2,710,235	17 56	99
Grey	451,491	19 15	284,756	12 93	520,531	18 67	103
Simcoe	1,013,801	20 48	691,181	13 55	1,037,989	19 19	107
Totals	1,465,292	20 05	975,937	13 66	1,558,520	19 01	105
Middlesex	1,158,976	16 79	903,162	12 58	1,331,668	17 79	94
Oxford	705,653	18 12	582,353	14 35	698,690	17 63	103
Brant	327,040	12 80	341,649	11 71	502,907	16 28	79
Perth	641,786	16 08	497,667	10 30	826,122	17 81	90
Wellington	337,402	17 41	338,559	12 98	505,168	18 09	96
Waterloo	632,389	17 51	522,623	12 86	746,076	18 49	95
Dufferin	117,865	15 87	103,870	11 02	199,579	17 47	91
Totals	3,921,111	16 59	3,289,883	12 37	4,810,210	17 72	94
Lincoln	164,402	8 60	272,153	12 65	347,136	15 74	55
Wentworth	252,601	9 22	406,043	12 99	521,927	16 39	56
Halton	188,326	10 96	345,460	16 33	374,681	16 80	65
Peel	306,248	15 36	310.970	12 77	513,904	18 98	81
York	537,556	20 28	467,001	13 69	750,081	19 68	103
Ontario	109,791	23 45	99,892	14 69	209,835	20 56	114
Durham	71,331	22 63	46,015	14 31	64,190	19 38	117
Northumberland	273,416	22 94	133,196	13 52	200,727	19 84	116
Prince Edward	21,748	18 94	13,392	13 99	31,404	14 79	128
Totals	1,925,419	14 69	2,094,122	13 67	3,013,885	18 03	81
Lennox and Addington	22,327	13 82	10,930	8 51	31,146	15 57	89
Frontenac	13,063	17 51	10,142	10 63	32,802	17 33	101
Leeds and Grenville	60,765	20 28	31,575	10 94	91,377	17 10	119
Dundas	3,827	24 37	1,869	12 54	21,635	17 63	138
Stormont	4,270	28 46	5,369	12 54	12,776	17 08	167
Glengarry	3,633	28 16	3,062	10 97	10,498	15 60	181
Prescott	845	15 36	306	11 77	1,003	11 80	130
Russell	3,548	21 50	762	10 58	3,916	17 25	125
Carleton	6,763	19 66	11,329	13 80	23,922	14 37	137
Renfrew	2,742	17 92	3,561	14 02	18,415	17 34	103
Lanark	33,263	21 81	24,167	12 49	56,891	18 15	120
Totals	155,046	19 29	103,072	11 34	304,381	16 85	114
Victoria	143,290	23 55	105,325	13 74	165,034	18 30	129
Peterborough	196,947	20 17	119,674	14 32	191,591	19 21	105
Haliburton	3,517	19 87	1,758	14 90	1,577	15 61	127
Hastings	146,858	20 17	90,654	11 57	143,117	17 56	115
Totals	490,612	21 05	317,411	13 24	501,319	18 40	114
Muskoka	1,881	17 10	894	14 90	1,003	15 67	109
Parry Sound	....	....	360	13 33	581	16 60	.....
Algoma	11,667	14 79	8,617	19 99	7,634	19 73	75
Totals	13,548	15 07	9,871	19 06	9,218	18 97	79
The Province	14,162,726	17 14	11,321,439	12 61	16,682,082	17 60	97

VALUES—SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE No. IX.—Showing by County Municipalities and group of Counties the marketable value of Spring Wheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	11,403	17 87	13,824	10 05	21,761	13 30	134
Kent	37,471	18 17	33,050	9 36	36,761	13 32	136
Elgin	8,452	17 18	8,455	7 80	23,603	12 41	138
Norfolk	5,852	14 50	5,415	6 93	10,712	12 09	120
Haldimand	34,501	17 77	21,283	7 06	35,546	12 25	145
Welland	4,161	14 60	7,234	6 86	19,858	11 85	123
Totals	101,840	17 49	89,261	8 23	148,241	12 60	138
Lambton	26,845	15 69	30,976	5 50	83,682	12 21	129
Huron	28,576	14 00	55,862	5 87	225,149	11 52	122
Bruce	117,011	15 69	94,255	7 32	171,312	12 07	130
Totals	172,432	15 38	181,093	6 46	480,143	11 83	130
Grey	352,473	16 09	241,393	7 57	565,702	12 89	125
Simcoe	479,134	16 98	279,743	8 31	485,215	13 75	123
Totals	831,607	16 59	521,136	7 95	1,050,917	13 28	125
Middlesex	19,035	14 40	44,737	6 01	155,083	12 30	117
Oxford	22,862	15 29	45,300	6 59	143,318	13 55	113
Brant	598	12 71	4,310	7 35	15,323	11 52	110
Perth	21,784	11 62	32,180	4 68	175,467	12 59	92
Wellington	114,842	16 09	96,417	6 11	275,045	12 72	126
Waterloo	6,971	19 86	17,704	6 16	73,791	12 85	155
Dufferin	296,319	17 18	178,957	9 43	266,154	13 03	132
Totals	482,411	16 37	419,605	7 06	1,104,181	12 80	128
Lincoln	16,258	18 37	8,287	6 66	28,902	12 83	143
Wentworth	13,557	15 99	15,304	7 28	33,730	12 79	125
Halton	44,201	20 26	19,701	7 46	46,496	13 45	151
Peel	171,299	21 75	84,933	8 58	192,936	15 33	142
York	423,033	22 34	199,788	8 46	413,605	15 73	142
Ontario	823,569	21 75	439,227	10 33	751,151	15 95	136
Durham	402,102	19 26	285,610	9 81	587,025	15 35	125
Northumberland	242,002	13 70	191,915	8 53	372,805	12 99	105
Prince Edward	52,073	15 09	62,299	10 92	84,850	12 30	123
Totals	2,188,094	19 79	1,307,064	9 38	2,511,500	14 93	133
Lennox and Addington	33,638	12 81	55,150	9 82	85,148	13 39	96
Frontenac	126,627	15 89	69,391	9 66	122,287	14 14	112
Leeds and Grenville	182,851	17 87	125,894	9 06	200,074	14 81	121
Dundas	93,139	23 63	71,957	13 00	81,797	17 24	137
Stormont	99,443	21 85	69,960	13 26	75,670	16 78	130
Glengarry	137,839	18 07	109,128	12 79	118,461	14 93	121
Prescott	159,355	19 96	94,223	11 06	119,173	14 64	136
Russell	60,917	19 56	46,038	11 57	63,931	15 26	128
Carleton	374,219	21 65	256,169	13 31	338,603	15 61	139
Renfrew	309,278	14 30	212,760	9 64	360,422	14 83	96
Lanark	214,380	15 69	136,779	9 58	202,180	14 14	111
Totals	1,791,686	17 81	1,247,449	10 93	1,767,746	14 94	119
Victoria	356,525	15 79	210,814	8 92	450,501	13 85	114
Peterborough	247,950	11 82	204,317	8 81	314,405	12 27	96
Haliburton	18,478	15 89	13,787	10 34	14,824	11 45	139
Hastings	113,453	12 11	107,213	8 33	227,828	14 05	86
Totals	736,406	13 61	536,131	8 78	1,007,558	13 32	102
Muskoka	12,512	14 50	12,289	9 21	19,923	13 60	107
Parry Sound	6,457	11 72	10,661	11 83	23,028	15 00	78
Algoma	84,939	18 87	69,142	16 18	116,329	18 41	102
Totals	103,908	17 56	92,092	14 15	159,280	17 09	103
The Province	6,408,384	17 42	4,393,831	9 06	8,229,566	13 97	125

VALUES—BARLEY.

TABLE No. X.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Barley in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	74,539	17 97	39,125	16 26	40,294	15 89	113
Kent	163,360	18 69	80,151	13 49	97,150	15 86	118
Elgin	90,687	19 95	49,699	11 82	70,112	15 91	125
Norfolk	120,218	17 85	69,932	10 97	93,901	15 28	117
Haldimand	246,022	18 45	129,021	9 79	193,378	13 25	139
Welland	52,594	18 03	39,956	10 99	53,825	13 68	132
Totals	747,420	18 49	407,884	11 41	548,660	14 53	127
Lambton	316,418	21 16	174,347	12 54	221,781	15 32	138
Huron	542,151	17 13	393,849	14 08	427,020	16 09	106
Bruce	359,097	15 45	240,297	12 61	289,381	15 16	102
Totals	1,217,666	17 43	808,493	13 27	938,182	15 61	112
Grey	283,482	13 34	291,617	12 29	337,967	14 20	94
Simcoe	558,945	13 34	450,044	13 12	443,858	14 73	91
Totals	842,427	13 34	741,661	12 78	781,825	14 49	92
Middlesex	310,974	19 47	176,850	12 74	232,892	15 62	125
Oxford	386,728	20 19	235,789	13 72	296,569	17 58	115
Brant	433,095	16 95	271,657	12 70	278,465	15 73	108
Perth	350,965	20 19	221,583	14 08	300,196	17 04	118
Wellington	770,954	17 49	476,696	13 43	560,429	16 03	109
Waterloo	412,169	19 59	221,755	14 38	279,592	17 58	111
Dufferin	239,307	15 81	180,672	13 75	170,073	14 62	108
Totals	2,904,192	18 34	1,785,002	13 49	2,118,216	16 35	112
Lincoln	85,289	17 55	35,657	10 06	63,263	14 93	118
Wentworth	325,581	20 79	167,625	12 30	206,980	16 64	125
Halton	297,648	18 21	188,212	14 15	209,881	16 20	112
Peel	767,587	16 53	505,393	13 40	545,652	15 99	103
York	1,386,665	19 17	877,741	14 07	946,822	16 78	114
Ontario	959,137	18 51	576,502	14 38	631,711	16 58	112
Durham	913,795	14 84	677,318	13 19	727,789	15 56	95
Northumberland	549,959	10 34	551,471	11 14	596,237	12 98	80
Prince Edward	512,645	11 42	387,849	10 03	472,884	11 56	99
Totals	5,798,306	15 79	3,967,768	12 79	4,401,219	15 08	105
Lennox and Addington	371,920	10 04	420,463	11 49	515,420	12 64	79
Frontenac	218,441	11 18	134,952	10 08	250,368	13 64	82
Leeds and Grenville	168,855	15 63	125,523	12 97	162,737	14 70	106
Dundas	115,679	20 55	67,034	14 18	123,419	17 85	115
Stormont	33,471	16 83	27,439	14 93	38,345	16 38	103
Glengarry	37,618	14 24	26,094	11 52	28,758	13 31	107
Prescott	83,965	20 19	48,917	14 69	40,178	15 66	129
Russell	21,083	12 02	23,837	13 23	18,971	13 56	89
Carleton	178,807	18 87	134,834	16 58	128,283	16 76	113
Renfrew	20,668	10 10	19,312	10 05	18,205	13 42	75
Lanark	54,559	14 12	35,065	11 47	40,434	15 05	94
Totals	1,305,066	13 19	1,063,470	12 26	1,365,118	14 03	94
Victoria	595,176	15 15	444,477	13 04	438,431	14 40	105
Peterborough	185,966	12 26	145,653	10 33	191,793	13 87	88
Haliburton	3,334	12 92	3,232	11 34	3,798	13 66	95
Hastings	423,372	10 22	327,305	9 80	535,075	13 19	77
Totals	1,207,848	12 56	920,667	11 25	1,169,097	13 74	91
Muskoka	5,829	12 98	7,407	12 58	6,689	12 32	105
Parry Sound	4,313	9 32	5,730	10 91	8,659	12 85	73
Algoma	10,241	18 03	7,366	17 01	8,612	15 27	118
Totals	20,383	13 77	20,503	13 25	23,960	13 45	102
The Province	14,043,308	15 68	9,715,448	12 66	11,346,277	14 98	105

VALUES—OATS.

E No. XI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of s in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the rage value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of seven years 1882-8.*

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
	659,627	18 91	449,039	13 84	419,590	14 66	129
	618,958	17 78	432,909	12 61	478,561	14 90	119
	668,684	18 67	368,546	11 12	460,353	14 41	130
	434,338	15 07	206,960	7 35	326,552	12 35	122
and	471,981	17 66	199,964	8 78	280,978	12 79	138
l	345,975	15 71	192,478	9 10	228,715	11 99	131
als	3,199,563	17 48	1,849,896	10 73	2,194,749	13 70	128
n	823,683	18 14	435,588	10 75	526,441	13 80	131
	1,399,689	15 15	982,789	12 51	1,012,352	13 70	111
	923,982	12 64	634,941	10 28	701,239	12 23	103
als	3,147,354	14 92	2,053,318	11 36	2,240,032	13 22	113
	1,239,275	11 46	900.335	9 91	974,508	11 69	98
	913,998	12 23	661,194	9 88	745,029	12 20	100
als	2,153,273	11 78	1,561,529	9 89	1,719,537	11 91	99
sex	1,479,942	17 33	813,115	11 25	1,000,582	14 32	121
	1,018,799	16 85	587,146	10 68	733,543	14 35	117
	290,790	15 67	172,878	9 30	241,564	13 59	115
	1,214,182	18 31	727,597	12 48	811,518	15 08	121
gton	1,265,181	14 86	826,841	10 74	893,256	13 29	112
oo	655,850	16 00	413,051	11 35	477,082	14 00	114
n	527,534	15 11	357,884	11 20	352,419	12 71	119
als	6,452,278	16 47	3,898,512	11 15	4,509,964	14 02	117
	308,631	17 05	147,663	8 00	223,195	12 74	134
orth	540,246	17 66	257,736	8 93	394,259	14 04	126
	324,222	15 51	200,628	10 71	243,037	13 40	116
	560,561	15 84	309,089	10 70	383,414	13 79	115
	1,267,335	17 98	758,571	11 48	901,959	14 87	121
	989,461	17 21	553,789	11 35	659,694	14 01	123
n	525,263	14 22	332,919	10 05	435,708	13 27	107
mberland	337,114	10 21	250,262	7 54	315,412	10 81	94
Edward	148,330	11 50	94,083	6 84	133,155	9 91	116
als	5,001,163	15 83	2,904,740	10 02	3,689,833	13 43	118
and Addington	191,005	8 51	195,447	7 91	223,812	10 32	82
nac	293,320	9 72	190,658	6 78	279,206	10 51	92
nd Grenville	954,637	13 16	622,126	9 42	752,286	11 88	111
	533,549	16 08	291,281	9 80	390,343	13 51	119
nt	351,434	14 54	274,052	11 25	315,387	12 97	112
rry	356,428	11 34	316,112	10 38	359,716	12 03	94
t	368,672	13 85	307,662	11 13	292,750	11 48	121
	217,434	11 91	194,398	10 09	208,366	11 66	102
n	929,707	13 12	678,169	11 12	760,910	13 07	100
v	398,304	8 59	330,248	7 80	436,028	11 15	77
	386,084	9 48	334,208	8 23	405,002	11 41	83
als	4,980,574	11 95	3,734,361	9 47	4,423,806	11 93	100
a	567,382	12 51	426,824	10 36	445,185	12 00	104
rough	331,586	10 00	262,100	8 42	323,951	11 28	89
ton	50,209	8 22	39,643	8 04	45,688	9 53	86
s	382,587	8 91	315,791	7 43	427,948	10 45	85
als	1,331,764	10 44	1,044,358	8 72	1,242,772	11 14	94
a	100,995	9 96	83,994	9 01	87,246	10 51	95
ound	56,885	10 61	45,572	11 07	49,929	11 36	93
	90,250	16 20	71,163	14 27	54,001	13 70	118
als	248,130	11 78	200,729	10 89	191,176	11 49	103
vince	26,514,099	14 33	17,247,443	10 25	20,211,869	12 88	111

VALUES—RYE.

TABLE No. XII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Rye in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1887 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	12,042	14 39	6,171	9 36	9,572	12 15	118
Kent	11,159	13 73	8,548	8 13	7,581	12 21	112
Elgin	25,473	13 00	7,798	7 55	13,454	10 62	122
Norfolk	85,055	9 57	38,827	5 37	63,771	8 70	110
Haldimand	5,126	9 27	1,157	6 19	9,384	10 53	88
Welland	6,689	10 36	3,583	7 04	6,755	10 11	102
Totals	145,544	10 63	66,084	6 19	110,517	9 56	111
Lambton	3,329	10 54	408	7 41	2,067	9 84	107
Huron	2,131	9 03	1,964	9 01	2,875	10 61	85
Bruce	6,863	15 05	2,684	7 76	4,122	10 54	142
Totals	12,323	12 23	5,056	8 17	9,064	10 39	118
Grey	5,063	14 03	4,537	9 65	5,848	10 97	128
Simcoe	23,743	9 63	11,140	7 85	25,555	11 31	85
Totals	28,806	10 19	15,677	8 30	31,403	11 24	91
Middlesex	6,518	11 26	3,840	7 18	4,766	10 34	109
Oxford	17,111	10 41	4,258	6 34	10,544	9 11	114
Brant	17,391	10 90	6,382	6 60	8,673	9 13	119
Perth	406	9 03	2,050	4 95	1,969	8 67	104
Wellington	11,845	12 64	5,071	7 42	9,188	11 00	115
Waterloo	5,671	12 04	2,954	8 66	5,848	10 85	111
Dufferin	5,888	18 06	4,768	6 93	9,043	11 08	163
Totals	64,830	11 58	29,323	6 82	50,031	10 04	115
Lincoln	1,343	9 39	450	6 92	4,363	9 70	97
Wentworth	12,720	11 38	4,550	6 83	10,350	10 86	105
Halton	4,455	9 81	1,859	7 59	5,179	10 46	94
Peel	11,667	12 04	731	5 94	18,164	12 76	94
York	15,464	11 62	4,907	8 04	17,961	9 96	117
Ontario	20,966	11 44	11,317	7 76	32,163	10 98	104
Durham	36,587	9 45	21,335	5 98	47,501	9 28	102
Northumberland	75,355	7 53	49,911	5 52	93,851	8 25	91
Prince Edward	69,754	8 07	36,686	5 87	74,668	8 19	99
Totals	248,311	8 75	131,746	5 98	304,200	9 04	97
Lennox and Addington	22,577	6 98	20,201	7 03	47,411	8 99	78
Frontenac	23,767	8 43	6,185	6 09	39,234	10 32	82
Leeds and Grenville	14,004	8 01	11,033	6 21	75,959	11 06	72
Dundas	9,449	9 63	4,116	5 94	21,057	14 02	69
Stormont	2,889	12 04	1,882	10 39	6,551	13 03	92
Glengarry	162	9 00	....	....	650	11 02	82
Prescott	2,104	12 16	328	6 56	3,225	11 08	110
Russell	217	18 06	358	14 83	2,916	12 57	144
Carleton	33,838	10 17	26,515	7 99	70,277	10 87	94
Renfrew	38,356	8 91	32,670	6 78	77,669	11 68	76
Lanark	15,380	7 22	9,133	7 12	59,285	11 88	61
Totals	162,743	8 57	112,421	7 01	404,234	11 04	78
Victoria	12,317	12 04	3,614	9 90	11,826	10 31	117
Peterborough	19,343	9 33	13,441	6 30	31,453	9 68	96
Haliburton	1,124	9 21	1,596	6 19	2,683	10 20	90
Hastings	75,895	8 01	59,959	6 26	137,351	9 37	85
Totals	108,679	8 56	78,610	6 37	183,313	9 49	90
Muskoka	2,635	9 51	2,087	8 42	4,771	11 87	[illegible]
Parry Sound	1,355	9 03	408	7 42	4,762	12 84	[illegible]
Algoma	4,546	9 63	1,557	8 42	1,652	9 95	[illegible]
Totals	8,536	9 49	4,052	8 30	11,185	11 91	80
The Province	779,772	9 27	442,969	6 48	1,103,947	9 97	93

VALUES—PEASE.

TABLE No. XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Pease in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	59,985	15 37	46,271	8 30	45,643	11 83	130
Kent	214,121	14 06	146,854	9 01	121,167	12 27	115
Elgin	242,520	16 35	111,830	6 26	140,842	11 87	138
Norfolk	282,338	15 96	107,589	5 33	173,002	12 16	131
Haldimand	236,923	16 42	87,376	6 19	153,346	11 85	139
Welland	63,911	14 52	42,052	7 77	42,776	10 77	135
Totals	1,099,798	15 60	541,972	6 82	676,776	11 93	131
Lambton	190,535	16 09	94,553	6 91	108,652	12 09	133
Huron	548,606	15 24	450,956	12 42	434,360	14 11	108
Bruce	543,570	13 54	493,611	12 57	521,649	14 32	95
Totals	1,282,711	14 58	1,039,120	11 64	1,064,661	13 97	104
Grey	564,330	11 25	527,310	11 39	596,088	13 30	85
Simcoe	371,469	11 25	316,573	9 87	410,656	13 29	85
Totals	935,799	11 25	843,883	10 77	1,006,744	13 30	85
Middlesex	463,404	16 15	260,748	9 55	261,301	12 52	129
Oxford	337,482	18 38	184,729	9 71	208,418	14 14	130
Brant	139,753	15 63	53,202	5 26	105,401	12 18	128
Perth	480,446	17 72	299,520	12 35	327,791	14 87	119
Wellington	610,817	15 43	481,472	11 80	527,530	14 37	107
Waterloo	287,166	17 53	136,081	8 65	198,682	14 36	122
Dufferin	178,006	13 67	140,626	11 85	146,788	13 01	105
Totals	2,497,074	16 42	1,556,378	10 44	1,775,911	13 86	118
Lincoln	73,125	14 58	36,247	6 33	52,417	11 56	126
Wentworth	205,136	16 48	98,020	7 88	132,233	13 01	127
Halton	169,410	15 83	76,284	6 50	139,374	13 61	116
Peel	241,540	15 24	123,857	8 27	172,223	13 12	116
York	531,837	16 61	319,131	10 76	382,166	14 08	118
Ontario	410,370	14 19	296,444	9 39	345,919	13 18	108
Durham	220,357	10 66	215,410	8 88	268,388	12 41	86
Northumberland	129,821	6 21	135,707	5 80	205,463	10 12	61
Prince Edward	162,922	9 16	141,298	6 15	118,424	9 89	93
Totals	2,144,518	13 05	1,442,398	8 16	1,816,607	12 50	104
Lennox and Addington	62,967	7 65	61,791	6 73	97,443	11 23	68
Frontenac	86,919	9 55	68,308	6 43	126,835	11 30	85
Leeds and Grenville	69,977	10 99	57,785	9 25	77,617	12 18	90
Dundas	23,441	14 72	19,688	11 18	24,710	14 11	104
Stormont	35,790	16 35	24,498	9 92	36,273	13 11	125
Glengarry	50,696	11 38	60,801	12 30	71,597	11 59	98
Prescott	72,077	14 85	69,160	9 75	97,057	10 18	146
Russell	19,851	10 40	33,157	10 51	49,498	12 49	83
Carleton	136,336	11 25	150,785	11 79	174,824	13 19	85
Renfrew	198,343	10 40	179,364	8 83	250,242	12 19	85
Lanark	93,216	8 44	102,837	8 75	150,357	13 28	64
Totals	849,613	10 50	828,169	9 17	1,156,453	12 11	87
Victoria	159,265	10 40	180,060	9 88	197,528	12 41	84
Peterborough	94,665	6 67	115,974	7 27	171,109	11 41	58
Haliburton	13,478	9 16	18,185	10 48	18,063	11 76	78
Hastings	125,470	7 00	123,328	6 24	185,773	10 35	68
Totals	392,878	8 03	437,547	7 86	572,473	11 36	71
Muskoka	33,428	12 16	30,192	10 72	33,650	12 69	96
Parry Sound	21,674	15 55	17,105	14 16	17,697	13 68	114
Algoma	74,997	16 35	68,128	17 47	56,205	16 29	100
Totals	130,099	14 90	115,425	14 57	107,552	14 54	102
The Province	9,332,490	13 40	6,804,892	9 36	8,177,177	12 87	104

VALUES—WHEAT TO PEASE.

TABLE No. XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye and Pease in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	1,503,315	20 20	1,015,512	13 96	1,120,464	16 11	125
Kent	2,262,431	18 86	1,462,784	12 07	1,825,076	16 21	116
Elgin	1,817,826	17 99	1,059,240	10 49	1,489,590	15 50	116
Norfolk	1,456,116	15 19	790,895	8 36	1,196,246	13 56	112
Haldimand	1,362,683	15 20	847,075	9 81	1,147,951	13 29	114
Welland	748,050	14 27	559,643	10 25	673,930	12 89	111
Totals	9,150,421	17 16	5,735,149	10 81	7,453,257	14 75	116
Lambton	2,076,506	18 37	1,228,484	11 24	1,539,314	14 88	123
Huron	3,464,778	15 88	2,629,193	11 86	3,334,885	15 11	105
Bruce	2,626,644	14 30	1,980,494	11 08	2,568,118	14 47	99
Totals	8,167,928	15 86	5,838,171	11 45	7,442,317	14 84	107
Grey	2,896,114	12 85	2,249,948	10 45	3,000,644	13 38	96
Simcoe	3,361,090	14 62	2,409,875	10 98	3,148,302	14 73	99
Totals	6,257,204	13 75	4,659,823	10 72	6,148,946	14 04	98
Middlesex	3,438,849	17 11	2,202,452	11 40	2,986,292	15 43	111
Oxford	2,488,635	17 77	1,639,575	11 77	2,091,082	15 60	114
Brant	1,208,667	15 06	850,078	10 52	1,152,333	14 91	101
Perth	2,709,569	17 75	1,780,597	11 57	2,443,063	15 86	112
Wellington	3,111,041	15 85	2,225,056	11 36	2,770,616	14 64	108
Waterloo	2,000,216	17 34	1,314,168	11 80	1,781,071	16 13	108
Dufferin	1,364,919	15 50	966,777	11 24	1,144,056	13 73	113
Totals	16,321,896	16 76	10,978,703	11 43	14,368,513	15 25	110
Lincoln	649,048	13 49	500,457	9 90	719,276	14 09	96
Wentworth	1,349,841	15 33	949,278	10 67	1,299,479	15 09	102
Halton	1,028,262	15 17	832,144	12 27	1,018,648	15 07	101
Peel	2,058,902	16 28	1,334,973	11 51	1,826,293	15 73	103
York	4,161,890	18 78	2,627,139	12 14	3,412,594	16 22	116
Ontario	3,313,294	18 14	1,977,171	11 55	2,630,473	15 33	118
Durham	2,169,435	14 75	1,578,607	10 92	2,130,601	14 40	102
Northumberland	1,607,667	10 96	1,312,462	8 90	1,784,495	12 25	89
Prince Edward	967,472	10 89	735,607	8 33	915,385	10 84	100
Totals	17,305,811	15 49	11,847,838	10 86	15,737,244	14 56	106
Lennox and Addington	704,434	9 37	763,982	9 52	1,000,380	11 80	79
Frontenac	762,137	10 83	479,631	7 83	850,732	12 07	90
Leeds & Grenville	1,451,089	13 86	973,936	9 69	1,360,050	12 77	109
Dundas	779,084	17 13	455,945	10 71	662,961	14 73	116
Stormont	527,297	15 84	403,200	11 67	485,002	13 81	115
Glengarry	586,376	12 66	515,197	11 09	589,680	12 57	101
Prescott	687,018	15 67	520,596	11 16	553,386	12 00	131
Russell	323,050	12 81	298,548	10 55	347,598	12 46	103
Carleton	1,659,670	14 64	1,257,803	11 94	1,496,819	13 74	107
Renfrew	967,691	10 34	777,915	8 48	1,160,981	12 48	83
Lanark	796,882	10 92	642,189	8 81	914,149	12 71	86
Totals	9,244,728	12 76	7,088,942	9 98	9,421,738	12 79	100
Victoria	1,833,955	14 15	1,371,114	10 95	1,708,505	13 55	104
Peterborough	1,076,457	11 29	861,159	9 08	1,224,302	12 70	89
Haliburton	90,140	9 69	78,201	9 03	86,633	10 48	92
Hastings	1,267,635	9 87	1,024,250	8 13	1,657,092	11 97	82
Totals	4,268,187	11 77	3,334,724	9 40	4,676,532	12 67	93
Muskoka	157,280	10 78	136,863	9 52	153,282	11 42	94
Parry Sound	90,684	11 45	79,836	11 69	104,656	12 60	91
Algoma	276,640	16 78	225,973	15 91	244,433	16 48	102
Totals	524,604	13 45	442,672	12 50	502,371	13 74	98
The Province	71,240,779	15 09	49,926,022	10 79	65,750,918	14 26	106

VALUES—CORN.

TABLE No. XV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Corn in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	959,004	27 16	533,466	18 07	695,610	21 71	125
Kent	684,716	23 62	329,069	13 96	509,443	19 31	122
Elgin	449,658	26 25	207,413	15 02	309,507	21 18	124
Norfolk	399,051	23 88	125,051	9 09	254,972	18 26	131
Haldimand	80,326	27 72	21,173	17 44	35,897	22 58	123
Welland	182,646	25 23	92,708	17 60	116,718	20 27	124
Totals	2,755,401	25 45	1,308,880	15 02	1,922,147	20 37	125
Lambton	210,671	23 23	88,333	14 23	129,369	18 89	123
Huron	49,460	26 25	22,021	23 86	30,648	24 06	109
Bruce	18,002	17 58	5,970	14 35	10,416	17 59	100
Totals	278,133	23 23	116,324	15 41	170,433	19 55	119
Grey	12,042	14 65	5,005	11 48	6,873	14 56	101
Simcoe	22,920	21 01	5,794	7 65	12,424	15 30	137
Totals	34,962	18 28	10,799	9 05	19,297	15 03	122
Middlesex	322,960	23 35	131,173	14 37	203,138	19 43	120
Oxford	231,925	22 06	109,039	14 54	149,229	18 62	118
Brant	138,193	22 12	55,552	13 87	86,054	19 17	115
Perth	24,221	24 17	12,046	15 31	13,529	19 99	121
Wellington	14,817	19 05	7,032	14 35	8,469	17 57	108
Waterloo	23,654	19 78	8,028	10 33	15,596	16 77	118
Dufferin	1,743	14 65	1,125	11 48	1,177	14 90	98
Totals	757,513	22 49	323,995	14 22	477,192	18 99	118
Lincoln	203,979	25 49	91,865	15 22	125,041	19 92	128
Wentworth	120,951	25 87	65,947	15 66	80,466	20 30	127
Halton	38,418	23 44	7,118	7 65	16,820	16 05	146
Peel	12,995	14 65	4,535	11 48	7,229	15 16	97
York	42,041	21 68	16 891	15 07	24,413	19 64	110
Ontario	81,243	23 21	28,243	12 30	41,440	17 08	136
Durham	28,414	12 63	14,361	9 02	20,552	12 29	103
Northumberland	80,374	15 35	46,901	13 13	51,873	13 57	113
Prince Edward	132,753	18 52	54,927	11 12	67,332	13 50	137
Totals	741,168	21 00	330,788	13 18	435,166	16 79	125
Lennox and Addington	46,959	16 03	20,671	11 84	29,338	14 86	108
Frontenac	33,032	15 88	18,285	13 14	23,628	14 66	108
Leeds and Grenville	152,821	20 16	90,770	18 68	90,577	17 88	113
Dundas	48,121	19 51	33,755	26 31	31,224	19 36	101
Stormont	23,680	17 58	18,899	16 26	18,345	16 85	104
Glengarry	9,177	11 72	6,802	14 35	7,831	14 01	84
Prescott	25,777	19 57	16,280	16 96	20,222	16 20	121
Russell	4,993	11 72	2,944	7 89	4,223	11 73	100
Carleton	25,070	12 75	12,432	13 44	17,417	13 80	92
Renfrew	4,096	[illegible] 79	7,336	17 22	5,448	13 39	66
Lanark	18,112	11 43	14,416	15 05	14,353	12 43	92
Totals	391,838	17 08	242,590	16 66	262,606	16 07	106
Victoria	20,698	23 44	7,706	14 35	10,060	19 09	122
Peterborough	4,594	11 72	3,022	8 04	4,558	12 56	93
Haliburton	1,157	14 65	1,033	11 48	1,256	13 51	108
Hastings	119,220	16 73	63,495	14 64	69,050	14 30	116
Totals	145,669	17 18	75,256	14 09	84,924	14 69	117
Muskoka	1,846	8 35	2,728	16 14	2,025	10 89	77
Parry Sound	410	11 72	402	11 49	437	13 24	89
Algoma	2,036	14 65	402	11 49	836	13 93	105
Totals	4,292	10 87	3,532	14 78	3,298	11 82	92
The Province	5,108,976	22 91	2,412,164	14 72	3,375,063	18 98	121

VALUES—BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE No. XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Buckwheat in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8: also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	7,782	13 21	4,640	9 53	7,651	11 39	116
Kent	6,628	9 22	7,113	7 74	7,327	8 36	110
Elgin	11,073	9 86	8,983	6 55	10,237	7 67	129
Norfolk	42,317	10 30	33,620	6 84	37,112	8 02	128
Haldimand	8,346	8 78	4,453	5 58	5,738	7 09	124
Welland	17,727	10 11	11,761	7 42	14,291	8 22	123
Totals	93,873	10 16	70,570	7 01	82,356	8 19	124
Lambton	3,275	9 07	3,604	11 59	3,298	8 66	105
Huron	1,013	7 39	2,734	11 25	2,139	7 56	98
Bruce	1,188	4 93	5,065	10 80	2,853	7 33	67
Totals	5,476	7 41	11,403	11 15	8,290	7 87	94
Grey	2,058	8 13	1,998	5 18	2,566	7 03	116
Simcoe	1,731	7 40	3,030	6 75	2,370	6 51	114
Totals	3,789	7 78	5,028	6 02	4,936	6 77	115
Middlesex	4,115	9 27	3,965	5 13	4,293	6 89	135
Oxford	3,579	7 39	2,799	4 50	4,147	6 89	107
Brant	5,927	11 14	3,454	4 73	5,032	7 85	142
Perth	473	7 39	527	4 50	934	7 02	105
Wellington	1,164	9 86	675	9 00	872	8 81	112
Waterloo	355	7 40	963	9 00	786	8 02	92
Dufferin	850	12 32	2,016	9 00	1,129	8 49	145
Totals	16,463	9 36	14,399	5 44	17,193	7 38	127
Lincoln	6,315	10 94	4,019	7 15	4,981	8 59	127
Wentworth	9,266	13 61	3,622	7 20	6,409	9 49	143
Halton	1,094	4 93	1,161	6 75	965	5 58	88
Peel	2,817	7 39	1,397	6 75	1,715	7 62	97
York	2,241	11 09	1,395	5 63	1,654	7 76	144
Ontario	5,817	12 32	3,402	8 40	3,990	10 03	123
Durham	21,156	11 83	10,562	8 74	12,460	9 22	128
Northumberland	56,584	9 27	57,778	8 89	52,520	8 47	109
Prince Edward	114,413	15 04	58,693	8 12	75,776	10 39	145
Totals	219,703	12 18	142,029	8 34	160,470	9 38	130
Lennox and Addington	21,660	10 55	19,418	6 93	24,883	8 60	123
Frontenac	14,873	11 39	15,342	7 74	14,575	9 23	123
Leeds and Grenville	40,835	8 13	36,490	8 08	44,107	8 72	93
Dundas	21,562	13 80	12,490	7 88	17,609	11 42	121
Stormont	18,720	11 63	20,230	10 13	22,216	11 32	103
Glengarry	11,398	9 86	5,134	7 20	7,194	9 06	109
Prescott	13,043	11 64	6,178	4 50	12,617	8 38	139
Russell	6,210	10 89	5,988	6 00	7,715	8 66	126
Carleton	28,347	8 23	1[illegible],589	4 23	30,865	7 88	104
Renfrew	7,836	8 38	8,711	6 88	11,319	9 11	92
Lanark	29,701	8 04	24,652	5 20	40,721	8 03	100
Totals	214,185	9 53	173,222	6 57	233,821	8 84	108
Victoria	2,899	7 40	1,510	4 05	1,931	5 14	144
Peterborough	4,509	9 91	5,115	5 13	5,961	7 58	131
Haliburton	1,227	7 39	772	5 40	1,187	5 65	131
Hastings	37,507	10 94	32,055	7 50	37,269	9 21	119
Totals	46,142	10 39	39,452	6 82	46,348	8 55	122
Muskoka	2,067	7 89	4,316	15 75	2,746	10 60	74
Parry Sound	128	9 85	189	9 00	734	8 44	117
Algoma	759	9 86	801	9 00	542	9 34	106
Totals	2,954	8 39	5,306	13 82	4,022	9 96	84
The Province	602,585	10 47	461,409	7 19	557,436	8 77	119

VALUES—BEANS.

TABLE No. XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Beans in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	11,051	27 29	5,175	15 18	11,094	23 06	118
Kent	368,064	27 74	149,318	11 85	237,954	18 25	152
Elgin	25,843	27 06	12,410	13 12	19,928	20 09	135
Norfolk	7,277	28 43	3,792	12 72	6,069	15 68	181
Haldimand	5,086	24 22	808	14 69	1,866	19 03	127
Welland	10,665	21 04	2,937	10 16	7,125	14 81	142
Totals	427,986	27 44	174,440	12 00	284,036	18 35	150
Lambton	7,504	28 42	4,978	13 27	6,556	18 11	157
Huron	4,639	34 12	1,097	22 85	3,157	26 08	131
Bruce	2,749	35 24	2,467	19 58	2,199	18 48	191
Totals	14,892	31 15	8,542	15 56	11,912	19 79	157
Grey	1,567	18 88	1,453	13 71	1,615	15 38	123
Simcoe	2,340	15 92	1,836	30 60	2,003	19 45	82
Totals	3,907	16 99	3,289	19 81	3,618	17 39	98
Middlesex	7,220	28 54	1,992	12 07	4,520	18 37	155
Oxford	7,163	31 84	3,280	24 48	4,300	24 86	128
Brant	1,235	26 85	1,204	10 03	2,510	14 34	187
Perth	1,904	28 42	1,304	17 62	1,114	22 28	128
Wellington	1,023	20 46	740	17 62	800	17 02	120
Waterloo	853	28 43	548	19 57	726	19 62	145
Dufferin	478	22 76	714	26 44	460	20 91	109
Totals	19,876	28 72	9,782	16 58	14,430	19 24	149
Lincoln	5,221	30 35	1,183	11 95	2,865	20 32	149
Wentworth	3,650	34 11	1,868	17 14	2,158	23 20	147
Halton	978	22 74	628	17 94	893	18 22	125
Peel	1,273	22 73	842	19 58	845	19 65	116
York	3,766	27 29	2,049	22 52	2,749	23 50	116
Ontario	2,431	25 59	1,416	22 13	2,651	22 66	113
Durham	7,187	23 88	3,950	13 81	5,020	17 61	136
Northumberland	14,324	28 20	5,899	20 77	8,817	23 51	120
Prince Edward	10,716	23 19	4,728	10 87	8,352	16 77	138
Totals	49,546	26 33	22,563	15 60	34,350	19 99	132
Lennox and Addington	2,327	27 06	3,340	15 83	2,442	16 07	168
Frontenac	6,053	23 19	4,780	22 03	7,362	23 67	98
Leeds and Grenville	9,228	27 06	7,708	23 64	7,477	21 86	124
Dundas	9,642	22 74	5,796	19 58	5,517	21 30	107
Stormont	6,140	22 74	2,369	19 58	3,148	22 98	99
Glengarry	1,961	28 42	1,410	19 58	1,710	23 75	120
Prescott	13,379	26 49	4,949	17 07	9,028	20 85	127
Russell	3,260	29 91	1,766	13 38	3,215	19 37	154
Carleton	8,291	20 12	4,296	12 56	7,789	18 91	107
Renfrew	9,151	21 04	5,420	15 66	9,380	23 51	89
Lanark	6,588	30 36	3,948	18 11	4,051	22 26	136
Totals	76,020	24 30	45,782	17 81	61,119	21 32	114
Victoria	1,762	28 42	1,378	15 66	1,212	19 24	148
Peterborough	682	14 21	749	14 69	1,427	11 33	125
Haliburton	546	22 75	294	9 80	471	16 24	140
Hastings	10,497	23 54	2,939	13 12	5,879	21 22	111
Totals	13,487	23 25	5,360	13 64	8,989	18 16	128
Muskoka	1,019	15 92	356	16 18	789	20 76	77
Parry Sound	227	22 70	37	18 50	163	18 11	125
Algoma	796	22 74	29	14 50	264	20 31	112
Totals	2,042	18 73	422	16 23	1,216	20 27	92
The Province	607,756	26 77	270,180	13 33	419,670	18 93	141

VALUES—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE No. XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Hay and Clover in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	931,048	24 40	597,849	16 85	677,993	18 23	134
Kent	1,116,980	20 89	834,723	17 43	875,081	16 81	124
Elgin	988,346	20 02	762,748	15 34	792,537	16 14	125
Norfolk	400,138	11 14	525,898	12 90	501,245	12 86	87
Haldimand	465,591	9 86	748,351	14 76	654,702	13 24	74
Welland	498,008	10 53	687,091	14 87	612,925	13 02	81
Totals	4,400,111	16 24	4,156,660	15 35	4,114,483	15 03	108
Lambton	976,399	18 05	926,509	18 59	859,103	16 02	113
Huron	1,571,876	16 04	1,749,728	18 01	1,478,190	15 49	104
Bruce	1,522,548	16 71	1,547,354	17 43	1,225,813	14 35	116
Totals	4,070,823	16 74	4,223,591	17 92	3,563,106	15 19	110
Grey	1,751,158	14 37	1,789,352	15 22	1,486,137	12 64	114
Simcoe	1,133,974	13 87	1,257,458	16 85	1,019,770	13 50	103
Totals	2,885,132	14 17	3,046,810	15 85	2,505,907	12 98	109
Middlesex	1,748,200	19 38	1,261,921	15 22	1,423,978	16 09	120
Oxford	1,141,059	19 38	915,191	15 22	992,597	16 28	119
Brant	255,914	9 52	447,637	13 83	393,611	12 81	74
Perth	1,404,559	20 72	1,219,438	17 78	1,115,814	16 53	125
Wellington	1,312,821	15 57	1,603,804	19 06	1,342,277	16 06	96
Waterloo	845,827	20 05	676,435	16 38	698,129	16 55	121
Dufferin	400,639	11 36	569,961	17 43	434,458	12 87	88
Totals	7,109,019	17 49	6,694,387	16 65	6,400,864	15 72	111
Lincoln	475,266	11 53	633,534	14 76	596,783	14 11	82
Wentworth	616,582	14 37	605,681	13 48	604,011	13 50	106
Halton	285,072	9 19	433,635	12 78	420,358	12 60	73
Peel	320,565	9 07	601,230	15 34	519,581	13 73	66
York	811,254	11 86	1,220,518	16 85	985,453	13 60	87
Ontario	620,409	12 20	858,962	16 04	747,095	14 21	86
Durham	478,140	11 86	672,078	16 15	591,802	13 90	85
Northumberland	614,811	11 86	681,560	12 90	702,104	13 03	91
Prince Edward	204,480	7 85	359,139	13 25	404,956	13 26	59
Totals	4,426,579	11 41	6,066,337	14 85	5,572,143	13 58	84
Lennox and Addington	435,312	8 36	456,945	8 72	582,021	11 68	72
Frontenac	490,221	7 69	519,751	8 37	653,323	10 34	74
Leeds and Grenville	1,291,566	11 53	1,507,660	13 13	1,532,303	13 40	86
Dundas	827,195	22 73	648,954	18 59	649,066	18 34	124
Stormont	835,483	24 23	553,949	17 43	588,600	18 11	134
Glengarry	1,056,256	25 90	794,134	22 31	706,156	19 77	131
Prescott	802,682	22 22	646,816	18 48	547,096	16 53	134
Russell	286,059	16 71	388,828	20 34	265,867	14 70	114
Carleton	1,064,878	17 21	1,286,706	20 68	974,852	16 07	107
Renfrew	573,136	8 36	1,026,604	15 69	682,058	10 80	77
Lanark	674,416	11 03	1,218,647	19 64	924,902	14 93	74
Totals	8,337,204	14 27	9,048,994	15 72	8,106,244	14 27	100
Victoria	386,485	11 03	549,045	13 60	451,860	11 81	93
Peterborough	322,236	8 52	403,179	10 69	410,786	10 61	80
Haliburton	152,195	13 87	156,614	16 04	124,287	12 16	114
Hastings	784,484	11 36	946,705	14 29	854,240	12 44	91
Totals	1,645,400	10 76	2,055,543	13 43	1,841,173	11 81	91
Muskoka	371,714	16 38	408,001	17 66	304,118	13 66	120
Parry Sound	110,670	11 70	120,906	15 80	100,103	11 20	104
Algoma	214,022	19 50	126,519	11 62	133,942	13 13	149
Totals	696,406	16 14	655,426	15 74	538,163	13 00	124
The Province	33,570,674	14 64	35,947,748	15 76	32,642,083	14 29	102

VALUES—POTATOES.

TABLE No. XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Potatoes in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	130,981	46 66	80,706	29 92	111,850	39 96	117
Kent	146,815	49 13	93,896	32 27	140,321	44 24	111
Elgin	154,093	53 32	89,855	32 16	112,099	41 21	129
Norfolk	129,985	43 27	64,371	20 81	100,112	32 42	133
Haldimand	77,099	53 95	35,632	30 90	68,687	48 17	112
Welland	94,569	42 26	69,121	30 95	82,016	36 63	115
Totals	733,542	47 77	433,581	29 14	615,085	39 83	120
Lambton	144,128	47 84	101,096	38 16	119,614	42 37	113
Huron	211,423	41 91	239,602	51 77	259,646	52 61	80
Bruce	240,188	49 45	192,665	44 89	242,908	52 33	94
Totals	595,739	46 13	533,363	46 10	622,168	50 17	92
Grey	329,648	48 63	361,344	59 97	391,776	58 88	83
Simcoe	355,771	51 58	243,617	39 87	364,140	55 53	93
Totals	685,419	50 11	604,961	49 85	755,916	57 22	88
Middlesex	265,115	50 50	191,903	39 24	223,857	42 21	120
Oxford	191,982	60 93	107,751	37 99	128,046	42 67	143
Brant	94,099	42 64	76,270	37 26	95,977	45 12	95
Perth	186,991	51 96	184,439	53 91	175,386	49 46	105
Wellington	272,581	45 20	281,409	53 07	285,536	50 67	89
Waterloo	151,140	52 72	132,087	48 65	144,165	51 25	102
Dufferin	189,834	58 65	194,549	68 53	180,112	59 54	99
Totals	1,351,742	51 32	1,168,408	48 58	1,233,079	48 45	106
Lincoln	94,909	47 36	73,431	40 10	79,616	43 51	109
Wentworth	157,883	46 41	137,339	46 91	162,185	51 02	91
Halton	76,647	49 67	38,081	26 26	71,380	46 84	106
Peel	137,467	44 79	89,538	32 74	118,589	42 78	105
York	423,204	53 79	293,608	45 82	312,949	43 33	124
Ontario	282,168	60 64	198,481	52 22	220,744	56 18	108
Durham	142,376	45 65	130,368	41 82	154,201	50 76	90
Northumberland	192,461	41 87	171,041	38 65	175,480	41 78	100
Prince Edward	104,120	42 79	77,460	35 19	100,880	42 46	101
Totals	1,611,235	49 29	1,209,347	41 85	1,396,024	46 42	106
Lennox and Addington	98,527	36 01	141,441	43 17	159,394	49 86	72
Frontenac	159,702	37 75	140,264	43 03	157,212	42 22	89
Leeds and Grenville	303,223	41 11	410,209	62 04	385,835	55 66	74
Dundas	88,135	35 28	158,770	74 57	145,762	61 22	58
Stormont	80,839	40 77	150,054	81 64	109,304	55 23	74
Glengarry	94,149	42 80	168,731	75 36	128,325	53 22	80
Prescott	139,797	63 40	157,298	66 40	145,089	60 23	105
Russell	34,569	27 61	72,349	51 42	63,027	42 67	65
Carleton	249,784	40 73	291,069	61 12	300,535	52 32	78
Renfrew	141,531	40 04	189,505	50 24	231,071	60 55	66
Lanark	126,175	37 91	175,351	52 28	195,002	55 52	68
Totals	1,516,431	40 47	2,055,041	58 69	2,020,556	53 75	75
Victoria	152,825	42 07	153,910	50 35	157,373	50 65	83
Peterborough	82,211	29 13	101,904	40 10	119,094	45 63	64
Haliburton	21,178	34 27	28,021	43 18	32,041	52 18	66
Hastings	199,771	36 80	196,358	41 64	277,622	52 63	70
Totals	455,985	36 48	480,193	43 80	586,130	50 50	72
Muskoka	55,776	39 09	78,478	55 38	77,839	56 57	69
Parry Sound	21,249	26 63	60,119	96 19	45,898	69 44	38
Algoma	33,615	45 43	82,293	113 04	53,436	75 37	60
Totals	110,640	37 32	220,890	79 74	177,173	64 52	58
The Province	7,060,733	45 87	6,705,784	47 80	7,406,131	49 87	92

VALUES—CARROTS.

TABLE No. XX.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Carrots in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8 ; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	6,539	53 60	5,684	56 84	7,439	74 39	72
Kent	12,746	75 87	8,759	59 18	14,767	92 31	82
Elgin	18,524	96 48	10,627	63 63	14,208	94 09	103
Norfolk	17,724	89 52	5,170	35 66	10,773	79 80	112
Haldimand	11,784	86 65	4,533	53 33	7,733	79 72	109
Welland	11,770	101 47	4,290	41 65	7,761	93 51	109
Totals	79,087	84 86	39,063	52 22	62,681	86 34	100
Lambton	24,134	89 06	11,857	71 00	17,024	91 04	98
Huron	48,234	94 58	30,152	73 52	49,639	113 07	84
Bruce	24,071	79 71	18,190	59 64	24,356	92 96	86
Totals	96,439	89 05	60,199	70 33	91,019	102 50	87
Grey	37,466	80 40	29,563	66 58	50,530	103 55	78
Simcoe	49,475	85 89	25,312	48 21	53,619	96 09	89
Totals	86,941	83 44	54,875	56 63	104,149	99 57	84
Middlesex	41,819	86 40	26,464	61 83	40,836	88 39	98
Oxford	50,100	106 37	21,231	85 61	34,170	106 45	100
Brant	27,916	125 75	11,351	70 50	23,356	126 25	100
Perth	36,339	92 70	39,124	95 42	46,709	116 48	80
Wellington	23,115	77 05	26,680	69 84	24,202	84 92	91
Waterloo	41,506	99 53	13,321	60 55	33,553	111 10	90
Dufferin	9,105	60 30	12,325	99 40	12,525	95 61	63
Totals	229,900	94 34	150,496	76 28	215,351	103 19	91
Lincoln	18,113	107 82	6,176	62 38	11,176	97 17	111
Wentworth	26,725	96 83	14,819	67 67	23,163	108 24	89
Halton	19,971	123 28	7,347	93 00	14,076	114 44	108
Peel	33,977	104 87	20,920	75 25	24,422	86 60	121
York	77,910	109 42	32,500	68 86	72,391	120 45	91
Ontario	66,923	142 39	29,750	77 07	54,554	118 86	120
Durham	54,152	92 57	26,654	59 76	47,876	100 37	92
Northumberland	34,680	86 26	9,870	58 40	23,111	90 28	96
Prince Edward	10,945	87 56	466	17 26	3,897	73 53	119
Totals	343,396	106 51	148,502	68 28	274,666	106 46	100
Lennox and Addington	5,395	81 74	4,477	57 40	4,742	72 95	112
Frontenac	15,759	57 51	7,933	53 60	14,198	74 73	77
Leeds and Grenville	15,785	83 08	12,281	76 76	12,997	83 85	99
Dundas	6,693	90 45	3,150	70 00	4,295	84 22	107
Stormont	3,457	40 20	952	28 00	1,728	46 70	86
Glengarry	3,323	53 60	4,004	77 00	2,972	63 23	85
Prescott	4,434	86 94	4,687	57 86	4,377	79 58	109
Russell	13,909	80 40	11,921	91 00	11,877	90 66	89
Carleton	33,073	61 93	24,549	50 10	40,113	79 75	78
Renfrew	3,015	33 50	4,848	49 47	6,657	68 62	49
Lanark	7,323	71 79	4,720	40 00	10,019	85 63	84
Totals	112,166	65 90	83,522	58 20	113,975	78 71	84
Victoria	44,617	115 59	23,795	70 82	34,036	107 03	108
Peterborough	26,991	76 25	11,139	41 41	24,504	79 30	96
Haliburton	1,541	67 00	1,890	70 00	2,051	93 23	72
Hastings	15,707	79 33	7,280	41 60	15,377	90 45	88
Totals	88,856	92 46	44,104	54 65	75,968	92 76	100
Muskoka	4,776	58 96	4,676	51 38	5,090	62 84	94
Parry-Sound	1,222	50 92	2,587	92 39	2,082	90 52	56
Algoma	2,037	53 61	1,568	56 00	2,363	71 61	75
Totals	8,035	56 19	8,831	60 07	9,535	69 60	81
The Province	1,044,820	90 66	589,592	64 72	947,344	97 35	93

VALUES—TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of Turnips in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	7,945	41 60	8,434	57 77	13,622	69 50	60
Kent	18,484	63 09	18,085	70 10	25,462	86 02	73
Elgin	34,142	84 51	24,718	78 47	25,924	85 56	99
Norfolk	151,280	92 81	94,311	82 08	99,365	94 10	99
Haldimand	20,457	72 80	3,750	45 73	7,976	65 92	110
Welland	16,557	83 20	13,010	61 95	14,345	86 40	96
Totals	248,865	83 01	162,308	75 14	186,694	87 32	95
Lambton	32,179	84 91	13,393	59 00	19,879	79 52	107
Huron	551,434	81 83	647,089	98 30	639,671	98 52	83
Bruce	489,967	80 60	484,863	83 60	581,345	102 01	79
Totals	1,073,580	81 35	1,145,345	90 83	1,240,895	99 73	82
Grey	696,412	73 63	873,357	88 80	880,140	96 19	77
Simcoe	316,048	82 91	188,985	59 71	322,210	92 03	90
Totals	1,012,460	76 30	1,062,342	81 72	1,202,350	95 04	80
Middlesex	186,170	93 60	135,470	82 40	153,881	91 05	103
Oxford	625,093	99 24	628,278	123 07	580,850	108 15	92
Brant	373,463	106 31	294,920	100 79	320,558	112 91	94
Perth	366,882	88 15	449,291	96 89	434,592	97 07	91
Wellington	1,205,613	90 11	1,219,130	95 31	1,341,474	103 77	87
Waterloo	481,653	95 68	510,719	97 58	499,807	98 54	97
Dufferin	171,943	68 64	227,413	96 81	198,965	85 03	81
Totals	3,410,817	92 48	3,465,221	99 90	3,530,127	101 69	91
Lincoln	29,137	101 17	16,819	68 09	19,707	84 58	120
Wentworth	367,595	114 34	237,548	87 27	310,932	118 90	96
Halton	236,190	115 44	184,954	100 79	197,605	108 10	107
Peel	138,462	85 15	101,930	68 27	109,217	78 86	108
York	381,325	90 13	276,629	82 72	323,075	96 38	94
Ontario	1,242,547	97 68	1,112,448	87 93	1,172,921	96 17	102
Durham	502,448	93 18	427,898	83 12	536,659	98 25	95
Northumberland	300,877	83 55	255,033	73 01	313,310	90 95	92
Prince Edward	12,376	70 72	5,407	51 99	7,495	71 38	99
Totals	3,210,957	96 44	2,618,666	84 37	2,990,921	97 68	99
Lennox and Addington	4,394	45 30	10,488	65 14	8,353	63 76	71
Frontenac	27,608	49 57	15,928	57 71	34,391	71 50	69
Leeds and Grenville	22,957	68 12	18,442	76 21	19,093	82 30	83
Dundas	5,970	72 80	1,549	51 63	3,484	71 10	102
Stormont	2,787	41 60	3,120	66 38	4,893	65 24	64
Glengarry	1,997	83 21	8,363	103 25	4,955	99 10	84
Prescott	9,874	82 28	11,026	64 48	12,845	95 15	86
Russell	27,290	83 20	43,896	152 42	27,250	101 68	82
Carleton	102,761	63 67	65,877	52 12	110,795	75 42	84
Renfrew	30,351	49 92	30,155	56 05	40,828	67 04	74
Lanark	43,171	76 27	28,537	50 42	38,527	75 99	100
Totals	279,160	63 45	237,381	64 79	305,414	76 24	83
Victoria	369,569	94 64	299,510	80 47	327,082	90 81	104
Peterborough	88,778	56 76	65,597	51 09	90,647	69 51	82
Haliburton	19,455	59 13	18,356	70 06	21,892	68 41	86
Hastings	71,997	55 68	41,396	48 36	61,845	67 81	82
Totals	549,799	77 53	424,859	69 38	501,466	81 70	95
Muskoka	52,301	49 11	82,566	69 32	75,598	67 32	73
Parry Sound	40,966	81 12	34,910	71 54	43,718	76 56	106
Algoma	30,264	62 40	33,372	92 19	38,233	72 27	86
Totals	123,531	60 11	150,848	73 91	157,549	70 87	85
The Province	9,909,169	87 55	9,266,970	87 99	10,115,416	96 40	91

VALUES—CORN TO TURNIPS.

TABLE No. XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the aggregate marketable value of Corn, Buckwheat, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Carrots and Turnips in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	2,054,350	26 48	1,235,954	17 97	1,525,259	20 76	128
Kent	2,354,433	23 57	1,440,963	16 32	1,810,355	18 87	125
Elgin	1,681,679	23 50	1,116,754	16 16	1,284,440	18 56	127
Norfolk	1,147,772	18 56	852,213	13 29	1,009,648	16 23	114
Haldimand	668,689	12 58	818,700	15 13	782,599	14 61	86
Welland	831,942	14 02	880,918	15 76	855,181	14 86	94
Totals	8,738,865	20 64	6,345,502	15 85	7,267,482	17 64	117
Lambton	1,398,290	20 73	1,149,770	19 24	1,154,843	17 91	116
Huron	2,438,079	21 68	2,692,423	24 49	2,463,090	22 60	96
Bruce	2,298,713	22 17	2,256,574	22 52	2,089,890	21 51	103
Totals	6,135,082	21 63	6,098,767	22 60	5,707,823	21 09	103
Grey	2,830,351	20 26	3,062,072	22 72	2,819,637	20 92	97
Simcoe	1,882,259	19 91	1,726,032	20 14	1,776,536	20 31	98
Totals	4,712,610	20 12	4,788,104	21 72	4,596,173	20 68	97
Middlesex	2,575,599	22 91	1.752,888	17 54	2,054,503	19 15	120
Oxford	2,250,901	28 13	1,787,569	23 35	1,893,339	24 14	117
Brant	896,747	22 62	890,388	21 02	927,098	22 51	100
Perth	2,021,369	26 23	1,906,169	24 43	1,788,078	23 29	113
Wellington	2,831,134	26 70	3,139,470	30 41	3,003,630	29 15	92
Waterloo	1,544,988	29 84	1,342,101	26 65	1,392,762	27 08	110
Dufferin	774,592	18 73	1,008,103	26 28	828,826	20 99	89
Totals	12,895,330	25 37	11,826,688	24 19	11,888,236	23 89	106
Lincoln	832,940	15 89	827,027	15 96	840,169	16 33	97
Wentworth	1,302,652	23 57	1,066,824	19 18	1,189,324	21 43	110
Halton	658,370	17 95	672,924	17 51	722,097	18 93	95
Peel	647,556	15 54	820,392	18 50	781,598	18 16	86
York	1,741,741	20 87	1,843,590	21 92	1,722,684	20 21	103
Ontario	2,301,538	31 63	2,232,702	30 51	2,243,395	31 12	102
Durham	1,233,873	22 96	1,285,871	24 08	1,368,570	24 95	92
Northumberland	1,294,111	17 91	1,228,082	17 23	1,327,215	18 38	97
Prince Edward	589,803	13 40	560,820	13 34	668,688	14 59	92
Totals	10,602,584	20 70	10,538,232	20 49	10,863,740	20 96	99
Lennox and Addington	614,574	10 23	656,780	10 82	811,173	13 93	73
Frontenac	747,248	10 31	722,283	10 41	904,689	12 73	81
Leeds and Grenville	1,836,415	13 82	2,083,560	15 84	2,092,389	15 83	87
Dundas	1,007,318	23 15	864,464	21 46	856,957	20 75	112
Stormont	971,106	24 37	749,573	20 27	748,234	19 80	123
Glengarry	1,178,261	26 14	988,578	25 20	859,143	21 67	121
Prescott	1,008,986	24 35	847,234	21 05	751,274	19 32	126
Russell	376,290	18 84	527,692	23 51	383,174	17 92	105
Carleton	1,512,204	19 90	1,703,518	22 90	1,482,366	20 03	99
Renfrew	769,116	10 30	1,272,579	17 70	986,761	14 15	73
Lanark	905,486	12 82	1,470,271	20 42	1,227,575	16 94	76
Totals	10,927,004	16 15	11,886,532	18 03	11,103,735	16 91	96
Victoria	978,855	22 09	1,036,854	21 38	983,554	21 27	104
Peterborough	530,001	12 20	590,705	13 66	656,977	14 86	82
Haliburton	197,299	16 15	206,980	18 87	183,185	15 92	101
Hastings	1,239,183	14 25	1,290,228	15 96	1,321,282	15 70	91
Totals	2,945,338	15 76	3,124,767	17 03	3,144,998	16 90	93
Muskoka	489,499	18 96	581,121	22 13	468,205	18 48	103
Parry Sound	174,872	16 12	219,150	24 76	193,135	18 71	86
Algoma	283,529	22 70	244,984	20 19	229,616	19 79	115
Totals	947,900	19 28	1,045,255	22 12	890,956	18 85	102
The Province	57,904,713	20 14	55,653,847	19 99	55,463,143	19 73	102

VALUES OF ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLES No. XXIII.—Showing oy County Municipalities and groups of Counties the total marketable value of all field crops in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the seven years 1882-8; also the average value of produce per acre under crop, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the seven years 1882-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	Value.	Value per acre.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	3,557,665	23 40	2,251,466	15 91	2,645,723	18 50	126
Kent	4,616,864	21 00	2,903,747	13 86	3,635,431	17 43	120
Elgin	3,499,505	20 27	2,175,994	12 80	2,774,030	16 78	121
Norfolk	2,603,888	16 52	1,643,108	10 35	2,205,894	14 66	113
Haldimand	2,031,372	14 22	1,665,775	11 86	1,930,550	13 79	103
Welland	1,579,992	14 13	1,440,561	13 04	1,529,111	13 92	102
Totals	17,889,286	18 70	12,080,651	12 98	14,720,739	16 05	117
Lambton	3,474,796	19 25	2,378,254	14 07	2,694,157	16 04	120
Huron	5,902,857	17 85	5,321,616	16 04	5,797,975	17 59	101
Bruce	4,925,357	17 14	4,237,068	15 19	4,658,008	16 96	101
Totals	14,303,010	17 91	11,936,938	15 31	13,150,140	17 03	105
Grey	5,726,465	15 68	5,312,020	15 17	5,820,281	16 21	97
Simcoe	5,243,349	16 17	4,135,907	13 56	4,924,838	16 35	99
Totals	10,969,814	15 91	9,447,927	14 42	10,745,119	16 27	98
Middlesex	6,014,448	19 19	3,955,340	13 49	5,040,795	16 76	114
Oxford	4,739,536	21 54	3,427,144	15 88	3,984,421	18 75	115
Brant	2,105,414	17 56	1,740,466	14 13	2,079,431	17 55	100
Perth	4,730,938	20 59	3,686,766	15 90	4,231,141	18 33	112
Wellington	5,942,175	19 66	5,364,526	17 94	5,774,246	19 75	100
Waterloo	3,545,204	21 21	2,656,269	16 42	3,173,833	19 61	108
Dufferin	2,139,511	16 53	1,974,880	15 87	1,972,882	16 07	103
Totals	29,217,226	19 72	22,805,391	15 73	26,256,749	18 24	108
Lincoln	1,481,988	14 74	1,327,484	12 97	1,559,445	15 21	97
Wentworth	2,652,493	18 51	2,016,102	13 94	2,488,803	17 58	105
Halton	1,686,632	16 15	1,505,068	14 17	1,740,745	16 47	98
Peel	2,706,458	16 10	2,155,365	13 45	2,607,891	16 38	98
York	5,903,631	19 35	4,470,729	14 87	5,135,278	17 37	111
Ontario	5,614,832	21 99	4,209,873	17 22	4,873,868	20 00	110
Durham	3,403,308	16 95	2,864,478	14 47	3,499,171	17 26	98
Northumberland	2,901,778	13 25	2,540,544	11 61	3,111,710	14 28	93
Prince Edward	1,557,275	11 72	1,296,427	9 95	1,584,073	12 16	96
Totals	27,908,395	17 13	22,386,070	13 94	26,600,984	16 63	103
Lennox and Addington	1,319,008	9 75	1,420,762	10 08	1,811,553	12 67	77
Frontenac	1,509,385	10 57	1,201,914	9 20	1,755,421	12 40	85
Leeds and Grenville	3,287,504	13 84	3,057,496	13 18	3,452,439	14 47	96
Dundas	1,786,402	20 07	1,320,409	15 94	1,519,918	17 61	114
Stormont	1,498,403	20 49	1,152,773	16 11	1,233,236	16 92	121
Glengarry	1,764,637	19 31	1,503,775	17 55	1,448,823	16 74	115
Prescott	1,696,004	19 89	1,367,830	15 74	1,304,660	15 35	130
Russell	699,340	15 47	826,240	16 28	730,772	14 83	104
Carleton	3,171,874	16 75	2,961,321	16 48	2,979,185	16 29	103
Renfrew	1,736,807	10 32	2,050,494	12 53	2,147,742	13 20	78
Lanark	1,702,368	11 85	2,112,460	14 57	2,141,724	14 83	80
Totals	20,171,732	14 40	18,975,474	13 85	20,525,473	14 73	98
Victoria	2,812,810	16 17	2,407,968	13 86	2,692,059	15 62	104
Peterborough	1,606,458	11 58	1,451,864	10 51	1,881,279	13 38	87
Haliburton	287,439	13 36	285,181	14 53	269,818	13 65	98
Hastings	2,506,818	11 64	2,314,478	11 19	2,978,374	13 38	87
Totals	7,213,525	13 12	6,459,491	12 00	7,821,530	14 08	93
Muskoka	646,779	16 01	717,984	17 67	621,487	16 03	100
Parry Sound	265,556	14 15	298,986	19 07	297,791	15 99	88
Algoma	560,169	19 33	470,957	17 88	474,049	17 94	108
Totals	1,472,504	16 70	1,487,927	18 00	1,393,327	16 62	100
The Province	129,145,492	17 00	105,579,869	14 25	121,214,061	16 33	104

VALUES—WOOL.

TABLE No. XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the marketable value of the Wool Clip in Ontario in the years 1887 and 1888, with the yearly average for the four years 1885-8; also the average value of clip per fleece, and the per cent. ratio of this average in 1888 to that of the four years 1885-8.

Counties.	1888.		1887.		Yearly average for the four years 1885-8.		Per cent. ratio.
	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	Value.	Value per fleece.	
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	
Essex	15,740	1 21	17,455	1 27	16,592	1 12	108
Kent	20,796	1 21	18,411	1 30	21,075	1 13	107
Elgin	23,322	1 27	23,367	1 28	21,316	1 14	111
Norfolk	13,873	1 09	16,005	1 18	15,734	1 04	105
Haldimand	16,098	1 21	21,400	1 32	19,743	1 18	103
Welland	12,784	1 02	15,900	1 14	14,550	99	103
Totals	102,613	1 18	112,538	1 25	109,010	1 10	107
Lambton	23,743	1 22	23,981	1 34	24,461	1 16	105
Huron	46,732	1 17	50,895	1 27	50,169	1 11	105
Bruce	51,863	1 16	52,338	1 26	51,779	1 11	104
Totals	122,338	1 17	127,214	1 28	126,409	1 12	105
Grey	71,618	1 14	74,858	1 25	73,982	1 08	105
Simcoe	46,887	1 13	49,056	1 23	50,712	1 09	103
Totals	118,505	1 13	123,914	1 24	124,694	1 09	104
Middlesex	35,187	1 24	35,090	1 36	36,782	1 18	105
Oxford	17,323	1 16	19,169	1 26	19,046	1 11	105
Brant	11,698	1 1[illegible]	13,388	1 21	14,117	1 10	107
Perth	30,273	1 15	33,581	1 28	32,979	1 11	104
Wellington	48,235	1 14	49,751	1 26	50,902	1 11	103
Waterloo	20,570	1 07	22,301	1 18	22,495	1 04	103
Dufferin	18,408	1 13	19,180	1 27	19,516	1 08	105
Totals	181,694	1 16	192,460	1 27	195,837	1 11	105
Lincoln	9,159	1 00	9,635	1 15	10,057	1 01	99
Wentworth	15,284	1 20	15,436	1 31	15,760	1 13	106
Halton	12,171	1 22	13,958	1 38	13,557	1 21	101
Peel	18,054	1 30	20,841	1 50	19,785	1 28	102
York	28,636	1 21	30,443	1 32	32,139	1 17	103
Ontario	29,530	1 21	28,651	1 38	30,900	1 20	101
Durham	21,879	1 16	23,131	1 25	23,039	1 13	103
Northumberland	21,706	1 19	25,541	1 29	23,517	1 13	105
Prince Edward	8,394	1 02	8,221	1 15	9,049	1 01	101
Totals	164,813	1 19	175,857	1 32	177,803	1 15	103
Lennox and Addington	12,293	1 13	16,436	1 18	15,776	1 04	109
Frontenac	14,649	1 07	17,928	1 14	17,726	1 00	107
Leeds and Grenville	28,175	97	32,114	1 07	33,516	95	102
Dundas	8,558	1 03	10,236	1 14	10,277	98	105
Stormont	9,542	1 08	11,386	1 23	10,106	1 03	105
Glengarry	12,077	96	13,149	1 05	13,710	92	104
Prescott	10,404	1 04	9,151	1 12	10,591	96	108
Russell	5,859	98	6,917	1 07	7,367	94	104
Carleton	27,160	1 05	28,368	1 17	27,755	1 01	104
Renfrew	34,987	95	34,212	1 02	32,743	89	107
Lanark	26,130	98	33,625	1 08	31,214	95	103
Totals	189,834	1 01	213,522	1 10	210,781	96	105
Victoria	21,432	1 14	27,287	1 29	23,828	1 10	104
Peterborough	15,767	1 08	15,587	1 17	16,892	1 03	105
Haliburton	3,015	1 00	2,999	1 10	3,129	95	105
Hastings	23,214	1 02	24,688	1 10	24,880	97	105
Totals	63,428	1 07	70,561	1 18	68,729	1 02	105
Muskoka	6,212	1 10	7,063	1 19	6,516	1 05	105
Parry Sound	2,781	1 19	2,151	1 26	2,447	1 09	109
Algoma	4,752	1 22	4,193	1 32	4,074	1 17	104
Totals	13,745	1 16	13,407	1 24	13,037	1 09	106
The Province	956,970	1 12	1,029,473	1 23	1,026,300	1 07	105

FARM WAGES.

TABLE No. XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities and groups of Counties the average Wages of Farm Laborers and Domestic Servants in Ontario in 1887 and 1888, and the average for the seven years 1882-8.

Counties.	Farm laborers.														Domestics per month with board.	
	Per year—						Per month—									
	With board.			Without board.			With board.			Without board.						
	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8	1888	1887	1882-8			1888	1887
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Essex	156	163	160	266	256	256	16 93	16 92	17 50	27 01	26 13	27 17			6 39	6 21
Kent	163	158	171	251	242	263	17 20	17 11	18 19	26 49	25 61	27 00			7 12	6 16
Elgin	166	162	168	248	241	250	17 05	17 18	18 09	27 09	26 44	27 27			6 74	6 36
Norfolk	140	148	154	229	226	237	15 16	15 32	16 27	21 68	23 25	23 99			5 79	5 50
Haldimand	145	149	154	247	243	242	16 26	17 11	17 53	25 33	26 68	26 82			5 95	5 86
Welland	147	144	147	240	245	244	16 23	16 64	16 79	25 51	26 30	26 94			6 30	6 12
Group	154	154	160	248	241	249	16 56	16 72	17 56	25 50	25 64	26 51			6 41	6 02
Lambton	161	162	169	265	254	268	17 15	17 31	18 14	26 93	27 21	27 89			6 51	6 41
Huron	158	158	164	254	256	257	17 06	17 00	18 03	26 14	26 61	27 51			6 22	5 79
Bruce	155	158	161	251	254	254	17 42	17 33	18 18	27 43	27 24	27 62			5 81	5 64
Group	158	159	164	256	255	259	17 21	17 19	18 12	26 81	27 00	27 70			6 13	5 88
Grey	152	153	157	241	248	244	16 89	16 76	17 63	26 30	25 56	26 85			6 40	5 78
Simcoe	158	158	163	263	260	265	17 14	17 15	18 36	27 48	26 74	28 35			6 15	5 83
Group	155	155	160	251	254	255	17 01	16 95	18 06	26 86	26 17	27 67			6 28	5 80
Middlesex	156	159	166	242	245	250	16 81	16 81	18 39	25 98	24 92	27 15			6 68	6 22
Oxford	157	164	165	246	243	250	16 40	16 48	17 14	25 43	24 94	25 99			6 65	6 30
Brant	152	156	160	245	259	247	15 87	16 00	17 21	25 72	25 50	25 99			6 40	6 30
Perth	156	160	164	242	259	257	17 11	17 54	18 72	27 54	27 21	28 83			6 20	6 09
Wellington	162	160	164	247	255	257	16 95	16 86	17 62	26 55	26 82	27 41			6 26	6 16
Waterloo	149	154	155	261	254	253	15 94	17 18	17 41	26 82	26 95	26 70			6 08	6 12
Dufferin	148	155	155	248	244	251	16 89	16 93	17 75	27 45	26 35	27 82			5 91	5 87
Group	155	159	162	247	251	252	16 65	16 82	17 76	26 40	25 92	26 97			6 37	6 17
Lincoln	157	156	159	243	254	245	17 18	17 67	17 71	26 54	26 17	26 29			5 99	6 12
Wentworth	159	160	158	260	249	254	17 07	16 59	17 56	26 66	26 39	27 18			6 69	6 62
Halton	167	170	170	250	271	265	17 38	17 82	18 36	26 53	27 16	27 85			7 11	7 09
l	157	168	176	270	259	267	17 46	17 63	18 55	27 63	26 93	28 43			7 16	6 95
	166	169	170	263	269	265	17 02	16 85	17 96	27 47	25 73	27 98			6 51	6 30
	163	166	168	255	244	261	16 35	16 12	17 75	26 19	26 11	27 78			6 14	6 02
	155	157	163	251	257	250	16 32	17 73	17 30	25 24	26 09	26 21			6 53	5 79
nd.	150	153	156	237	232	244	15 84	16 31	16 95	25 09	24 54	25 78			6 12	6 00
	154	140	152	238	224	229	16 61	15 76	16 81	23 63	22 91	24 02			5 96	5 72
	59	162	164	252	253	253	16 84	16 79	17 70	26 34	25 81	26 90			6 47	6 30
Lennox a.		148	155	227	224	236	16 10	15 66	16 82	23 97	22 38	25 55			5 26	5 49
Frontenac		48	154	246	238	249	17 10	16 00	17 55	26 79	24 41	26 75			5 83	6 50
Leeds and Gre		3	165	255	251	254	17 96	17 18	18 38	26 03	25 19	26 71			7 00	6 27
Dundas			159	238	254	239	16 98	17 61	17 67	27 52	26 76	27 89			6 61	6 05
Stormont	162		6	270	236	244	17 83	16 69	18 69	27 65	25 30	27 96			6 00	6 08
Glengarry	144	14		245	264	251	17 33	16 98	18 51	26 87	26 30	27 99			6 46	5 79
Prescott	150	160		254	255	262	18 08	17 65	19 03	27 56	26 20	28 24			5 26	6 13
Russell	145	153		259	256	256	17 53	16 88	18 73	26 82	25 67	27 45			5 48	5 00
Carleton	167	164	16	35	271	260	17 61	17 39	17 82	28 19	26 52	27 82			6 81	6 46
Renfrew	159	165	171		247	267	17 25	17 03	18 16	27 05	26 66	27 81			5 37	5 46
Lanark	173	172	176		267	271	17 98	17 48	18 69	27 08	27 31	27 72			6 18	6 34
Group	157	158	164	25	9	252	17 43	16 98	18 26	26 72	25 52	27 09			5 98	6 00
Victoria	169	166	169	253		255	16 77	16 26	17 87	25 79	25 30	27 24			6 33	5 96
Peterborough	160	165	170	257	2	263	18 10	16 86	18 59	26 53	28 15	26 32			6 80	6 01
Haliburton	151	155	163	253	252	62	17 54	17 50	18 52	28 36	27 63	28 86			5 41	5 23
Hastings	157	154	161	250	252	3	16 91	16 55	17 42	26 00	26 25	26 13			5 46	5 49
Group	160	161	166	253	256	2	17 34	16 63	18 02	26 37	26 81	27 28			6 06	5 73
Muskoka	167	171	170	277	259	274	19 07	18 01	19 45	29 43	27 21	29 40			6 48	5 77
Parry Sound	138	174	170	250	261	270	0 29	18 85	19 60	31 09	27 57	30 03			6 96	6 32
Algoma	182	177	178	256	271	276	20 26	18 80	20 71	28 77	26 55	30 26			6 13	6 32
Group	170	173	174	267	262	275	19 62	18 31	19 78	29 40	27 10	29 76			6 43	6 05
The Province	157	159	163	251	250	254	16 99	16 91	17 87	26 50	26 04	27 25			6 28	6 05

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